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AN ANALYSIS

OF THE

Domesday Survey

OF

Gloucestershire.

By CHARLES S. TAYLOR,

VICAR OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR, BRISTOL.

"He surveyed the kingdom so thoroughly that there was not a single hide of land throughout the whole, of which he knew not the possessor, and how much it was worth, and this he afterwards entered in his register.

A. S. Chronicle, 1087.

1889.

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Preface.

What follows is not put forward as in any way a general Commentary on Domesday, but chiefly as an application to the record for Gloucestershire of the methods of interpretation used by the Rev. R. W. Eyton with regard to Dorset in his "Key to Domesday," and to Somerset in his "Domesday Studies;" with only so much of explanation as seemed to be necessary to make the meaning of the record clear.

The time for a Commentary on the Survey has not yet come, for the Science of Domesday has not yet passed beyond the stage of experiment; and knowledge of the subject will be best promoted by patient work on the text of the record of each shire, by those who have learned to be prepared for very wide differences of treatment in the various parts of England. Not till this has been done for a sufficient number of shires in each of the Commissioners' districts, will the materials have been collected for complete knowledge of the methods employed in the compilation of the record, and the signification of the terms used in it.

I must acknowledge a special obligation to Mr. Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," to Mr. Seebohm's "English Village Community," and to the book on "The Domesday of Wilts," by the late Canon Jones, of Bradford-on-Avon. Also to the Rev. G. Butterworth, for information concerning the ancient Church at Deerhurst, and to the Rev. E. A. Fuller for much valuable help with regard to the neighbourhood of Cirencester, and for kind encouragement, without which this task would not have been undertaken.

The text used has been that of the Photo-Zincographed *fac-simile* published by the Ordnance Survey.

Attention is needed to the "Corrigenda," especially those relating to pages 44 and 81.

The work has occupied a large part of my leisure time for five years, but it has been a labour thoroughly enjoyed; for, with the exception of the extreme north of the Shire, very few villages are mentioned which I have not seen, and those are few indeed whose names are not connected in memory with some pleasant incidents of intercourse with the children in the village schools, who are the truest representatives of the Domesday families of Gloucestershire, and with their Pastors and Teachers.

C. S. T.

St. Thomas the Martyr, Bristol,
November 11th, 1889.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 9, line 34 } The Siward mentioned was not Earl Siward, but Siward
12, 9 } See p. 160. [Bar.

36, 17, for "*lands* of Edgar," read "*laws* of Edgar."

42, 18, Lawrence Weston belonged to the Church of Worcester, and lay in the Hundred of Bernintrev.

44, for Coates, see pp. 164, 165; for the Ampneys, pp. 170-172; for the Brightwell's Barrow manors, 159, 160; for the Duntesbournes, Daglingworth, and Pinbury, 167-169.

64, 26, Miserden should not have been included with Painswick.

81, 18, We may perhaps more correctly apportion the 2850½ tenants teams of the record in the following fashion :—

16 Milites	at 2 teams each=32 teams.			
11 Francigenæ	1	,,	11	,,
15 Liberi Homines	2½	,,	37	,,
136 Radchenistri	1⅔	,,	225	,,
92 Coliberti	⅝	,,	57	,,
3807 Villain	½	,,	1903	,,
1896 Bordarii	¼	,,	474	,,
			2739	

A deficiency of 111 teams : probably the number of oxen belonging to the miscellaneous tenants, is under-estimated, certainly an allowance of six or even five oxen to each villein would give a total which would be considerably too large. It would appear, therefore, that about four oxen pertained to each Gloucestershire villein, and it may very well be true that in this shire the villeins ploughed with small four-oxen ploughs, which, however, were reckoned in the Survey in terms of the normal eight-oxen plough.

Page 103, line 18. The Church of "Ampney, which belonged to Winebald de Baalun," would have been that of Ampney Crucis.

125, line 6. Berkeley was not granted to the Honour of Gloucester.

136, 33. For *Hugh of Belmont*, read *Roger of Belmont*.

173, 12. For *Charfield*, read *Tortworth ;* see p. 64.

194, 13. Omit, "and the lands which were held as of the Manor of Haresfield here."

221, Add,—I cannot find that the name *Gloucestershire* is used by a contemporary writer before 1016, when it occurs in an entry in the Chronicle—"Then, after this battle, went King Cnut up with his army into Gloucestershire." Æthelward, who wrote at the end of the tenth century, seems to be unacquainted with the name, for in dealing with Ethelmund's attack on the Wiltshire men in 800, he says he passed "per quoddam prædium quod Huiccum nuncupatur," as though the Hwiccian territory was still known by its old name.

235, E. Celfiede Hundred. Hidcote Bartram. Insert value, £2 T.R.E. and T.R.W.

235, Q. ,, ,, Weston-sub-Edge. Insert 18 Villeins, 1 Bordar, 12 Serfs.

235, S. ,, ,, Bickmarsh, for *1 serf* read *4 serfs*.

267, M. Bradelege Hundred. Hazleton. Insert 6 serfs.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESDAY SURVEY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By CHARLES S. TAYLOR, *Vicar of St. Thomas the Martyr, Bristol.*

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

CAUSES OF THE SURVEY.

Gloucester was the birthplace of the Domesday Survey. We are told that at Christmas, 1085, King William wore his crown in that city, and held deep counsel with his Witan. And, indeed, there was need of deep and wise counsel at that time, for the country seems to have fallen into an utterly wretched condition; the later years of King Edward's reign had been a time of feeble government with all its attendant miseries, and the reign of King William had been a period of war, and of oppression and plunder, which were none the less hard to bear because they were frequently veiled under the form of law.

And in the previous year these evils had been intensified by the fear of invasion. For Canute, King of Denmark, had sought the aid of his father-in-law, the Earl of Flanders, and had fitted out an expedition to conquer the country; it is true that the dissensions which broke out in the attacking force caused the failure of the attempt, but England suffered almost as much as it would have done from an invasion, whether it were successful or not; for the Conqueror, who had been in Normandy when the news of the projected invasion reached him, not only wasted the sea-board of England, but also brought over with him such an army as had never been seen before in this land, so that men wondered how the country could ever support them. He billeted his soldiers upon his subjects throughout the nation, and, to crown all, he levied a gheld-tax of six shillings on every hide of land; and as the average value of the hide in Gloucestershire was about

£1 2s. 6d., the impost was equal to a property tax of 5s. 4d. in the pound, more than a quarter of a man's annual income from his land.

Now the incidence of this tax was in many ways oppressive in practice and offensive in form. The King's lands did not pay gheld at all, though it is true that they paid regularly more than the heaviest gheld impost would have laid upon them. Land in the lord's cultivation did not pay it either, though it was liable to very heavy dues of service; neither was gheld collected from uncultivated land; the tax fell entirely on the land which was cultivated by the tenants, that is on the poor, and an impost of six shillings a hide on poor man's land was an unheard-of thing in England. Moreover the bitterness engendered by the weight of the impost was aggravated by the number of exemptions which had been granted by successive Kings, especially to religious houses; of 935 Gloucestershire Hides held by religious houses, no fewer than 99 were altogether exempt from payment, while of the 1013, which were held by laymen other than the King, only 17 went scot free. Exemption from gheld was a costless gift to the King, and was very valuable to a subject, and it seems to have been somewhat freely granted, at any rate to Religious Houses.

But of course every exemption added something, however little, to the burden on the rest of the land; something in a pecuniary sense, more from a feeling of the injustice of the system. Moreover as the tax was not paid on uncultivated land, there was a temptation if land once fell out of cultivation, not to spend money which was so hard to obtain and so difficult to keep, in restocking land, which, after much toil and anxiety, might do little more than pay the King's taxes. Copies of the gheld rolls of the tax of 1084, for the South Western Counties, are still in existence, and testify at once to the completeness of the collection, and the rigour of the impost.

Bearing all this in mind we can realise the pathos of the entry in the Chronicle relating to 1087, when the burden of oppression was intensified by the misery of pestilence and famine.

"Oh! how disastrous, how rueful were those times, when the wretched people were brought to the point of death by the fever, then the cruel famine came on and finished them! Who would not deplore such times, or who is so hard hearted that he will not weep for so much misery? But such things are on account of the sins of the people, and because they will not love God and righteousness. Even so it was in those days; there was little righteousness in this land amongst any, excepting the monks alone, who fared well. The King and the chief men loved much, and overmuch, to amass gold and silver, and cared not how sinfully it was gotten, so that it came into their hands. The King sold out his lands as dearest he might, and then some other man came and bid more than the first had given, and the King granted them to him who offered the larger sum; then came a third and bid yet more, and the King made over the lands to him who offered most of all; and he cared not how iniquitously his sheriffs extorted money from the miserable people, nor how many unlawful things they did. And the more men spake of rightful laws the more lawlessly did they act. They raised oppressive taxes, and so many were their unjust deeds it were hard to number them."

No doubt the Conqueror was a sufficiently good statesman to comprehend the meaning of the truth which is now summed up in the statement that the keystone of good government is sound finance, and must have felt that a tax which was unequal in its incidence, and oppressive in the manner of its collection, must be an unsuitable piece of machinery with which to carry on the King's Government.

And though probably he did not see his way clear to replacing it by any better method at the moment, it may very well be that he wished to lessen the evils of the system as far as possible, and one of the most effective methods of accomplishing that end would be to discover exactly how many hides there were in England, and to examine rigorously into the grounds of the alleged exemptions. And it would, of course, be all the better if he could at the same time discover what were really the actual resources of the kingdom in men and money. What was really wanted was a census of the population, a return of income, and the sources from which it was

derived, and a rate book on which a more just and complete system of taxation could be based.

But before we consider how the Conqueror strove to meet the want which he felt must be supplied, it will be well to consider, very shortly, the condition of Gloucestershire at the date of Domesday. In many ways, no doubt, it was better off than a large part of England, the desolating tide of war had not swept over it, and very little cultivated land had been added to the King's forest. The county seems to have submitted to the Conqueror with little or no resistance. The sons of Harold had indeed besieged Bristol in 1067, but they had been unsuccessful, and passing to the south of that city they had ravaged the coasts of Somerset. The army of Roger Fitzosbern had passed in 1075 from Herefordshire into Worcestershire, to court defeat at the hands of the Bishop, but Gloucestershire remained untouched and uninjured till after the date of Domesday, when, in the Norman rising against Rufus, Bristol Castle, under the Bishop of Coutances, became one of the chief centres of rebellion, and the south of the county was plundered without mercy. No doubt also the fact that so large a proportion of the land in the county, especially in the northern and central portions, belonged to the Church, tended to secure prosperity, for their estates had not changed hands, and had indeed increased very considerably in value under the Conqueror's rule.

But there must have been much deep and wide-spread misery both in hill and vale. All the properties in lay hands, with insignificant exceptions, had changed owners since the conquest; in most cases the places which had known the ancient landowners, knew them no more; in a few instances a small proprietor retains his holding, in a few more he keeps a miserable remnant of what had once been his; but as it had been with the magnificent domain of Brictric, son of Algar, so it was with the estates of almost all the ancient gentry, their owners had passed away, and the sons of the alien dwelt in their room. And yet the misery among the poor must have been at least as severe as it was among the wealthier classes; the fact that the value of laymen's property had diminished from £1,286 to £1,040 during King William's

reign, speaks more clearly than many words could do of the depreciation of property, and consequent unsettlement and unhappiness that must have been felt. None can know now, how deep and bitter must have been the misery of the wretched villeins and bordars and serfs, who were attached to the estates of such landlords as William Goizenboded, or William FitzBaderon, or Walter Balistarius, whose lands were barely worth half what they were in King Edward's time; we can only dimly guess at the details of their pitiable state of starving and hopeless servitude.

No doubt all this was carefully considered at that Christmas-tide gathering at Gloucester exactly eight centuries ago; there were giants in the art of government in this land in those days, and it is difficult to know which we ought to admire most in the scheme which they devised, whether the grandeur of its conception, or the magnificent powers of organization which were displayed in its fulfilment; for the idea of the survey was an entirely original one, there had been nothing like it before, at least in any land of which the Conqueror's counsellors could have heard. Englishmen need not be ashamed that their forefathers were conquered by men who could devise and carry through in less than six months the work whose results are collected into a focus in Domesday Book.

They would collect and digest into an easily accessible form a census, not only of the number of males in the country, but of the males of each class of the community; and not only would they have the number of men, but of the very cattle, and sheep, and swine that drew nourishment from the soil of England, and ministered to its wealth. They would learn not only the actual income of each estate, but what it had been worth before the troubles of the Conqueror's reign began, and the rate at which it was hidated, or rated to the King's tax for the defence of the realm. So also with the soil of the country they would learn the extent of the profitable land, whether arable or meadow, or wood; what mills there were, and how much they were worth; and what unusual sources of wealth there might be pertaining to each Manor, or Hundred, or County.

Thus the King would know what he really possessed in men and money, and how much he might with confidence count upon in a national emergency; and moreover each subject of the King might be assured that he would be no longer overcharged or treated unjustly in the payment of his gheld. And this assurance would ultimately tend to the advantage of the King, for a people living in the assurance that they would not be unfairly treated would be far more profitable to the exchequer than one in which men lived in a constant dread that they would be plundered.

With the Conqueror and his companions to will was to accomplish; in six months certainly, some have even thought in three months, and those winter months, the returns were complete through almost the whole length and breadth of the land, the multitudinous mass of information had been collected, digested, and codified. From Land's End to the Tees, and from the North Sea to beyond Offa's Dyke, the King could see at once with regard to every estate, great or small,—to whom it belonged, by what tenure it was held, what it was worth, and what aid he ought to receive from it in men and money. He could then do what Queen Victoria cannot do now.

It is interesting to compare the time that was occupied in collecting the Domesday information with that occupied in preparing the return of owners, acreage, and rental issued ten years ago. This return was made in consequence of a discussion in the House of Lords on February 19th, 1872; instructions were sent to the Clerks of the various Boards of Guardians in September of that year, but upwards of two years elapsed before the last return was received, and the preface to the completed work is dated July 22nd, 1875. Yet this return contains only a small part of the information that is collected in Domesday; to a suggestion that the nature of the land, whether arable or wood, or pasture, should be stated, Lord Halifax replied on the part of the government that an attempt to do this would lead to inextricable confusion. The Queen's ministers, with all the resources of nineteenth century civilization at their command, occupied over their lesser work seven times as long as did the ministers of the Conqueror.

Method of the Survey.

The method adopted to obtain the required information was this,—that the King should send small companies of his leading statesmen into the various parts of the country, who should obtain the facts on oath from the officials of every County and Hundred, and representatives of the inhabitants of every Manor in the kingdom. Mr. Eyton thought that the country was divided into perhaps nine districts for the purpose; he states that William of St. Carileph, Bishop of Durham, was at the head of the Commissioners for the south-western district, and that there is some reason for thinking that Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester, presided over the Cheshire commission; but the district which included our own county is the only one the names of whose Commissioners are exactly known.

They were Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, Walter Giffard, Henry de Ferrieres, and Adam fitz Hubert; and the fact that only one of them owned land in the county seems to shew that the Commissioners were appointed to districts in which they were not personally interested.

Remigius had been Almoner of the great Abbey of Fecamp, a house which enjoyed the special protection of the Dukes of Normandy; he had contributed one ship and twenty Knights to the Conqueror's expedition, and had been present at Senlac, where, however, he rendered assistance rather by spiritual than by material means. On the death of Wulfwig, Bishop of the Oxfordshire Dorchester in 1067, he was appointed to rule over a diocese, the greater part of whose area had not yet been brought under Norman rule, and he was thus the first of that series of foreign-born prelates who for a long time excluded Englishmen from the sees of their native land.

He seems to have been a man of singular energy, for we are told that he began great works at Dorchester, which, however, can hardly have been completed when in 1085 he removed his see to the Church of St. Mary at Lincoln; feeling that such a small and remote place as Dorchester was not so fitting a seat for the

Bishop of that great diocese as the flourishing city of Lincoln. There he built another cathedral, to whose magnificence the three great Norman arches in the west front still bear witness; nearly all the prelates of the realm had assembled to be present at the consecration which was fixed for May 9th, 1092, when the death of Remigius himself two days previously compelled a postponement of the service. His enemies said that this misfortune fell upon him in consequence of an agreement that the Conqueror should give him the first English see that fell vacant, in return for the aid which he rendered to the invading force.

It is remarkable that the Domesday work of Remigius and William of S. Carileph, the founders of our two noblest minsters, met at the Bristol Avon; and perhaps Domesday Book is a grander monument of human skill, and will prove to be a more lasting one even than the noble arches which overhang the vale of the Trent, or that mighty choir which looks down upon the Wear.

It is a striking testimony to the power of Remigius that even the record of his personal appearance has been preserved to us. His small stature, and dark southern complexion, for he is said to have been of Italian origin, formed a remarkable contrast in the eyes of the English to the vigour of his mind, and the grandeur of the works he was able to accomplish; so that men said, "one might have thought that nature herself had created him for the purpose of shewing how the very highest talents might find a home in a most wretched body." Such was the leader of the commission for the Survey of our county, and his three companions were hardly less distinguished than himself.

Walter Giffard, Lord of Longueville, according to Mr. Planché, (who, however, does not give his authority) had taken part in an invasion of England as a companion of the Atheling Alfred as far back as 1036; however this may be, he certainly assisted Duke William at the attack on the Castle of Arques in 1053, and he was one of the Norman leaders who defeated the French at Mortemer in 1054. Between this year and the date of the Conquest he seems to have visited Spain. He was one of the

select council to whom the Duke first confided his plan of invasion, and he contributed thirty ships with one hundred Knights to the attacking force. When the great day of Senlac came it was he who brought to the Duke the war-horse on which he rode into battle, a gift from King Alfonso of Spain, which bore him into the very presence of the King of England, and there met its death from the spear of Gyrth, the King's brother.

When Ralph of Toesny, to whom it belonged of hereditary right to bear the Duke's banner into battle, declined the honour on the ground that he would not encumber his hands with anything that would hinder him from smiting the enemies of his lord, it was to Walter Giffard that the Conqueror turned. But he too excused himself saying that he was old, and grey-headed, and short of breath, that he would gladly render what service he could at the head of his fighting men, but that he was unequal to the unremitting labour of bearing the banner into the thick of the battle throughout the day. Right manfully no doubt the veteran bore himself that day, we hear that he was struck down, but we may judge that he was not seriously injured, for when the Conqueror declared his intention of resting for the night where the slaughter had been fiercest round the English standard, it was Walter Giffard who warned him against the danger of so doing. Though the plea of his feebleness and grey hairs had been allowed on the field of Senlac, the stout old soldier saw the Conqueror and two of his sons on the throne of England, for he did not die till 1102.

Henry of Ferrers fought at Senlac, and was among the first to reap the spoils of victory, for to him were granted the lands of Godric, Sheriff of Berkshire, a county that specially distinguished itself by loyalty to Harold's cause. He also obtained an enormous amount of property in the midland counties, holding 35 manors in Leicestershire, and no fewer than 114 in Derbyshire. In Gloucestershire he held Lechlade, which had belonged to Earl Siward, who died in 1055, but the Survey is silent as to any subsequent ownership. He also claimed a part of Alliston, in Lydney, but *primâ facie* the evidence recorded is against him

there, and he seems to have been open to the charge of making doubtful and unfounded claims. The date of his death is unknown, but in 1081 he and his wife Berta founded a priory at Tutbury, in honour of St. Mary, for Cluniac monks, as a cell of St. Pierre sur Dives. Its revenues at the Reformation amounted to £199, and its Norman nave is still standing.

While King William had been hunting at Valognes in 1047 he was roused at midnight by his court jester with the announcement that if he did not at once rise and flee for his life he would never leave that place a living man. He did not delay, but rode off half clad, and fording the river Vire reached the Church and Castle of Rye just at sunrise; there Hubert, the owner of the place, recognised him, and when he enquired the cause of his lord's sorry plight, William, after ascertaining his fidelity, told him all. Hubert gave him a fresh horse, and sent three of his sons to guide him to Falaise, while he waited on his drawbridge till the pursuers came up; and then on pretence of leading them after their Duke, he took them by a circuitous route so as to give the fugitive time to reach his native town. Hubert had four sons, of whom Adam was one of the three elder, and so probably one of those who saved the Conqueror's life.

Father and sons are found in England soon after the battle of Senlac, but it is not known whether they fought there. Of the sons it is said that Ralph was made a Castellan of Nottingham, Hubert, Governor of the Castle at Norwich, while to Adam, the Domesday Commissioner, the King gave great possessions in Kent, and Eudo was appointed Dapifer, or Steward of the Royal Household, in the place of William Fitzosbern.

These four Commissioners made their circuit, holding their court in various places of importance within their district, but there is nothing in the Survey to shew what centres were actually selected, though the grouping of the hundreds in the lists of properties under the names of the various owners might suggest that Winchcombe, Cirencester, and Gloucester, were such centres, with another such as Bristol for the south of the county, and perhaps one west of the Severn. There they received evidence from representatives of the neighbourhood, such information being tendered

"on the oath of the Sheriff of the Shire, and all the Barons and freemen, and of the whole Hundred, the Priests, the Bailiffs, and six villeins of each Vill."

The evidence seems to have been given by word of mouth, at least so we should gather from some curious mis-spellings of the names of places, the names of persons being more familiar to the foreign scribes fared better.

A few names are actually Normanised in form, thus the Leigh and Leadon (Upleadon and High Leadon) appear as Lalege and Ledene, the latter form proving a stumbling block even in recent times. Caneberton and Madmintune for Kemerton and Badminton testify to a confusion between B and M, while Udecestre for Woodchester shews that a wood on the Cotswolds was an 'ood eight centuries ago, and the variation Ederedstane for Hederedstane marks a difficulty with the aspirate even in the presence of the Domesday Commissioners. The foreign scribes found a difficulty with words that began with a vowel, thus Adlestrop, Yanworth, and Harridge, appear on the page of Domesday as Tedestrop, Teneurde, and Tereige, though we have no such grotesque form as the Somerset Tumbeli for Ubley. Other variations arising from oral communications were Clifort for Clifford, Tantesborne for Dantesborne, and Willecote for Hilcot. Of course, however, much of the information given, such as the names of the owners, and the values of the estates, in King Edward's time, must have been derived in the first place from written records.

The subjects of enquiries are stated to be, "What is the Estate named? Who held it in the time of King Edward? Who holds it now? How many hides are there? How many teams in demesne? How many belonging to the tenants? How many villani are there? How many cotarii? How many servi? How many freemen? How many sochmanni? How much meadow? How much pasture? What mills are there? What fisheries? How much has been added or taken away? How much was it worth altogether, and how much now? How much each freeman or sochman has or had there? And all this in a threefold form, that is to say, in the time of King Edward, and when King William

gave it; and what it is now; and if a higher value can be obtained than is obtained?"

A few points in these very exhaustive enquiries need to be noticed. The standard date "in the time of King Edward," is generally the day of his death, January 5th, 1066, to use the striking expression of the Survey,—"ea dies qua Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus;" but the expression itself is a very wide one, and it would not be safe to press it too closely to a definite day in all cases; for example, we have already seen that Siward, who died in 1055, is mentioned as the owner of Lechlade in King Edward's time, the owner, or owners, during the last eleven years of the reign being passed over.

The form of enquiry given above was that appointed for the lands of the Abbey of Ely in the Danish district; the tenants who are there called "cotarii," are called "bordarii" in the Gloucestershire Survey, freemen were rare in our county, and the class of freemen known as Sochmanni were peculiar to the Danish districts. The agricultural population in central and southern England was mainly divided into the three great groups of villeins, bordars, and serfs, and it would almost seem that the last two titles, freemen and sochmen, were added to the articles of enquiry to suit the special needs of an eastern district.

"When King William gave it." This item of value is very rarely stated exactly, though it may be arrived at fairly well by comparing the Domesday condition of a property with its condition in the time of King Edward. By the time "when King William gave it" may perhaps be intended in the first instance the general redemption of lands by all owners, except the ecclesiastical corporations, which took place early in the Conqueror's reign; or it may mean the time when the properties passed into the hands of their Domesday owners, under the King's authority, and this, of course, would be at many different periods. For example, the Church of Deerhurst was granted to the Abbey of S. Denys by Royal charter in 1069; Minchinhampton was granted by the King and Queen to the Church of the Holy Trinity at Caen in 1082; and Emmeline, widow of Walter de Laci, gave

five hides of land in Duntesbourne Abbots to Gloucester Abbey with the leave of the King, for the soul of her husband who died March 27th, 1084. But from a Domesday point of view the matter is of little importance because the Survey rarely mentions the value of a property when it came into the possession of the Domesday owner.

We do, however, find that the Commissioners sometimes asked for the King's writ as evidence of ownership. Thus Henry de Ferieres produced the King's charter of exemption from gheld for six hides of his Manor of Lechlade; and in a case where Earl William Fitzosbern had given land to Ansfrid of Cormeilles, and land and tithes to his Abbey of Cormeilles, from the Manors of Beckford and Ashton-under-Hill, "the men of the County being questioned said that they had never seen a King's writ which said that this land had been given to Earl William."

Form of the Record.

With regard to the form in which the record of the Survey is preserved, Domesday Book is in two volumes; the first, in which the report on Gloucestershire is contained, is a thick folio, written on 382 double pages of vellum, in a small but plain character, which has been thought to be of an Italian type; each page has a double column containing about sixty lines of writing, and each column is about one foot long and four inches across. The names of owners are in red ink, and the names of places have a red line run through them; the language is Latin, abounding in contractions, which, however, are of a very simple character.

The account of Gloucestershire covers seventeen sides, and one column of the eighteenth. First comes an account of the city of Gloucester, and of the region between the Wye and the Usk; then a short account of the borough of Winchcombe, and an index to seventy-seven owners in capite, with a single heading for the King's tenants.

In the list of owners the King comes first, but his lands are not divided as in some other counties, into *terra regis*, that of the queen, of the earl, and escheats, but all are ranged together, and

to some extent are intermingled. Then come the great ecclesiastical owners, bishops first, then abbeys. Under the name of Thomas, Archbishop of York, are ranged Oddington, Standish, and Northleach, which Eldred, who had been Abbot of Gloucester and Bishop of Worcester, retained when he became Archbishop of York in 1060, in consideration of the great expense to which he had been put in rebuilding the Abbey; the Archbishop did not restore these lands till 1095.

Furthermore Archbishop Thomas held in succession to Stigand Archbishop of Canterbury, lands at Churchdown, Hucclecote, Compton Abdale, Swindon, Widford now in Oxfordshire, and North Cerney, which really pertained to the house of the Canons of St. Oswald at Gloucester. This house had been founded by Earl Ethelred in 909, and, perhaps, in consequence of the old connection between the underkings of the Wiccii and the reigning family of Northumbria, it was placed under the patronage of the Archbishop of York, and exempted from the jurisdiction even of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The result was disastrous, for though the Abbey of S. Peter recovered all its property at last, the patrons of S. Oswald's used their position for the advantage of their See, and the Canons of that house lost a portion of their estates. It does not appear that the See of York possessed any property in the county in its own right.

Osbern, Bishop of Exeter, a brother of William Fitzosbern, Earl of Hereford, and Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, or St. Lo, held the estates which stand under their names in their own right, and not in virtue of their office.

Of the Abbeys, those which possessed their property before the Conquest are placed first, and last of all the ecclesiastical owners comes Reinbald, Dean of the College of Canons at Cirencester.

The list of lay owners is headed by the three great earls:— Hugh d'Avranches, Earl of Chester; Roger de Montgomeri, Earl of Shrewsbury; and Robert, Earl of Moretain, half brother of the Conqueror. Next comes Gilbert Maminoth, Bishop of Lisieux, a skilful physician, who attended the Conqueror on his death-bed,

and then follows the great body of owners, ranged according to their names, first the Williams, then the Rogers, Ralphs, and Roberts, and lastly the less common names, with one woman, the relict of Geri, who is placed last but one, as the nuns of Caen come at the end of the Religious Houses.

The list of the King's thanes at the end contains the names of some persons who held lands under the King, which in most cases had been theirs in King Edward's time, or had been inherited. Two women, Cuenild, a nun, and Edith, are found in the list. The land which Elsi of Faringdon held was in dispute between the King and the Abbey of Winchcombe.

There are some curious mistakes in the numbering of the owners; the numbers are correct as far as "xxiv. Terra Eccle de Troarz," and after the entry of the property of that house comes "xxvii. Terra Rogerii Comitis. Comes Rogerius teñ Hantone"—here the scribe found he had made a mistake, and the remainder of the entry is continued in a smaller character in the rest of that line, and at the foot of the page. He entered the property of the other two Earls "xxviii., Terra Hugonis Comitis," "xxix. Terra Comitis Moriton": and then comes "xxv. Terra Eccle de Cirecestre," "xxvi. Terra Renbaldi p̃bi." Evidently he accidentally omitted to make these two entries in their proper place, the error was discovered before the whole of the first wrong line was written, but instead of erasing the false entry, it was continued, and the property of the Church of Cirencester and its Dean was entered after that of the three Earls, instead of before it as it should have been. The numbers were evidently entered after the record of owners and property was complete, for the numbers of the church property precede those of the laymen's lands.

But the scribe who numbered the entries of owners made another remarkable blunder; he worked correctly to the foot of the fifteenth page, lxiii. Terra Hugonis Lasne, but at the top of page sixteen comes lxi. Terra Milonis Crispin, and the false numbering continues through the next four entries so that lxv. Terra Ansfridi de Cormeliis is followed by lxix. Terra Hunfridi Camerarii, and finally lxxvii. is repeated.

In the index the Cirencester Church names precede those of the Earls, and the numbers run consecutively, so that the owners between Hugo Lasne and Hunfrid Camerarius are numbered as they ought to be, and not as they actually are in the body of the Survey.

We may learn from this that a mistake was soon corrected, for no doubt the scribes were carefully supervised; also that the index was drawn up, and the numbering done after the record was complete. With regard to the awkward manner in which the mistake concerning the Cirencester lands was corrected, it would seem that those who presided over the work of transcribing the Survey, did not like erasures; there is only one in all that relates to this county, where in the lands of St. Peter of Westminster, a correct entry that Abbot Baldwin held half a hide at Kemerton is cancelled, and a little lower down in the lists the entry is repeated, giving the name of the tenant in King Edward's time. In one case, Girard's Manor of Kemerton, a number has been altered, the number of Villeins' teams being changed from iiii. to v., the latter number being written over the former.

There are, however, several instances of additional information being entered in the margin, and interlineations, mostly referring to personal matters, are not infrequent.

We shall best understand the final form in which the results of the Survey in our own county are entered if we consider the entry of one manor as an example of the rest; and the report on Roger de Laci's Manor of Edgeworth is a fairly typical one.

xxxix. Terra Rogerii de Laci. In Biselege Hund. Isd. Rog̃ teñ Egesworde. Ibi i. hida & diñ geld Eluuin' tenuit. In dñio sunt. iiii. car̃ & iiii. vilti & iii. bord cū ii. car̃. Ibi ii. lib̃ hões cū ii. car̃. Ibi xv. servi & moliñ de xxx deñ & ii. ac̃ p̃ti. Silva i. leuua lg̃ & dimid lat̃. Vat & valuit vi. lib̃.

The land of Roger de Laci. In Bisley Hundred.

The same Roger holds Edgeworth. The estate is geldable at a hide and-a-half. Eluuin held it. In demesne are four teams; and four villeins, and three bordars with two teams. There are two freemen with two teams. There are fifteen serfs, and a mill of

thirty pence, and two acres of meadow. Wood one league long and half a league wide. It is and was worth six pounds.

It will be seen that the return is framed exactly on the model of the questions asked in the case of the Abbey of Ely already quoted, omitting to answer some questions that are usually left unanswered; thus it is not stated whether anything had been added or taken away, or what it was worth when Roger received it, or whether its value could be improved.

There is also a note under the name of Earl Hugh, that he held half a hide at Troham worth ten shillings, which Roger de Laci claimed as belonging to Edgeworth.

As will be presently shewn the amount of land recorded by the Commissioners in Roger de Laci's Manor, was 960 acres of arable land, 720 acres of wood, and two acres of meadow, in all 1682 acres; as the existing parish of Edgeworth only contains 1538 acres, we know that a portion of the Domesday Manor (probably part of the woodland) lay outside the present parochial limits. It is unusual for the area of a Domesday Manor to exceed that of the existing parish, it generally falls considerably short of it. The half hide held by Earl Hugh is no doubt now included in Bisley. Edgeworth Mill is still in existence, indeed most of the existing mill sites are mentioned in Domesday, and a few mills that have ceased to exist.

If, now, we consider the account of the Survey given in the Chronicle, we shall see that it mentions more information than is given in the Gloucestershire returns, for the writer tell us that the King "sent his men over all England, into every shire, and caused them to ascertain how many hundred hides of land it contained, and what lands the King possessed therein, what cattle there were in the several counties, and how much revenue he ought to receive yearly from each. He also caused them to write down how much land belonged to his Archbishops, to his Bishops, his Abbots, and his Earls, and, that I may be brief, what property every inhabitant of all England possessed in land or in cattle, and how much money this was worth. So very narrowly did he cause the survey to be made, that there was not a single hide nor a

rood of land, nor—it is shameful to relate what he thought no shame to do—was there an ox, or a cow, or pig passed by, and that was not set down in the accounts, and then all these writings were brought to him."

It will be noticed, however, that the survey of our county says nothing about cattle, except possibly in an entry concerning the Bishop of Worcester's Manor of Clive, and in this it resembles the rest of the Exchequer Domesday; another copy of Domesday Book, containing an independent record for the South Western Counties, and called the Exon Domesday, because it was preserved at Exeter Cathedral, does record the number of cattle on each estate. So it has been thought that the Exon Domesday records the fuller returns as they were first made, and that the returns of cattle were omitted from the final record as entered in the Exchequer Book, as being matters only of passing importance. Or it may be that different forms of questions were used in different districts.

Even in our own county we seem to be able to trace differences of treatment in the various Hundreds; thus the jurors of Bachestanes Hundred used a different measure of Woodland from that usual in the county, and in several of the largest Hundreds of the county there is no mention of wood at all, though it is impossible that it could have been absent, and it seems to be regularly recorded in the neighbouring districts; there appears to be also a similar difference of treatment with regard to the ancillæ or female serfs, and to the Churches, they appear to be omitted or recorded apart from any definite principle. The object of the Survey was in the first instance financial, and perhaps some looseness of return was permitted with regard to points that did not bear directly on money values.

It is interesting to compare the materials available for throwing light on the condition of our own county at the date of Domesday with those that illustrate the neighbouring county of Somerset. In the latter county there exist a nearly perfect roll of the payments of gheld in 1084, the Exchequer Domesday and the Exon Domesday both perfect, with the appendices to the latter,

viz., a complete list of lands whose title was in dispute, two schedules of the estates of Glastonbury Abbey, and finally a syllabus of the lands of Robert Fitzgerald.

Against this wealth of sources of information we have only to set the Exchequer Copy of Domesday, which, however, is more helpful than the Somerset copy, inasmuch as in our county the Hundred in which each manor lay is recorded, while in Somerset this information is withheld, and has to be supplied from the other documents. It is very fortunate that the Hundreds are given for our county, for if they were not many manors could only be identified by the merest conjecture.

The Commentator on the Gloucestershire Domesday must perforce, therefore, be a man of one book, which is within the area which it covers its own interpreter, and from which there is no appeal; he may illustrate its statements by reference to Abbey Chartularies and similar documents, and he may obtain help in the identification of properties by tracing their subsequent descent, but all such sources of information must be subordinated duly to the authority of the Great Inquest; they are servants, and cannot be allowed to correct, much less to contradict, the master work.

I believe the text of the County Domesday to be almost faultless. It is, perhaps, more likely than not that Humfrey the Cook's Manor of Lecheton in Salemanesburie Hundred, refers to a part of Lechampton in Cheltenham Hundred, and that a mistake was made in giving the name of the Hundred; and after Roger de Laci's Manor of Egesworde in Bislege Hundred, two Manors Modiete and Tedeham follow immediately without any new Hundred being mentioned, these are obviously Madget and Tidenham on the Wye, and the name of their Hundred Tviferde has been omitted. As Domesday Book was a work of man, there are also no doubt other mistakes and omissions, but to acknowledge this is not to acknowledge that the man is living who can point them out and correct them; emendations of the text of Domesday, and alterations of its statements are, I believe, unjustifiable except in the rarest instances.

It will have been seen from the entry concerning Edgeworth that Domesday Book is the driest possible reading, but there are not wanting flashes of life and human feeling to enliven even that hard record of hides and acres and pounds. The Commissioners, in two instances, shew their hostility to the memory of the family of Godwin; we are told of Hersefel, Athelai, Sanher, Hersecome, and Brostorp, "has v. terras abstulit Comes Heraldus post mortem Regis E." The sting is in the word "Abstulit," he stole away; we cannot help thinking that in the case of one who was not of the the family of Godwin, a softer expression might have been used. It is worth while to notice also how the Commissioners dealt with those inconvenient ten months which elapsed between the death of the Confessor and that of Harold; we see that they ignored the Kingship of the latter altogether, and treated his dealings with a royal estate as unlawful. Again, of Woodchester: we are told that Earl Godwin bought it from Azor, and gave it to his wife that she might be maintained by it while she lived at Berkeley, for she was unwilling to eat anything from that Manor on account of the destruction of the Abbey. Here there is clearly a revival of, and an attempt to leave on record, the ugly story of the way in which Godwin was said to have procured the destruction of the ancient house of Nuns at Berkeley, by first setting a handsome nephew to seduce them, and then complaining of their misconduct to the King, who thereupon granted their property to the Earl. The story is regarded as a doubtful one, but the entry goes far to confirm its truth, for the Commissioners could hardly have referred in so pointed a way to an occurrence which never happened.

Quite an interesting little piece of family history is recorded in connection with Lower Guiting to shew how it passed from the Sheriff, Alwin, who held it in King Edward's time, to William Goizenboded, its Domesday owner. We are told that "King Edward held it and committed it (accomodavit) to Alwin the Sheriff that he might have it in his lifetime. Yet as the county testifies he did not bestow it by gift. But when Alwin was dead King William gave his wife and land to a certain young man

named Richard. Neither does William the successor of Richard so hold this land." The intention, I suppose, being to shew that all interest in the land had not passed from the King. William Goizenboded seems to have been the son of Richard, very probably by the widow of Alwin. Ansfrid of Cormeilles had married a niece of Walter de Laci, and so it is duly mentioned that lands which Ansfrid held at Winstone, Duntesbourne, Pauntley, Ketford and other places near Newent, were portions of his wife's dowry; this recognition of the way in which the property came into his possession must have strengthened his title very much.

We are told how King Ethelred granted that the hide of land which belonged to the Church of St. Edward at Stow should be free from payment of gheld, no doubt as an act of reparation for the foul murder of his half-brother Edward the Martyr, in whose place he sat as King; and how Earl Roger gave the Manor of Newent to his father's Abbey of Cormeilles for the good of his father's soul; and how Emmeline, widow of Walter de Laci, bestowed five hides of land at Duntesborne Abbots on the Abbey of Gloucester for the good of her husband's soul. Perhaps we may trace even in the dry monotony of Domesday a mark of respect by the compilers in these two entries, for the memory of their companions in conquest who had gone before them, as we may also trace a tinge of irony in the entry of the assertion of Roger of Berkeley, himself provost, that Earl William Fitzosbern had committed (commendavit) the estates of two brothers at Cromhall to the Provost of Berkeley that he might have their service, "sic dicit Rogerius"—"so Roger says."

The Commissioners were careful also about small things, so we hear of the five potters who made their wares at Haresfield, of the widows of four villeins who had lately died, who owned one team between them on the land of the Church of Evesham at Hidcote Boyce, of the twelve serfs whom William Leuric had set free at Hayles, and of the poor tenants pertaining to the Manor of Old Sodbury who had paid twenty-five measures of salt to Brictric son of Algar, but whom Urso d'Abitot, (called in this entry with singular fitness Ursus) Sheriff of Worcestershire, had so wasted that they could no longer pay salt.

The Commissioners were no respecters of persons; it is distinctly said of the great Earl Hugh that he held a hide of land unjustly at Standish, and of William fitz Baderon that he held land at Newent "per vim" or illegally. In a case where Henry de Ferrers, himself a Commissioner for the county, claimed land at Alliston, in Lydney, which was held by William de Ow, because Bondi had held it, the survey notes,—"Ralph de Limesi held it as antecessor of William;" a note which went against Henry's claim because William de Ow was connected, through his mother, with the house of Limesi.

The verdict of the jurors was final, "sic dicunt homines de comitatu," "ut scira dicit," such statements formed an authority from which there was no appeal; the Norman Commissioners might despise the English peasantry, of whose local knowledge they were compelled to avail themselves, and the Englishmen might hate their conquerors, but both alike were servants of the King, whose will none could withstand, and in that work they stood on the same footing.

Nothing is more striking than the colourless impartiality of the survey; no doubt it was unpopular. income tax assessors, however just they may be, are not the most popular of mankind now; and Englishmen did not like foreigners prying into the amount and extent of the services that were due from them to their masters. But the method pursued was the fairest possible, everything was done in open court, the English taxed themselves, each man would take care that his own dues were not overstated, and his own neighbours would see that he did not underrate them, and thus substantial justice was no doubt done all round. So far from being intended as an instrument of extortion, the great survey bears marks on every page of being absolutely fair, of being in fact what the Conqueror had proposed that it should be, a full, exact, and complete statement of the landed wealth of himself and his subjects, and an exhaustive statement of the dues and services whether in money or kind, that were owed to him by the soil, or by those who drew their maintenance from it.

BOUNDARIES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Boundaries of Domesday Gloucestershire seem to have been almost exactly the same with those of the county at the beginning of the present century, except in the neighbourhood of the Forest of Dean.

The Shire, however, at that time included the 582 Gloucestershire acres, which were separated in 1375 to form a part of the County of Bristol. Bath, which had been Mercian, probably from the time when Cynegils and Cuichelm had fought against Penda at Cirencester in 628, and had made a treaty; and which was certainly Mercian in 676, when Osric founded a house of Nuns there, and in 864 when Burhred, the last Mercian King, held a Witenagemot there, had been restored to the West Saxon County of Somerset before the Conquest, and with it no doubt had gone the district north of the Avon, now reckoned in Somerset, for the county boundary to-day seems to be just what it was eight centuries ago.

The case of Minety, near Cirencester, next needs to be considered, and it is a very remarkable one. An old map will shew the parish, which contains about 3,700 acres, as a Gloucestershire island surrounded by Wiltshire territory, and in the middle of this island there was a small district containing the church and vicarage, and a few houses, which was still reckoned to be in the Hundred of Malmesbury, in the County of Wilts; the whole is now in Wiltshire.

The Chartulary of Malmesbury Abbey states that King Ethelwulf in 880 gave "aliquantulam terram, id est, v. mansiunculas, in loco, qui dicitur Minty"—a little piece of land, that is to say five small properties in the place called Minety. No doubt this is the same property as that mentioned in a deed quoted by Haddan and Stubbs (Ecclesiastical Documents iii., 631), and noted by them as questionable under the date 844, in which Ethelwulf is stated to have given five hides at Minty to the Abbey. The Chartulary also shews that in 1248 the abbey possessed the

right of patronage to the Church of Minety, and, moreover, that in 1270 the Abbot and Convent surrendered their right in the Church of Minety to the Church of Salisbury for the use of the Archdeacon of Wilts, "in recompensationem dampnorum." The Rectorial Estates remained as a part of the endowment of the Archdeaconry till they passed into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

All this, of course, refers to the small portion of the parish surrounding the church which was always in Wilts.

The name of Minety does not occur in Domesday, but in 1189 Richard I. sold to the Abbey of Cirencester "totum Manerium Nostrum de Cyrencestre cum omnibus Pertinentiis suis, et cum villâ de Mynthy, quæ est membrum ejusdem manerii exceptis tantummodo placitis coronæ nostræ, et forestâ nostrâ de Mynthy, quæ nobis retinuimus."

We should gather from this that the Gloucestershire portion of Minety had been an adjunct of the Royal Manor of Cirencester, being a portion of the Forest of Braden retained for purposes of the chase, just as the Forest of Dean was connected with the Manor of Gloucester, and Kingswood Forest with that of Bristol.

It would be interesting to trace the date at which Minety thus became connected with Cirencester. Such a connection could hardly have been set up while Cirencester was in Mercia and Minety was surrounded by Wessex. Had it been effected in the early days, when Cirencester was in Wessex it would no doubt have been broken off; we must, therefore, conclude that it was an arrangement made by King Eadgar or one of his successors. If in the area of Gloucestershire Minety is mentioned in Domesday at all, no doubt it is included in one of the "duæ silvæ," pertaining to the Manor of Cirencester, the other being Oakley Wood.

Widford, near Burford, was reckoned to be in Bernitone (Barrington) Hundred, in Gloucestershire, and so it remained till recently. It is now in Oxfordshire.

Bearing in mind the strange manner in which portions of the four counties of Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and

Gloucestershire are intermingled near the north eastern corner of our county, it is a very remarkable thing that the Domesday boundaries of our county seem to have remained unaltered until the present century.

The Deerhurst Manors of Little Compton and Sutton under Brailes have been removed from Gloucestershire for civil purposes, though they remain in the Diocese of Gloucester; and the Tewkesbury Manor of Shenington, near Banbury, has been placed in the County and Diocese of Oxford.

The Tewkesbury Manor of Hanley, no doubt Hanley Castle, where Brietric, son of Algar, is said to have been arrested, is now in Worcestershire.

The question of the boundary between the inhabited portion of the county and the Forest of Dean deserves a careful and detailed examination.

The Rev. H. G. Nicholls in his book on the Forest of Dean, gives a map which marks the limits of the Forest as extending, in the reign of Henry II., from the Severn and the Wye to Newent and Gloucester; I believe, however, that the eastern and southern boundaries of the Forest were, at the time of the Conquest, very much what they are now. All the existing villages in the Hundred of Botloe are mentioned in Domesday, and two thirds of the acreage is noticed as being already under cultivation; very likely the inhabitants of this district had rights of various kinds within the Forest, certainly the manors had more woodland attached to them than could possibly have lain within the area of the existing parishes.

The manors mentioned which lay nearest to the Forest are these:—Hope; Dene, which in King Edward's time had been owned by three thanes, and which probably included Micheldean, Littledean, and Abenhall, not Ruerdean, which is mentioned in the Herefordshire Domesday, as it was till recently a Chapelry of Walford in that county; Nuneham, with Staure or Stears adjoining; Avre, Blitcslau, Eteslau; Alurcdestone, or Alliston in Lydney; Lindence or Lydney; Hiwoldestone or Hewelsfield; Ledenei, Ledeneia Parva, or St. Briavels; Wigheiete or Wyegate,

now in Newland. But of these Hiwoldestone and Wigheiete had been thrown into the forest by the command of the Conqueror. Tidenham, Madget, and Woolastone are also mentioned, but it will be noticed that there is no trace of any cultivated land between the neighbourhood of St. Briavels and Ruerdean. The north western extremity of the Forest would seem to have had no boundary, unless indeed the Wye were such a limit, between itself and the half-conquered Welsh district, which is faintly described in the portions of Domesday which refer to the two Counties of Gloucester and Hereford. Newland, Staunton, and English Bicknor would have been settlements of later date, founded on assarts or clearances of the Forest, unless we suppose that English Bicknor is represented by Bicanofre in Wesberie Hundred. The Survey records that the lands of the Manor of Dene were free from payment of gheld, on condition of guarding the King's Forest, by grant of King Edward, the King's dues from the tenants' land being rendered by personal service instead of money payment.

The area now included in Flaxley Parish would seem to have been included in the Forest at the date of Domesday ; the portion of the parish of the Lea near Micheldean, which was formerly in Gloucestershire, is now included in Herefordshire. I do not think that any entry in the Gloucestershire part of the Survey can be taken to refer to Gloucestershire Lea, I should suspect that it was a subsequent clearance from the forest, certainly it is not to be identified with the Manor of Lega in Letberge Hundred.

A few small areas which were in other counties at the date of Domesday, have been recently added to our county as being completely surrounded by it.

Such are Alstone and Little Washbourne, which were hamlets of Overbury in Worcestershire ; and Church Icomb, formerly a possession of the Monastery of Worcester. The case of Kingswood, near Berkeley, is a more difficult one ; it was till recently in Wiltshire, and it has been identified with a hide of land less half a virgate, which Roger of Berkeley held of the King's ferm of Chippenham. It is noticed in the Wiltshire Domesday that this was an encroachment by the Sheriff Edric on the King's land,

and so far it might agree with the circumstances of Kingswood, which is just on the edge of the Royal Estate of Berkeley; Kingswood was also a possession of the earlier family of Berkeley, and formed a part of the endowment of the Abbey of Kingswood, but there is no positive proof that Edric's encroachment can be identified with Kingswood, though it is likely enough that such an encroachment might have been made, and when it was made that the land should have been carried into another county, to hide the theft if possible, much as Edward of Salisbury at the time of Domesday was using the rents of the Gloucestershire Manor of Woodchester to eke out his payment as Sheriff for his County of Wilts.

Mr. Freeman (Norman Conquest, v. 812) says that nothing more is known of this encroaching Sheriff Edric.

Area of Gloucestershire.

My authority for the modern condition of the county, Kelly's Post Office Directory, 1879, gives as the total area of Gloucestershire 804,977 acres, but this requires correction in various ways before we can compare the area of the county now with the area as known to the Domesday Commissioners. In the first place we must deduct 17,688 acres of water—the estuary of the Severn, &c., of which the Commissioners would certainly have taken no cognisance, and also the areas which have already been noticed as being outside the boundary of the county eight centuries ago, as shewn in the following table:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Water	17,688	Staunton	1,517
East Dean	20,393	Newland	8,797
West Dean	10,035	Ruerdean	1,590
Flaxley	2,000	Alstone, &c.	1,060
English Bicknor	2,377		
		Total	65,457

But on the other hand, inasmuch as the Deerhurst Manors of Little Compton and Sutton under Brailes are entered in the Survey in such a manner that it is not possible to separate their acreage from the acreages of other manors that are still included

in the county, it will be necessary to bring their modern acreage back into the computation in order that the comparison between the acreage as shewn by the survey, and the modern statute acreage may be a fair one, thus :—

Sutton under Brailes . . .	1,135	acres.
Little Compton	1,800	„
Total . .	2,935	
Deduct . . .	65,457	acres
Add	2,935	„
Net deduct . .	62,522	

Giving a total area of 742,455 acres to be accounted for in the district included in Domesday Gloucestershire, excluding, with the exceptions named above, parishes that have since been added to other counties. The sum of the acreage of all the parishes within this district amounts to 749,818 acres, an approximation quite sufficiently near when the uncertainty of the modern measurements is borne in mind. The variations in the acreage attributed to the parishes are surprising. Though I have scarcely ever deviated from the number of acres given in Kelly's Directory, I am much more satisfied that the Domesday acreages are correct according to the intentions of the Commissioners, than I am that the number of statute acres given actually represents the true area of the modern parishes.

Corresponding to this total of about 750,000 acres, the sum of the Domesday measurements amounts only to 551,564 acres, leaving a deficiency of about 200,000 acres, or about two-sevenths of the whole county.

This is a larger relative deficiency than is found in either Dorset or Somerset. In Dorset, where the existing area is 632,909 acres, only 22,278 acres, or about one twenty-eighth part of the county, are unaccounted for, while in Somerset the Domesday Commissioners mention 871,110 acres in an area computed to contain 1,049,080 statute acres, a deficiency of more than one-sixth part of the whole county. Mr. Eyton accounts for this to some extent by pointing out that the great area of Moorland in central Somerset

would then have been profitless marsh, and was therefore designedly disregarded by the Commissioners.

In Staffordshire, however, only 468,004 acres are registered by the Commissioners in an area containing 713,848 statute acres; a very great deficiency. This county, however, contained a very large proportion of forest land, and seems to have been severely handled by the Conqueror.

It will be necessary first to consider how this large deficiency in our county is to be accounted for. I do not think the Severn is responsible for very much of it, the waterside parishes are all either named or their existence may be fairly presumed from entries in Domesday, and the deficiency in the acreage is not relatively larger than in other parts of the county. Of course, however, the foreshore itself, and flat land near the water flooded at high tides, and very likely uncleared and unenclosed, would naturally be omitted.

Again, it has been thought that the Survey is designedly incomplete, the portions that were free from payment of gheld being of set purpose omitted; or that the Surveyors were purposely cheated, as it is well known that the Monks of Croyland boasted that their lands were undervalued in it; but whatever may have been the case in other counties I think the Gloucestershire record shews that the Commissioners were not so cheated, and that the deficiency in the Domesday acreage arose from the fact that they purposely omitted to notice certain kinds of land. For we must remember that the chief question in the minds of the Commissioners, was not "What is the acreage of this estate?" but "What is its value?" The matter of acreage, which is the most important one to us, was to them only subordinate.

First then, with regard to arable land, the survey of our county only notes the number of ploughs actually at work on the land, while the survey of the south western counties notes first the number of ploughs for which the arable land would suffice, and then the number actually there, in most cases a smaller number. Here, of course, there is a source of deficiency running to an

unknown and undiscoverable extent throughout the whole cultivated area of the county. We have already seen how much the value of land in lay hands had fallen since King Edward's time, and none of the acreage of the land which had thus passed out of cultivation is registered in the survey of our county, though it is registered in Somerset and Dorset.

With regard to wood, it is certain that all the wood on the old estates of the Crown is systematically omitted, though in the south western counties it is duly entered; and thus there is a very large deficiency of acreage in every Hundred in which these estates are found. But apart from this it is certain that large areas of woodland in private hands are unnoticed, thus the Abbot of Glastonbury had a forest at Pucklechurch, yet he is only credited with 360 acres of wood, and in several of the largest Hundreds in the county no wood at all is mentioned. It may be that the Gloucestershire Commissioners only intended to notice profitable woodland, but they do not seem to be consistent in their treatment of the matter.

Finally there are but slight notices of the existence of pasture, though in Dorsetshire 206,494 acres are thus described. It seems difficult to believe that there was not, at any rate on the Cotswolds, a great deal of land that would in that county have been entered and duly measured as pasture; the Commissioners for our county seem as a rule to have passed over it without formal notice.

With regard to the question whether any estates are omitted that ought to have been entered, I do not think it is possible to mention any such omission for which a fair case could be made out; where the name of a village is not to be found in Domesday, it was usually part of some large manor, and it is not usually difficult to discover what that manor was. For example, Hardwick, Saul, and Randwick are not mentioned by name in Domesday, but no doubt the area now included in those parishes is measured and accounted for in the great Manor of Standish, as St. Georges, Mangotsfield, and Stapleton are included in the Royal Manor of Barton near Bristol, or, as Abson, Wick and Westerleigh, were included in the Glastonbury estate of Pucklechurch.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF DOMESDAY GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE HUNDREDS.

DOMESDAY HUNDRED.	STATUTE ACRES.	HIDES	V.	F.	MODERN HUNDRED.
Cheftesihat . .		8			
Cellede . . .	20,013	121	2		
Wideles . . .	20,484	98	2		Kiftsgate
Gretestanes . .	21,479	60			
Sudeley & Todington	4,479	20			
Holeforde . .	18,188	60			
Salemanesberie .	32,427	178			Slaughter
Bernitone . .	5,618	23	2		
Bradelege . .	20,042	109			Bradley
Wacrescumbe . .	18,814	99	3		
Becheberie . .	11,835	51			Brightwells Barrow
Brictwoldesburg .	25,405	107			
Respigete . .	25,854	80	3		Rapsgate
Cirecestre . .	22,120	85	3		Cirencester and
Gersdone . . .	13,225	72	3	2	Crowthorne
Biselege . . .	24,640	28			Bisley
Langetrev . .	30,189	102		5 ac.	Longtree
Teodechesberie .	24,439	172	1		Tewkesbury
Derheste . . .	32,377	112	2		Deerhurst & Westminster
Tetboldestane . .	14,629	92			Tibaldstone & Cleeve
Chintincham . .	13,016	30			Cheltenham
Dudestan & Bertune	40,557	91	2		Dudstone & King's Barton
Witestan . . .	11,437	35			Whitstone
Blacelawes . .	13,208	46			
Berchelai . . .	66,989	149	3	2	Berkeley
Grimboldestou .	25,263	66			
Edredestane . .	14,729	37			Grumbald's Ash
Bachestane . .	10,307	18			
Pulrecerce . .	14,582	36			Pucklechurch
Letberge . .	2,277	6			Barton Regis
Suineshovede . .	13,690	49	3		Langley & Swineshead,
Langelei . . .	24,828	50			and Thornbury
Bernintrev . .	18,825	76	2		Henbury
Barton apud Bristou	8,693	10			Barton Regis
Tolangebrige . .	3,382	12			Dudstone & King's Barton
Botelav . . .	29,488	63			Botloe, Westbury, and
Wesberie . .	21,041	54	1		Duchy of Lancaster
Bliteslav . .	14,363	41	3	2	Blidsloe
Ledenei . . .	6,293	20			S. Briavels
Tviferde . . .	4,376	5	3	2	Westbury
Tedeneham . .	6,217	30			

Cheftesihat Hundred, with its member, Mene, seems to have consisted of a part of Longborough, and to this, in the Conqueror's time, the sheriff had added the lordship of two hundreds, no

doubt Celflede and Wideles. To Winchcombe, at the time of Domesday, had been added three hundreds, the hundred of the town itself, Holeford and Gretestanes; and this group being in later times added to the Cheftesihat Hundreds, the one great Hundred of Kiftsgate was formed containing one-tenth of the whole county. The meeting place for the Hundred of Kiftsgate was at a gate above Weston-sub-Edge. This would have been near the boundary between Celflede and Wideles Hundreds, and it may have been the meeting place of one of them before they were united, at any rate it would be as convenient a place as any other for the men of both those hundreds, and also for those of all the hundreds which afterwards took their name from Kiftsgate.

The hundred in which Sudeley and Todington were situated is not mentioned in the record, therefore I have entered them separately. Very probably they were connected with Winchcombe itself, and were in the hundred of the borough, but it is to be noticed that several areas which are now reckoned to be in the Parish of Winchcombe, are entered in the Survey as in Gretstanes Hundred, and it is possible that Sudeley and Todington were also in that hundred.

The little hundred of Letberge, contained only two manors, Stoche and Lega; the former which belonged to Osbern Giffard is obviously part of Stoke Gifford, what the latter may be I cannot tell; the name is a very common one, only 360 acres are mentioned as belonging to the manor, and I do not think it can now be identified.

The Hundred of Tviferde contained Woolastone, and Madget now in Tidenham, also a part of Tidenham itself, perhaps Lancaut. The manor of Tidenham formed a separate hundred.

It will be noticed that the chief difference between the arrangement of the hundreds now and that found in Domesday, is that in several cases two or more of the old hundreds are consolidated, and called by one of the old names. The hundreds of Westminster, Cleeve, Thornbury, and the Duchy of Lancaster, are however of more recent date; and Slaughter, Crowthorn, Henbury, and S. Briavel's, are new names for old jurisdictions.

No doubt the hundred, and its constituent tithings, derived their names originally from some arrangement founded on the number ten; but a glance at the list of the hundreds will shew that by the date of Domesday, the original idea of the hundred had been quite lost sight of.

Several of the Hundreds contained only the estates of some great landowner, thus Berkeley, and Barton by Bristol hundreds contained only portions of the ancient estates of the Crown; Tewkesbury hundred only those of Brictric son of Algar, Deerhurst hundred only those which had belonged to the great priory there, Bernintrev now Henbury hundred only those of the Church of Worcester. In these cases it is clear that the hundred depended not on any idea of number at all, but merely on the extent of the possessions of the owner, and that it might very naturally increase by the addition of fresh estates, which the lord of the hundred might acquire in the neighbourhood, or which lesser owners who put themselves under the protection of the lord might bring with them.

The newer hundreds of Cleeve, Westminster, and the Duchy of Lancaster were of this sort; Cleeve being separated by the See of Worcester from Tibaldstone hundred, and Westminster hundred containing the estates of the old Priory of Deerhurst which had been given to the abbey.

Though no doubt the names of many of the hundreds were very ancient, and point to considerable antiquity even at the time of Domesday, it would seem that it was by no means difficult to alter their boundaries and to remove manors from one hundred into another, several instances of the kind can be traced in the survey for Gloucestershire.

Thus an estate in Windrush whose ownership was in dispute between the king and the abbey of Winchcombe, had been unjustly placed in Salemonesberie hundred, but before the time of the survey it had been brought into the hundred of Barrington to which, by the judgment of the men of that hundred, it belonged by right. Here there seems to be a connection between the disputed ownership and the change of hundred.

So we are told that Girard the Chamberlain held eight hides in Kemerton and three in Bodington which had paid geld, and rendered other services in Deerhurst hundred, but after Girard had them they paid neither geld nor service ; these eleven hides are duly entered in Tewkesbury hundred, no doubt because Queen Matilda was the lady of that hundred ; she was a great benefactress to Girard, and he had brought the lands which had been under the jurisdiction of Deerhurst, into the Tewkesbury hundred, that he might be under the Queen's protection, and no doubt also that he might increase the dues and services that would be owed to her as lady of the hundred.

The case of the seven hides in Stoke Orchard which rendered no services to the Church of Worcester since Bernard and Raynald held them, would seem to be a similar one, though only a part of the land can be distinctly identified in Tewkesbury hundred ; Bernard and Raynald were royal chaplains, and would be likely to bring their land into Tewkesbury hundred for the same reason which moved Girard to do so.

A more remarkable case is that of the lands which were separated from the Royal Manor of Westbury. The entry runs thus,—'This manor paid one night's ferm in the time of King Edward, and the same for four years in King William's time. Afterwards there were taken from this manor six hides in Chire, and in Clifton ten hides, in Noent and Chingestune eight hides, in Ladeuent one hide. These lands the Abbey of Cormeilles, and Osbern, and William the son of Richard now hold.' Seven hides belonged to the abbey of Cormeilles, at Newent, in Botloe hundred, the rest of the entry is very difficult to understand ; Chire is I think Shirehampton, and the land is I believe that which is entered as five hides in the manor of Huesberie, held by Osbern Gifard in Bernintrev Hundred, which paid no service to the church of Worcester ; the ten hides in Clifton are, I believe, partly accounted for by the entries under Clifton in Suineshovede hundred, and partly by the four hides which the Survey notes had recently been added to Bristol. Chingestune is probably Kingsweston. William the son of Richard, or William Goizenboded, held in Westbury

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hundred half a hide which is noted as having belonged to the king's term. Where Ladeuent is to be found I cannot tell.

Whether these identifications are right or wrong, and they certainly do not account for all the hidage removed from the king's ferm, it is clear that we have a very considerable diminution of the area of the ancient hundred of Westbury. Indeed, judging from the number of alterations that we find were made in the hundreds about the time of the conquest, it is perhaps remarkable that comparatively so few alterations have been made in the course of eight centuries.

With regard to the names of the Domesday Hundreds, it is remarkable that Gloucester and Bristol did not give their names directly to any large area of surrounding country, though several of the hundreds were called after the largest towns within them, such as Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Berkeley, Berninton, Westbury, Pucklechurch, and Tidenham ; Grimboldestow is now represented by Grumbold's Ash.

Bernintrev and Langetrev seem to have been chosen as the trysting places of their hundreds, not on account of their importance, but because they were on ancient ways, and therefore would be convenient of access.

Other hundreds took their names from means of communication, as Kiftsgate and Rapsgate, Holeford, Tviferd, and Langebrige or Tolangebrige, the long bridge over the Severn which connected Gloucester with the Forest.

Four hundreds took their names from Barrows, Letberg, Salemansberie, Brictwoldesberg, and Becheberie or Begeberie, commemorating no doubt the burial places of heroes, as also do Botloe and Blidsloe ; Blacelawes however would seem to be Blacklow, and a trace of the name appears to be preserved in Dark Wood above Woodchester.

Well known stones gave names to six hundreds, Gretestane, Witestane, Bachestane, Tetboldestane, Dudstane, Edredestane ; the first two deriving their names from peculiarities of the stones themselves, the last three apparently from those who set them up.

It is remarkable that though Bachestane hundred has long ceased to exist, the name is still preserved in Bagstone Farm, in Wickwar.

The names Witelai, Biselege, Bradelege, Langelei, Wacrescumbe, Gersdone, Celfledethorn, Derheste, Svineshovede now Swineford, refer to some natural object or peculiarity of the country, though of course Deerhurst and Bisley were places of considerable importance at the date of Domesday.

The fact that so many of the hundreds take their names from natural objects, would seem to shew that the names were given at a very early time when the district contained few settlements of any importance; when in fact the natural features of the country,—the long, the broad, or white meadow, the hollow way, or the ford over the brook, the white, or big stone, the graves of heroes,—formed more convenient meeting places than did the abodes of living men.

Hundreds are first mentioned in the lands of Edgar, and tithings in those of Canute, but they are mentioned as institutions which are already in working order, and we cannot doubt that the Gloucestershire Hundreds date back from a much earlier period. At any rate, whatever was the original basis of the hundred, whether it contained a hundred hides, or a hundred villages, or a hundred families, it is certain that by the date of Domesday all relation to any such pristine device had passed away.

We may indeed note that some hundreds contained about 100 hides, as did those of Wideles, Bradelege, Wacrescumbe, and Langetrev, others such as Becheberie and Langelei contained about 50 hides; and it is remarkable that several of the northern hundreds such as Celflede, Wideles, Gretestanes, Bradelege, and Wacrescumbe, included about 20,000 statute acres, while the two hundreds of Salemanesberie and Bernitone contained together about 200 hides and 38,000 statute acres; but on the whole it would require a great deal of forcing to bring the Gloucestershire Hundreds under the range of any numerical relation.

THE MANOR.

The unit of Domesday Survey is the 'Manerium' or 'Manor'; now whatever may have been the origin of this name the thing to which it is applied had existed before the time of the Conquest, under the name of a 'ham' or 'tun,' and continued to exist unchanged in all essential points till a much later date. Indeed the survey implies on every page that the estates which are named and measured and valued are the same estates held under the same conditions which existed in the time of the Confessor. A comparison of the value of the estate in the time of the Confessor and at the date of Domesday would have been simply misleading if there had been any great change in the conditions of tenure during the interval. The Conqueror seems to have granted the estates of the vanquished English to his companions, just as Henry VIII. granted the church lands to his courtiers, to be held with the same privileges and responsibilities that had belonged to the former owner; the Norman held just what his English antecessor had held, and on the same terms. There is no ground for thinking that the Conqueror introduced any new method of tenure of land into England, and Domesday all through implies that he left the old conditions unaltered.

Although in the Exchequer Domesday the word used for the estate enumerated is 'Manerium' which as the equivalent of the Norman 'Manoir' has a foreign air about it; the Exeter Domesday calls the whole manor 'villa,' and applies the title 'mansio' to the Manor House; and we have seen that the same terms 'villa' and 'mansio' were used in the questions asked with regard to the estates of the Church of Ely.

The manor of Tidenham was granted by King Edwy to the Church of Bath in A.D. 956, and a comparison between its condition at that period and at the date of Domesday will shew how little alteration had taken place in those 130 years under the rule of so many sovereigns of different races, after conquest and

re-conquest, while Englishman and Dane, and Norman, had governed the country.

After enumerating the boundaries of the estate, the charter proceeds to declare that at Dyddanhamme are xxx. hides, ix. of inland, or land under the cultivation of the lord, and xxi. of gesettes land, or land put out to cultivation by the tenants.

Next are stated the contents of each hamlet on the Manor:

At Strœt are xii. hides, xxvii. gyrda gafollandes, and on the Severn xxx. cytweras.

At Middeltune are v. hides, xiiij. gyrda gafollandes, xiiij. cytweras on the Severn, and ij. hæcweras on the Wye.

At the Cingestune are v. hides, xiii. gyrda gafollandes, and i. hide above the Dyke, which is now also gafolland; and that outside the hamme is still part inland, and part gesett to gafol to scipwealan. At the Cingestune on the Severn are xxi. cytweras, and on the Wye xii.

At the Bishopstune are iii. hides, and xv. cytweras on the Wye.

At Landcawet are iii. hides, and ii. hæcweras on the Wye, and ix. cytweras.

Now bearing in mind that 'gyrda gafollandes' are yardlands let out for cultivation by the tenants, and that the cytweras and hæcweras were some kind of weir for fishing, let us compare the entry regarding Tidenham in Domesday Book.

'In Tidenham hundred the Abbot of Bath held one manor by name Tidenham, there were thirty hides of which ten were in demense, there were thirty-eight villeins having thirty-eight teams, and ten bordars. In the Severn eleven fisheries in demense, and forty-two belonging to the villeins; in the Wye one fishery, and two-and-a-half of the villeins. Earl Roger added two fisheries in the Wye. There is wood two leagues long, and half-a-league wide, and twelve more bordars.'

The number of hides is the same in each case, only one hide of land which had been under tenant cultivation had been taken back at some time into the demesne. The villeins and bordars of the

survey would still be ploughing the yardlands mentioned by King Edwy, only there would not be quite so many tenant ploughs as in the former case, unless indeed the whole estate was being farmed by the tenants. As we do not know exactly what is implied by cytweras and hæcweras, or what the Domesday Commissioners called a fishery, we cannot compare the numbers of these with each other, but it is easy to see that the property in land is described in the same terms in each case, there has been no great change in the tenure of the estate as a whole, or in its method of management. King Edwy's clerks and the Domesday Commissioners would have needed no interpreter to explain their descriptions to each other, for they each described the same condition of things in slightly different words ; with only such differences of detail, as one hundred and thirty years might fairly be supposed to bring about.

Nowadays the divisions of the parish are much what they were nine hundred and thirty years ago in King Edwy's time ; the hamlets of Stroat, Mideltune now called Tidenham, Cingestune now known as Sedbury, Bishopstune or Bishton, still stretch across it in order from the Severn to the Wye, the course of Offa's Dike may still be traced, and Lancaut nestles as of old under the bank of wood from which it derives its name ; but hides and yardlands and villeins and bordars are forgotten terms, for the system of cultivation of which they were characteristic has passed away. It was the universal system in England before the Conquest, the Conqueror made no alteration in it, and it survived his time for three hundred years.

We have next to consider what sort of estate this was which might be called indifferently "Ham," or "Villa," or "Manerium."

In its essence it was an estate of a lord or thane with tenants generally in serfdom upon it. The arable land of the estate was divided into two portions ; the demesne, or that cultivated by the serfs attached to the mansion or lords home, and the gesettes land or land let out to cultivation by the tenants, coliberti, or villani, or bordarii, or men holding by some other servile or semi-servile tenure. But the lord's land and the tenants' lands were not in

separate portions of the estate, on the contrary they were intermixed in strips usually measuring an acre apiece, about thirty of these scattered acre strips forming one of the yardlands of which we heard at Tidenham, and which was the ordinary amount held by a villein. Nor again had the tenants the right to any particular strips, but the strips were held in rotation, so that though each tenant always had the area to which he was entitled, that area consisted from time to time of different strips of land.

In Gloucestershire there were at work at the date of Domesday $1058\frac{1}{2}$ teams belonging to the lords, and $2850\frac{1}{2}$ teams belonging to the tenants of the various manors; so that rather more than one quarter of the arable land was in demesne, and rather less than three-quarters was under tenant cultivation. As we shall see presently, all the buildings, stock and tools needful for the cultivation of the tenants' land were supplied by the lords.

Before the introduction of artificial grasses and winter roots, natural meadow was, of course, very valuable, and was usually retained by the lords till long after the Conquest.

Manors usually contained some wood especially on the boundaries, indeed it is worthy of remark how often even now the divisions between parishes are marked by strips of wood. This wood belonged to the lord, though the tenants generally had a right to its use for the repair of their tenements, for their implements, and for firing. Eight hundred years ago woodland was chiefly valuable on account of the grass in the spring, and the pannage in the autumn; this belonged to the lord and not to the tenants, and they could only avail themselves of it by his leave.

If there were pasture on the manor it was usually common land, and lord and tenants alike could put on as many beasts as they pleased.

Probably there was a church on the manor, if so it usually stood near the lord's house; his predecessors had built and endowed it, and he would appoint the parish priest whose endowment in land might be anything between the five hides at Berkeley, and nothing at all as at Shipton, but no doubt, by the date of Domesday, most of the land in the county paid tithe for the support of the clergy.

Every manor possessed a mill if by any possibility water could be found to turn it; this belonged to the lord, and was a most valuable possession; the miller was one of the most important tenants, and was not generally too popular, because inasmuch as his co-tenants were obliged to use the mill of their own manor and no other, he had a monopoly which could very easily be abused to his own advantage.

So far the manor was an estate in land, like that of any country gentlemen now, only cultivated under other conditions; and it was also a territorial area like our existing parishes; but it was much more than either of these, the lord was not only a landowner, but a prince on a small scale, his was a lesser empire in the great empire of England; his courts were not only courts of law but frequently of criminal justice, his subjects could not lawfully leave his service, or if they did within a limited time he could reclaim them; his rights were intertwined in the closest way with the domestic incidents of the lives of his tenants, they could not marry without his consent, if a daughter of the village lost her chastity a fine was due to the lord, as was also the case if any one sold an ox without his licence. The lord was entitled to receive certain chattels on the occasion of the tenant's death, and a son who succeeded to his father's holding must make his entry in the manor court, and must also undertake there to provide for his widowed mother. No stranger might be harboured within the limits of the manor, and the officers of the lord looked after the purity of the provisions sold, and the justice of the weights and measures.

And yet the lord's dominion, though it could be made very galling, was no unbridled tyranny, his tenants had their rights as well as he had. So long as they rendered their dues, which at any rate in later times might be in money or in service at their option, they could not be driven from their land or tenements, and the custom of the manor regulated these things for him as well as for them. His was a limited and constitutional monarchy, and the manorial system so long as the lords were content with their legal rights does not seem to have worked badly. A landless

man was an outlaw, and one who was not registered in any manor a thief, the lords protected their tenants, and the life of the manor where every man had his rights as well as his duties must have formed a very good school for training Englishmen in the art of self-government.

These manorial estates were, of course, of various sizes; probably the largest single manor in the county at the time of Domesday was Wiche, now Painswick, which had belonged to Ernesi, a very large landowner before the Conquest, but which had passed into the possession of Roger de Laci; it contained 20,760 acres, of which, however, 14,400 were wood, of course the greater part of this lay outside the present parish of Painswick, which only includes 3,614 acres.

The largest and most valuable estate was, however, the Royal Manor and Hundred of Berkeley, for the two were conterminous; no fewer than twenty subordinate manors or berewicks were dependent upon Berkeley, including Ashelworth, and Kingsweston and Lawrence Weston, in Henbury, and Beverstone and Arlingham; the area of the Hundred of Berkeley, which seems to have undergone little if any alteration, is 70,583 acres, and the Domesday rental, £187 10s.

The smallest was one which a certain Walter held in Suineshovede Hundred, apparently at Clifton; it consisted of one virgate of land, and its value had increased from twenty pence in the time of the Confessor to two shillings at the date of Domesday; no mention is made of the existence of any tenants, and indeed its area would appear to have been only about 53 acres. This Estate is distinctly called a Manor in the Record, but its Manorial rights must have been little enough.

We have seen that it sometimes happened, as in the case of Berkeley, that a manor might be so dependent on another that it could not be separated from it; but after mentioning the twenty subordinate manors which were so connected with the capital Manor of Berkeley, the survey goes on to speak of an estate at

Cromhall which had belonged to two brothers, who, we are told,—"cum terra suâ se poterant vertere quo volebant,"—were able to go where they liked with their land, that is to say, they could transfer their allegiance to any chief lord whom they choose, as we have seen Girard transferred his land at Kemerton and Bodington from the Hundred of Deerhurst to that of Tewkesbury, from the lordship of the Church of Deerhurst to that of Queen Matilda. We find other instances where the owners of these dependent manors could choose another lord if they pleased for themselves but could not take their land with them. Of course the tenants on the manors had no power of transferring their holdings, and were unable to leave them without the lord's consent.

Considerable care is required in the identification of the Domesday manors with existing parishes; it is by no means sufficient to find a similar name in the proper Hundred, for the manor may be more extensive than the parish, or the parish may consist of several manors, or again the name of the parish may not exist in Domesday though the manors which included its area may be identified, or, lastly, although we may be sure that certain manors included areas now interned in certain parishes, it is by no means easy to point out exactly how the manors and parishes are to be apportioned.

Sometimes, as in the cases of Hampnett, Salperton, Winson, Hasleton and Yanworth, near Northleach, we may be fairly sure that the Domesday manor was conterminous with the modern parish, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

We have seen already that the Domesday Manors of Standish and Barton by Bristol included several parishes; other instances are Cheltenham, which would have included Charlton Kings; and Badgworth, which included Shurdington.

Of parishes which are made up of several manors, in some cases the manors are called by the name of the parish, for example, Turkdean is made up of two such manors, Compton Abdale of three, Shipton Moyne of four; in other cases the names of the manors are different from the parishes, as the modern Tetbury

contains the Domesday Manors of Teteberie and Uptone, and the modern Rodmarton contains two manors called Rodmarton, three Culkerton, one Haselton, and one Tarlton, seven Domesday Manors in all in the area of the modern parish.

Sometimes the modern name does not appear at all in Domesday, though the area seems to be accounted for under what is now a less important title; thus Eastington, near Stonehouse, is not named, though it now contains 2,042 acres, but Alcrintone, which is credited with 1,810 acres, a very fair equivalent, no doubt answers to Alkerton, a hamlet in Eastington. Again, the name of Coates, near Cirencester, is not found in the record, but Hunlafesed, Tursberie, Tornentone, and Torentune, no doubt answer to Hallasey, Trewsbury, and Tarlton; the Domesday entries only account for 1,440 of the 2,423 acres now reckoned to be in Coates; it is likely that the parish contains a part of what was then Oakley Wood, forest that is which was attached to the Royal Manor of Cirencester, and which, though it seems to be incidentally mentioned under the head of Cirencester, is nowhere measured. The name Cranham is not found in the record, but the area of the parish is to be sought for in Brimpsfield, and in that part of the Manor of Painswick which is said to have belonged to the Church of Cirencester. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to apportion the several manors named Omenie and Omenel among the modern Ampneys; or Etherope, Hetrope, and the three Manors of Lece, among Hatherop, Eastleach Turville, Eastleach Martin, and Southrop; or the different Duntesbournes and Tantesbourne in Cirencester Hundred, between Duntesbourne Abbots and Duntesbourne Rouse, ; and lastly there are a few manors such as Penneberie in Cirencester Hundred, whose modern equivalent is not apparent; and a few parishes such as Clapton, near Bourton-on-the-Water, and Daglingworth, with regard to which it is not easy to say where their area is accounted for in the Survey.

It is very necessary, in comparing modern areas with those mentioned in the Survey, to be sure that they are not simply called by the same name, but are, in fact, as nearly as may be

conterminous; many errors have arisen from neglect of this simple precaution, or, perhaps, in some instances, from lack of the requisite local knowledge.

On what principles, or at what time, the manors were grouped into parishes we cannot tell, but the ecclesiastical arrangements of the county were very much what they are now in 1290, the date of the taxation of Pope Nicholas. It is a truth of very general application that the parochial boundaries as marked on the Ordnance Map, will agree with the boundaries of manors as described in Charters, whether these date before or after the Conquest; when a parish contains two or more manors, the manorial boundaries will frequently agree with those of the tithings or townships.

Generally the manor passed as a whole, with all its benefits and responsibilities, from the old to the new owner, but frequently two or three old manors were united under the Norman owner; thus Harehill, which formed but one manor under Radulf de Todeni, had, under the Confessor, been divided into three manors, and the same Lord had rolled four manors at Omenie and Cernei into one. At Lindenee, or Lydney, Earl William Fitzosbern had created a manor out of four estates, which he had received from their lords. From the demesne of the Bishop of Hereford he had received three hides, from the estates of the Monks of Pershore six hides, from two thanes three hides and a half, with a mill and 720 acres of wood. This would have been the land to the west of the Lyd; the thanes' land, with its mill and wood, would have lain near the forest boundary, and the estate of the Bishop of Hereford might have contained the church which has been long connected with Hereford Cathedral.

The Hide.

The first question asked by the Domesday Commissioners with regard to any manor was this, "How many hides are there?" Now whatever meaning the word may have borne in 1086 it is clear that originally the hide was the amount of land sufficient for the support of one free family; it is a very ancient term, and

is often mentioned in the laws of King Ina promulgated about 690; its Latin equivalents, as given in the Charters, are these :— Familia, cassatus, mansus, mansio, manens. For example, we have already seen that the land which King Ethelwulf gave to Malmesbury Abbey at Minety, was described as, "Aliquantulam terram, id est v Mansiunculas," and also as five hides. Again we are told that at a Council at Cloveshoo in 793, "terram æt Austan v manentes," which had belonged to the church at Worcester, but which had been stolen by Bynna, King Offa's Earl, was restored. In Domesday we find that the church of Worcester owned five hides in Austreclive. In both these instances it is clear that the hide of land was the amount held by one household, and that the land at Aust was still reckoned as five hides three hundred years after it was restored to the church.

More frequently, however, we find that the number of hides mentioned in the Survey does not agree with the number of households whose land was in the first instance given. Thus in 804 Ethelric determined to give "terram xliii. Manentium" to his mother Ciolburge for her life, and at her death to the church of Worcester; this land was situated "æt Westmynster et æt Stoce," now Westbury-on-Trym and Stoke Bishop; but in the Survey fifty hides of land are accounted for at Westbury alone, and Stoke is mentioned as a dependent Manor of Westbury.

Of course the term hide did not originally signify any definite quantity of land, because the amount of land requisite for the support of a household or family would vary with the nature of the soil, and according to many other incidents of position and climate; the question of area did not enter at all into the idea of the hide, either in the early application of the term or in later time; but inasmuch of course as the amount of land necessary for the maintenance of a family would generally be about the same, it was said by various writers that the hide contained about one hundred or one hundred and twenty acres. And no doubt these writers were, as regards many cases, correct, but it would not be correct to say that any definite number of acres went to a hide.

But it is easy to see that the hide of the Survey was a measure not of area but of value—of money rather than of land. In the Exon Domesday the geld is calculated all through at the rate of six shillings to each hide: and the expression so many hides "geldantes" or "paying geld" is frequent in the survey of our country.

Now geld or Dane geld was a tax which had been originally levied by Ethelred, the Unready, about the beginning of the eleventh century, to buy off the Danes, and had been continued by subsequent Kings as an army tax or here-geld. It was levied on the tenants' land only of the manor, for the thane or lord was before all things a soldier, he rendered personal service in the wars, and it was just therefore that his land should be free from any further payment in money. It would seem that in the time of King Ethelred the land of the kingdom was so parcelled out into hides that each hide should be of fairly equal value; that a geld payment of so many pence from each hide should fall with fairly equal pressure on the tenants all over the kingdom. In this way of course few acres of good land and many acres of poor land would go to the hide.

We may notice that the area of Gloucestershire is hidated throughout. With regard to each estate, whether it belonged to the King, or to clerical or lay subjects, we are told how many hides it contained. The ancient estates of the crown did not pay geld, so in the south western counties we are told with respect to each of them that it never paid geld, nor is it known how many hides it contains. No doubt, however, it was convenient to know how many hides a royal estate might fairly be rated at, for the hidation would give an index of the rental which would naturally arise from it.

To say that an estate contained so many hides was the same thing as saying that it was rated at such an amount, or supposing that the hidage was fairly assessed, that it contained so many equal units of value; the rental of an estate assessed at ten hides ought to have been twice as great as that of one which was rated at

five hides. Gloucestershire contained about 2,600 hides, the rental of the county in 1874 was £2,556,242, if, then, the same system of taxation had continued till now, a hide would have been an area which produced a rental of about £983. But it is clear that such areas near Gloucester or Bristol, or in good land such as that near Tewkesbury would be small; while at a distance from Markets, as on the Cotswolds, or in regions of poor land, they would be large. And this is exactly the condition of things that we find set forth in the Survey.

But we must remember that hidation, as an index of value, refers to the condition of things, not at the date of Domesday, but about eighty years before; so that the Survey really gives us information with regard to the relative value of the estates mentioned at three periods, first, in the reign of Ethelred, when the Danegeld was first imposed, then at the death of the Confessor in 1066, and finally at the date of Domesday in 1086.

It would appear that from the time of King Ethelred till that of the Survey, the Hidation of estates had not been altered; whether an estate had improved in value, or whether its value had been depreciated, it was rated at the old amount, nor does it appear that any allowance was made for accident or misfortune.

Some anomalies seem to have marked the incidence of Hidation from the beginning, arising from two causes, first some estates are evidently rated at an amount far below what their possible value can have warranted, and other estates were excused from the payment of a part, or the whole of their geld. The most striking instance of insufficient hidation in the county is that of Wiche or Painswick, its total area was 20,760 acres, of which 6,360 were under cultivation, its value had increased from £20 at the Confessor's death to £24 at the time of the Survey, and yet it was only rated at one hide. Again the manor and hundred of Barton by Bristol, which contained 5,490 acres under cultivation was only rated at ten hides. It is probable indeed that

Bristol had increased rapidly in wealth and importance during the century before the Conquest, its name is first found on coins in the reign of Ethelred, and it is first mentioned in history in 1051, when Harold and Leofwine set sail from Bristol to escape to Ireland, but after making all allowances, a rating of only ten hides for more than five housand acres of cultivated land seems very low.

Some exemptions from payment of geld seem to have existed from the beginning. Thus we are told that Ethelred himself granted that the hide of land which belonged to the Church of S. Edward at Stow should be free from payment of geld; and his example was imitated by his successors, thus the Church of Bath held the Manors of Alvestone and Cold Ashton, each of which was properly rated at five hides, but in each case two hides were exempt from payment by grant of Kings Edward and William. At Dene the payment of geld was remitted in consideration of the service of guarding the King's forest.

It is not always easy to tell when it is said that so many hides of a manor do not pay geld, whether they are non-geldant in virtue of a grant of exemption, or simply because they represent the demesne. An instance of the latter cause of exemption is given in the account of the great Manor of Tewkesbury, where it is said that there were in King Edward's time 95 hides, of which 45 were in the demesne and were free from all royal service, and from the payment of geld, on account of the service (to the King) of the lord to whom the manor belonged. Attention to this point is necessary, for it would be easy to exaggerate the number and value of the grants of exemption.

Just as some manors seem to be assessed at a lower hidation than their acreage would warrant, so also there are others that seem to be rated highly in proportion to their area; in almost all such cases, however, it will be found that there are special causes to which such differences of treatment may be fairly assigned, without considering that the hidation was designedly made lighter or more heavy than the land would equitably bear. The following table shows the number of Statute acres and

Domesday acres contained in a hide in different districts, the figures which do not refer to Gloucestershire are given by Mr. Eyton.

County of Dorset	239	Statute	Acres	230	Domesday Acres
,, Somerset	300	,,	,,	250	,, ,,
,, Salop	240	,,	,,		
,, Stafford	1457	,,	,,	955	,, ,,
,, Lincoln, Kesteven	244	,,	,,		
,, ,, Lindsay	500	,,	,,		
,, ,, Hoyland	1000	,,	,,		
,, Gloucester	287	,,	,,	211	,, ,,
Hundred of Biselege	880	,,	,,	1153	,, ,,
,, Barton by Bristol	869	,,	,,	540	,, ,,
,, Bachestane	573	,,	,,	275	,, ,,
,, Berchelai	446	,,	,,	235	,, ,,
,, Langelei	496	,,	,,	313	,, ,,
,, Holeforde	303	,,	,,	162	,, ,,
,, Cirecestre	257	,,	,,	182	,, ,,
,, Celflede	165	,,	,,	131	,, ,,
,, Gersdone	181	,,	,,	138	,, ,,
,, Teodechesberie	142	,,	,,	116	,, ,,

The acre of Domesday was the same area with the modern statute acre, but on account of causes already mentioned the Survey does not record the full acreage of the territory considered, and therefore the number of acres mentioned in Domesday is less than the number of acres which actually existed. Probably the difference between the numbers gives a fair index of the state of cultivation in the district, a large acreage to the hide with few acres mentioned in the Survey, showing an unproductive region, while hides with few acres and a large proportion under cultivation mark a district which had been brought well under the hand of man, for Domesday Gloucestershire was only a partially settled district.

The table shews at once that no definite acreage could be assigned to the hide; it would appear that the average area would be from 250 to 300 acres, but in the forest county of Stafford or the fen district of Lincolnshire the hide contained more than 1000 acres. The large number of acres to the hide in the neighbourhood of Bisley and Bristol is owing to the fact that the land was lightly rated, and the Domesday acreage of the hide exceeds the statute acreage at Bisley because the Manor of Wiche contained

a mass of wood that lay in other parts of the county. The forest hundreds of Bagstone, Berkeley, and Langley, testify to their uncultivated state by the large area of their hides, the Cotswold hundreds of Holeforde and Cirencester have a normal area, and the hundreds of Celflede, in the extreme north, Gersdone, watered by the Churn and Ampney Brook, and Tewkesbury, near the Severn and Avon, were among the most highly cultivated portions of the county.

Divisions of the Hide.

The hide was thus divided—

1 hide = 4 virgates = 16 ferndels = 48 geld acres.
1 virgate = 4 ferndels = 12 geld acres.
1 ferndel = 3 geld acres.

As the hide was an unit of value and not of area, so its component parts were also units of value, the geld acre was quite a different thing from the areal acre. The term *ferndel* does not occur in the Survey of our county, where the reckoning is by virgates and acres, and sometimes by fractions of the hide or virgate, the fractions being of the most uncouth kind. Thus the estate of the Bishop of Coutances, at Dodington, is described as containing a hide and a half, and the third part of half a hide, while Roger de Berkelai is described as holding there three hides and two parts of half a hide, each part, or third of half a hide, containing, of course, eight geld acres. William de Ow held an estate at Culcortorne, in Rodmarton, containing three virgates and five acres; these, of course, were geld acres and not areal acres. The area of the virgate and geld acre varied with the area of the hide to which they belonged, the former being one fourth part, and the latter one forty-eighth part of the hide, and, of course, the same proportions would hold with regard to the geld required from each hide. When the Conqueror raised his geld tax of six shillings from each hide, the charge would have been at the rate of three-half-pence on every geld acre, and a geld acre in the Hundred of Berkeley would have contained on an average nearly ten areal acres, while in the Hundred of Celflede it would have corresponded only to about three acres of area. The term *acre*, which with us

is in a measure only of area, is used in the Survey in connection with the perch and furlong as a measure of length, in relation to the areal furlong and areal league as a measure of area, and as a division of the hide as a measure of value, but it is not usually difficult to determine the sense in which it occurs in any particular passage.

The hide is still found among the place-names of the shire, as at Hyde Farm, near Newnham-on-Severn, and Hide Mill, near Stow-on-the-Wold.

CARUCATA AND CARUCA.

In the description of the manors, next after the hidage, the Survey states how many "car" there are, first on the demesne, and then on the tenants' land. This "car" is evidently an abbreviation, and it is questioned whether the full form should be Carucata or Caruca, and then what meaning should be attached to these words. Carucata is clearly derived from Caruca, and where it occurs is used as denoting a certain quantity of land. The word "Caruca," which had originally denoted a four-horse chariot, was afterwards applied to the plough-team because the oxen were yoked in two ranks, four abreast.

The carucata was clearly the same thing with the hide; Ordericus Vitalis, in describing Flambard's new division of the Kingdom for Hidage, says that with the king's consent he measured with a line "omnes carucatas quas Angli hidas vocant." And in Lincolnshire the name carucata was given to that which in other parts of the country was called a hide; Mr. Eyton thinks that where it occurs in the Survey of the South Western Counties it signifies an ingeldable hide, such as were found on the ancient estates of the crown, and also on such privileged estates as some which belonged to the church. But it is sufficiently clear that the abbreviation "car̃" does not stand for the same thing as a hide, there were about 2600 hides in Gloucestershire, but the Survey enumerates nearly 4000 "car̃"; again it is a very rare thing for the number of hides at which an estate was rated to agree with the number of "car̃" existing upon it, there

is generally a larger number of the latter; where this is not so, a comparison of the values will generally shew that the estate had diminished in value since the death of the Confessor. Seeing then that the "caſ" was a different thing from the hide, and therefore that it does not stand for carucata the next question is,—what does it stand for? In answering this question we are helped to some extent by two entries under the head of certain Estates in Dudstane Hundred. With regard to Hersefel, Athelai, and Sanher, we are told, "In dominio erant viii caſ et iiii vilł et iiii bord et xxx servi cum v. caſ. Ibi pratum sufficiens carucis." So in Hersecome it is recorded that Wislet had "ii caſ. et ii bord et v. servos et pratum carucis." Surely we cannot doubt that in these cases "caſ" is an abbreviation of caruca—a plough, the Surveyors first noting the number of ploughs on the land, and then stating that the estate included sufficient meadow for their maintenance. These are, I believe, the only instances in the Survey for our county where caruca is written at length, the term Carucata does not occur in it at all.

Fortunately, however, before the survey of our county there is placed a short description of the land between the Wye and the Usk, which had been brought under the power of the English crown, partly in the time of King Edward, but chiefly in that of the Conqueror; and in this we find the terms Carucata and Caruca, and also their abbreviations, used in close connection one with another in such a way as to make it clear that a carucata, or carucata terræ, was a different thing from a caruca, or a "caſ," and also to make it highly probable that the two latter terms meant the same thing. The passages are these:

Walter Balistaſ teñ de Rege ii carucaſ terræ et ibi habet iii caſ et iii servos et iii ancillas. Vał xx sol.

Girard habet ii caruc̃ terræ et ibi ii caſ. Vał xx sol.

Ouus propositus regis ii caruc̃ terræ et ibi iv caſ. Vał xx sol.

Ibi est in dominio regis i caruc̃ terræ quam tenuit Dagobert.

Gozelin Brito teñ v caruc̃ terræ in Caroen et ibi sunt ii caſ cum ii Walensibus. Vał xx sol.

Eps Constantiensis teñ de rege v caruc terræ, et de eo unus homo ejus. Ibi sunt ii car in dominio et iii villanorum. Vat xl sol.

Roger de Berchelai teñ ii car terræ ad Strigoielg et ibi habet vi bord cum i car. Vat xx sol.

In Wales habet isdem Wiłł de Ow in feudo iii piscarias in Waie reddentes lxx solid et in eodem feudo dedit Wiłł Comes Radulpho de Limesi l carucatas terræ sic fit in Normannia.

Turstin filius Rolf habet inter Huscham et Waiam xvii carucas.

De his sunt in dominio iiii et dimidium, aliæ sunt hominum. Ibi xi bord sunt, et molin de vii solid. Vat ix lib tot.

De hac terra v caruc et dimid calumniantur propositi regis dicentes quod eas Turstin sine dono assumpsit.

Here in the earlier entries we have carucates co-ordinated sometimes with the same number of "cars." or with more or less, just as hides are related to "car" in the body of the Survey; and finally in the entry concerning Turstin fitz Rolf we have "carucas" written at length, and then we are told that "de his (carucis)" four-and-a-half are in demesne, and the rest belong to the tenants, exactly as in the body of the Survey it is said that so many "car" are in demesne, and there are so many villeins, bordars, &c., with so many "car." However, it seems that the king's bailiffs claimed the amount of land that was cultivated by five-and-a-half of the teams on the ground that Turstin had taken possession of it without any grant from the king.

The key to the use of the carucate instead of the hide seems to be this, that as the country beyond the Wye was chiefly conquered by William Fitzosbern between 1066 and 1070, it was never hidated, and the Normans divided it out into carucates after their own fashion (ut fit in Normannia); the matter, however, seems to be merely a difference of names, for the carucate and hide were essentially the same thing.

We shall consider then that "car" is a contraction for caruca, and that the surveyors in enumerating the "car" tell us how many carucæ, or plough teams, there were, first of all on the demesne and then on the tenants' land of each estate.

The caruca, or plough team, consisted of eight oxen, yoked four abreast, as the horses were harnesed in the Roman quadriga; in the south of Scotland the driver walked backwards before them leading them by their halters, as it was found that in this way the work could be most nearly equalised, and each beast could best be trained to do his fair share of the work. On the arable of the demesne the teams were worked by the serfs, and it will generally be found that there were two or three times as many serfs as there were teams. On the tenants' land the team was made up by the oxen of the tenants, each, no doubt, contributing in proportion to the extent of his holding; the tenants' ploughs also assisted in the cultivation of the demesne.

There are many instances in the Gloucestershire Survey where we find mention of half-a-team; as for example in the two manors of Iron Acton, in one of which, belonging to the Bishop of Coutances, four villeins and five borders possessed a team-and-a-half, and on the other, of which Humphrey the Chamberlain was lord, was half-a-team belonging to three villeins and three borders; while at Mangotsfield were six boves, or three-quarters of a team, these were on the demesne.

But though caruca means, in the first instance, the team of oxen which cultivated the land, yet expressions are found in the Survey which imply that the number of teams on an estate was a fair measure of the extent of its arable land; in other words that the average area tilled by a plough was a fairly constant quantity. The Survey of the South Western Counties mentions first that there is arable enough for a certain number of ploughs, and then states the number actually at work; the men of the manor expressing the area of their arable in terms of ploughlands, saying in effect, we have arable enough here to employ so many ploughs, but only such a number are actually at work. And this method of measurement clearly implies that the area which a team might be expected to cultivate was so well known that any one acquainted with practical agriculture would attach much the same meaning to it; it might vary to some extent according to the nature of the soil, but on the whole no doubt it would be

much the same all over the country. Indeed in a system of partnership ploughing, and in which though a man always held the same area of land, yet held it in rotation in different strips, it would be very necessary that the area assigned to a team should be the same; that the unit of material and the unit of working power should bear a constant relation to each other, that in other words the same number of acres should be assigned to the same number of oxen.

That this was so in reality we know from the fact that the strips for ploughing in the common fields are all nearly of the same size, that is to say—one acre apiece; the question to be answered is how many acres could a team of oxen keep in cultivation? Mr. Eyton's answer is that 120 acres was that number, and there can be very little doubt that he is correct. A strong proof is that calculations based on the assumption that a plough-land contained 120 acres give satisfactory results. The areal acre now is the same size as it was eight centuries ago, if then we compare the Domesday acreage with the modern acreage in districts of sufficient size to reduce variations in boundary to a small proportion of the whole extent, we shall obtain trustworthy results.

Among the best cultivated hundreds in the county were those of Celfiede and Wideles in the extreme north, and Tetboldestane, now Tibaldstone, which also included the modern Hundred of Cleeve; moreover no wood or pasture is registered, the only land whose existence is noted other than arable being ten acres of meadow at Buckland in Wideles Hundred.

The following table gives the relation between the arable land and the total acreage in these hundreds, allowing 120 acres to each plough :—

HUNDRED.	TEAMS, LORDS'.	TENANTS'.	TOTAL.	ARABLE.	ACREAGE.
Celfiede	52	80½	132½	15,900	20,013
Wideles	47	95	142	17,040	20,484
Tetboldestane	24	86	110	13,200	14,629
	123	261½	384½	46,140	55,126

Shewing that about 84 per cent. of the acreage was under plough tillage. In 1874, 733,640 acres of 804,977 in the county or 91

per cent. were rated, shewing that they produced profit in some way ; allowing for other sources of profitable cultivation besides ploughing we could hardly use a higher number of acres to a plough than 120 without producing a very improbable result in these hundreds, and in many manors throughout the county ; for example, to take 130 acres as the area of a ploughland would give 49,920 acres under plough cultivation, or 91 per cent. of the acreage, just the same percentage as that of rated land in the county at the present day ; and it is unlikely that even in these hundreds cultivation had been carried to such an extent as that.

On the other hand to take less than 120 acres would be to magnify deficiencies in many districts which are already sufficiently striking. We may fairly take it then that 120 acres is a satisfactory equivalent for the ploughland, or land cultivated by a team of oxen. Half a ploughland would be 60 acres, and the land of so many oxen would be so many areas of 15 acres, which is the eighth part of 120 acres ; thus the arable land corresponding to the six oxen at Mangotsfield would be 90 acres. The bovate, however, in the districts where carucates were used in the place of hides was a sub-division of the geld measure, and contained six geld acres, or one eighth of the 48 geld acres contained in the carucate or hide.

The yardland, or "virgata terræ," of which we found mention in the "gyrda gafollandes" at Tidenham was the normal holding of a tenant contributing two oxen to the team which worked the common plough ; it usually contained about 30 acres of arable land scattered about in acre strips in the common fields, and generally also, at any rate in later times, some pasture and woodland as well. Frequent mention is found of these yardlands until the seventeenth century, and sometimes even in later periods. Indeed, of course, the system of holding by yardlands remained until the common fields were enclosed, whether the name survived or not.

So we see that we have on the one hand the caruca or plough translated into area the ploughland, the yardland, and the acre strip in the field, representing the system of agriculture actually

in use at the date of Domesday; and we have also the hide or carucate, the virgate, and the geld acre, the same series under another form, but financial and not agricultural. It should be mentioned that in later times the knight's fee was usually made up of four hides.

LINEAL MEASURES OF DOMESDAY.

16½ feet = 5½ yards = 1 virga or pertica.
66 „ 22 „ = 4 perticæ = 1 acra.
660 „ 220 „ 40 „ 10 „ = 1 quaratina.
7920 „ 2640 „ 480 „ 120 „ = 12 „ = 1 leuga

The virga is now called a rod, pole, or perch; the acra is a chain; the quarantina is a furlong; the leuga measures a mile-and-a-half; and the typical acre is an area a furlong or 220 yards in length, and a lineal acre or 22 yards in breadth; it was reckoned that in order to plough an acre thirty-six journeys must be made, and that the whole distance travelled would be two leagues.

AREAL MEASURES OF DOMESDAY.

30¼ square yards = 1 pertica or square perch.
4,840 „ = 160 perticæ = 1 areal acre.
48,400 „ = 1600 „ = 10 „ acres = 1 square quarantine.
580,800 „ = 19200 „ = 120 areal acres = 12 square quarantines = 1 areal leugue.

Two of these measures, the perch and the quarantine, were square in form, the other two, the acre and league were parallelograms; each side of the square perch and the square quarantine was formed by a linear perch and a linear quarantine, while the areal acre had, as we have seen, two sides a quarantine in length and two of a linear acre, while two of the sides of the areal league were one league in length and the other two sides measured but one quarantine. But though the typical figures were conceived to be formed in this way, in practice any figure which contained the same area with one of these measures was called by its name whatever its form might be; for example, when the Survey tells us that there was at Ledene wood two leagues long and two

quarantines wide, we need not suppose that it was three miles in length, and a quarter-of-a-mile across; that may or may not have been so, what the jurors of the manor wished to express was merely the fact that the wood measured about 480 acres in area, and they chose what seemed to them the most convenient method of stating the truth.

In the case of the wood at Ledene the expression of the Survey is, "Silva ii leugæ longa et ii quarantinæ lata," here, although an area of wood is expressed, the league and quarantine mentioned are linear measures representing the length of the sides of a parallelogram that would contain such an extent of wood; but area is sometimes expressed by another formula used in our county by the jurors of Bachestane Hundred, as at Tidrentune, "Silva dimidium leuuæ in longitudine et latitudine," this does not mean an extent of wood six quarantines long and six wide, or 360 acres, but merely half an areal league or 60 acres. Again, when it is said that at Wichen were six "quarantinæ de silvâ" this does not mean a space six furlongs long and six wide, but six areal furlongs or 60 acres, and the expression is only another method of stating the same extent of wood as existed at Tytherington. So when we are told that at Actune there was "una quarantina silvæ," this signifies one areal furlong, or only ten acres.

Wood, and pasture, and occasionally meadow, were measured by the league and furlong, and it is necessary to be careful in observing where these measures are mentioned, whether they are areal or linear.

It is assumed that the Domesday measures of length were the same with our own, because as a matter of fact calculations based on this assumption, and applied on a sufficiently large scale, give satisfactory results.

All the measures depend at last on the length of the "pertica" or perch, and a very slight alteration in its length would produce a great alteration in the extent of the areal measures; for example, Mr. Eyton shews that if 20 feet were taken as the length of the perch instead of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, an acre would result whose area would

be 1·47 of the acre now in use, or an equivalent to about an acre-and-a-half.

It will be well to give a few examples to shew how the descriptions in Domesday are expanded into acreage :—

Eccła S. Marie de Persore tenet Kulege. Ibi v. Hide geld. In dominio sunt ii carucæ et xiiii villani et unus bordarius cum vii carucis. Ibi v servi et Molinus de l denariis et vi acræ prati et silva iii quarantinæ longa et una quaratina lata. Valet c solid.

This is Cowley, in Rapsgate Hundred, and the acreage may be thus expressed :—

Two Ploughlands in demesne . . .	240
Seven „ of the tenants . . .	840
Meadow	6
Wood	30
	1116

The present acreage of the parish is 1834 acres. We may notice that the extent of wood might have been expressed equally as well by the formula—"iii quarantinæ de silvâ," using areal quarantines instead of linear ones.

Isdem Wiłł tenet Culcortorne, et Herbert de eo, Scireuold tenuit T.R.E. Ibi iii virgatæ et v acræ. In dominio est una caruca et iii servi. Valet et valuit xxxv solidis.

Here it is to be noted that the acres mentioned are geld acres, measures that is not of area, but of value ; the estate was rated at 41 geld acres, or at $\frac{41}{48}$ of a hide.

Eccła S. Dyonisii tenet has villas in Derherste H^{d}. Hochinton v Hid, Staruenton iii Hid, Colne et Caldicot v Hid, Contone xii Hid, Preston x Hid, Welleford xv Hid. In his terris sunt in dominio xv carucæ et lxxv villani et xii bordarii cum xxxix carucis. Ibi xxxviii servi et iv molini de xl solidis et xxxvi acræ prati. Silva ii leuuæ et dimidium longa et una leuua et ii quarentinæ lata.

These are Uckington, Staverton, Colne S. Denis and Caldicot, Little Compton, Preston-on-Stour, and Welford, which contain

altogether 11,408 acres; the Domesday measures may be thus expressed:—

	ACRES
15 Ploughlands in demesne - - -	1,800
39 „ of the tenants - - -	4,680
Meadow - - - - - - -	36
Wood - - - - - - - -	4,200
	10,716

A very fair equivalent to the statute acreage. It will be seen by reference to the position of the manors that they are far distant from each other, and that the result expresses the sum of the amounts of each kind of soil in the different manors. It is better in reducing fractions of leagues to acres to reduce them first to quarantines and to multiply by ten, because an areal quarantine contained ten areal acres; thus the above-mentioned amount would be reduced in this way,—30 quarantines × 14 quarantines × 10 = 4,200 acres. This example shews clearly that the Commissioners did not intend by the method in which their measures are expressed to imply anything with regard to the shape of the areas of the woodland registered, but only that the woodland in the various S. Denys estates would, if combined, extend over a space three miles and three-quarters long, and one mile and three-quarters wide. It will be remarked that though the method of measuring the arable by ploughlands gives a result which may be incorrect to the extent of nearly half a ploughland, or 60 acres, the method of measuring woodland by quarantines, whether areal or linear, was capable of a far greater degree of accuracy.

THE TERRITORY SURVEYED IN DOMESDAY.

Terra or arable land.

Whether or not the Cotswold country was a sheep-farming district at the date of Domesday, the Survey passes by pastoral pursuits and pastoral sources of wealth almost without notice, and deals with the county as though the population were supported entirely by agriculture; of course the land under plough tillage would require manuring, and no doubt it was manured by turning such flocks and herds as the lord or tenants possessed on to it after

the harvest was reaped, but so far as we can gather from the Survey, the plough and not the sheep was the mainstay of the support of the people on the hills as well as in the vale; land was valued either for its worth under tillage, or for its capability for producing food for the plough-teams; the plough was at work wherever the land was cleared of wood, and there was any possibility of growing a crop.

The following table shews the value of an acre of arable land in different parts of the county, the instances being taken from manors where there is no mention of meadow or wood, and the values of the mills having been deducted :—

	PENNY.		PENNY.
Celfiede Hundred -	1·20	Snowshill - - - -	1·11
Wideles „ -	1·26	Winstone - - - -	1·11
Tetboldestane Hun. -	1·19	Coln S. Aldwyn -	·78
Culkerton - - - -	1·94	Boxwell - - - -	·67
Kemerton - - - -	1·32	Kempley - - - -	·66
Bourton-on-the-Water	1·16	Oxenhall - - - -	·57

The values of the mills, and the small portions of meadows mentioned as existing in the three hundreds, have been deducted.

It would seem then that a fair value for an acre of good land in the county was about 1·2 penny; but that in extreme cases the value of an acre might vary from one halfpenny to two pence; possibly the land at Kempley and Oxenhall was but partially cleared of wood, the Culkerton land was in three small holdings, and so was favourably conditioned for producing large crops, and it may be that Boxwell and Coln S. Aldwyn, which were estates of Gloucester Abbey, were not very effectively cultivated.

With regard to the number of stock upon the land, it will be shewn presently that on some manors it was the custom for the lord to provide a tenant who contributed two oxen to the common plough, with two oxen, one cow, and six sheep. Thus every tenant's team would represent eight oxen, and about four cows, and two dozen sheep; and bearing this in mind it will not be difficult to form an approximate idea of the probable quantity

of stock held by the tenants on any estate. Of course there would be besides these, any cattle that the lord might have on the demesne.

The term "planum," which occurs in the account of the Manors of Hamme et Mortune and Cedeorde, signifies land under cultivation as opposed to woodland; and at Cedeorde it is distinguished not only from woodland, but from meadow as well.

Silva or Woodland.

Woodland, as we have seen, was chiefly valuable on account of the grass in the spring and the pannage in autumn; timber, we may suppose, was too common to be regarded as any very great source of profit, though the best timber, oak and ash, was withheld from the tenants, who yet had the right of cutting wood for the repair of their homesteads and their implements.

For this reason no doubt we find few intimations in the Survey of our county of the nature of the woodland registered. We only learn that a "Sapina," or firwood, lay in the King's ferm at Westbury-on-Severn; no doubt this was maintained for the sake of the timber, perhaps for building the ships, for whose fastenings the hundred bundles of iron bars for nails were annually furnished by the City of Gloucester: probably this Gloucester iron was obtained from forges in the Forest of Dean, and it is very interesting to be able to trace a connection between that forest and the Royal Navy even in the pages of Domesday. Again we find under the head of (Elmstone) Hardwick, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Todenham, and Sutton Brailes, mention of 30 acres of Broce, or brushwood; it is difficult to see in what way this could have been profitable, or why the Commissioners, who omit to mention large areas of woodland which certainly existed, should have mentioned it if it were unprofitable.

It is sometimes said that in old times the Cotswold country was covered with a low growth of wood; this may have been so, but as far as the Survey gives any evidence on the subject, it would seem to shew that if such a condition of things had ever existed it had ceased by the date of the Conquest; we do, however, find

in the place names of the county marks of the tree growth which once flourished there. Acton Turville and Iron Acton deriving their names from the oak, the alder giving its name to Alderley and Alderton; the adjoining parishes of Haselton and Notgrove telling of the existence of the hazel, Saul of the willows, and Boxwell of the box-woods and well which remain to this day. Buckholt wood took its name from the beeches which still find congenial soil there, and Berkeley perhaps from the birches which have passed away.

In one instance, at Turstin f. Rolf's Manor of Tortworth, we find woodland valued as well as measured, "Silva 1 leuua longa et dimidium lata reddens v solidos," 720 acres of wood rented at five shillings, or at the rate of 12 acres for one penny.

In several cases it is obvious that the woodland registered under the names of manors must have lain outside the limits of the existing parishes which answer most nearly to the Domesday areas, and very likely at a considerable distance from them where it cannot now be traced.

	ARABLE.	MEADOW.	WOOD.	TOTAL.	MODERN.
Dymock - - -	5652		4320	9972	6743
Bromesberrow -	1800		2880	4680	1803
Tibberton - -	1320		4320	5640	1400
Huntley - - -	480		2880	3360	1409
Horton - - -	1320	20	2880	4220	3540
Badgworth - -	3600		2880	6480	3927
Painswick - -	6360		14400	20760	3614
Miserden - -					2434
Sudeley - - -	2040		8640	10680	2622

The modern Dymock includes the Manor of Chitiford as well as that of Dimoch, allowing for this except at Huntley and Horton, the arable land would account fairly well for the modern parish, though at Sudeley some of the wood also, no doubt, lay within it. The first four manors lay in Botloe Hundred, some of the excess wood doubtless lay near May Hill, for there is a deficiency of more than 4000 acres in the entries under the head of Newent, but much of it must have lain beyond the limits of the

Hundred altogether; for the Survey registers 34,582 acres, of which 14,880 acres are wood-land, in an area measuring only 29,488 acres, but there is nothing to show where the excess is to be found. The wood in Horton probably lay towards the Lower Woods, and has left its mark in the name Horwood; as the acreage registered under Hawkesbury is deficient, it is possible that the wood-land in that neighbourhood, now reckoned to be in Hawkesbury parish, was in old time included in the Manor of Horton.

It is interesting to notice how the western and southern boundaries of the county were marked by masses of King's Forest. Between Tewkesbury and Malvern lay Malvern Chase, reckoned to be in Worcestershire; behind the line of Offa's dyke lay the Forest of Dene; while the boundary between Gloucestershire and Somerset was marked by the Royal Forest of Bedminster, where Leigh Woods are now on the south of the river, and by Kingswood Forest between Bristol and Bitton on the north. The Forest of Braden lay to the south of our county in North Wilts, and Wychwood Forest to the south-east in Oxfordshire. The lines of wood which so often divide our parishes, have only succeeded to the masses of uncleared wood-land between the marks, and in the same way these masses of forest formed the lines of demarcation between kingdoms and counties, as the Forest of Selwood had beforetime formed a natural division in the Kingdom of Wessex, and the Andredesweald had separated the Kingdom of Sussex from its neighbour on the north. But the Survey tells us little about the Royal forests in Gloucestershire, not one of them is mentioned by name, the existence even of the Forest of Dene is only indirectly intimated; we gather that ships going to the wood paid toll at the new castle at Chepstow; we hear of tenants at Dene who held their land free from geld, and rendered an equivalent service by guarding the King's forest, we are told that by command of the King six hides at Wigheiete and three hides at Hiwoldestone had been added to the forest, and there are a few other casual intimations of its existence, but the name of the forest never occurs. We are told that two woods, probably those

of Oakley and Minety pertained to the Royal Manor of Cirencester, and at Minety there is still a road called Silver Street; but no acreage of wood is registered on any of the ancient estates of the crown, nor indeed on any of the King's lands at all, except at Dymock, which was probably an escheat from Roger Fitzosbern. This omission is natural enough, as the King's forests were exempt from ordinary jurisdiction, being governed by a code of their own, and were not subject to any assessment; though in some other counties the area of the Royal forests was duly registered. There can be no doubt, however, that there was much wood-land on the Royal estates, whose existence is indeed attested at Berkeley and Bristol by the name Kingswood, and the great deficiency in the acreage of the Royal manors is probably mainly to be accounted for by the existence of this unregistered forest. It does not appear that, with the exception of the nine hides at Wigheiete and Hiwoldestone the King made any additions to his forests in this county; on the other hand there are several estates mostly of small extent near the Forest of Dean, and in Westbury Hundred, which appear to have been filched from the Royal property.

It would seem that, with one exception, the districts which were most densely wooded eight centuries ago, are still those where the largest extent of wood is found, though, of course, the woods are much smaller now than they were then. The one exception is the region between Berkeley and Bristol, which seems to have been a forest region; Berkeley would have contained much woodland for the purposes of the chase; it is said that great clearances of wood were effected in later times to supply the forges at Iron Acton; the Abbot of Glastonbury possessed a forest at Pucklechurch, and in the south lay the King's forest of Kingswood; it is also a district in which the Domesday acreage is very deficient, no doubt on account of the existence of this unprofitable woodland.

In 1227, we are told in Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys, King Henry III., at the general petition of the men of those parts, and especially those of the Forest of Horwood, did disafforest all the towns, lands, and woods, between Huntingford (where Berkeley Hundred and Hugh Gurney's lands parted), and the wood of

furzes now called Kingswood, within four miles of Bristol, and so from Severn side to the brow of the hills by Sodbury, excepting only Allestone Park. And for more assurance, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and some other lords, took particular patents for for the disafforestation of their proper manors.

Allestone is clearly Alveston, which appears as a Royal manor in the pages of Domesday; Huntingford mill is situated on the little Avon, in the parish of Berkeley, between that town and Wotton-under-Edge. It is evident that the intention is to record that in 1227 the district that lay between the hills and the Severn, from near Berkeley on the north to the northern boundary of Kingswood Forest on the south, was exempted from the dominion of the forest laws. The name Horwood still exists in the title of a farm in Horton parish, and the same root can be traced in Horfield; Horton and Horfield thus lying almost at opposite extremities of the Forest of Horwood.

The manor for which the Bishop of Bath and Wells took his patent of disafforestation would have been Pucklechurch.

In several instances we find mention of "haiæ," these were enclosures in the woods fenced round with strong hedges into which the beasts of the chase were driven, the entrance being then closed by hurdles. The building and repair of the lord's deer-hedge was one of the ordinary incidents of tenants' service; the word *deer* being used for all kinds of game. The Abbot of Gloucester had three such enclosures on his Manor of Hamme and Mortune, now Churcham and Highnam, for there the Survey tells us the church had its hunting.

The park on Brictric Algarson's estate at Old Sodbury was an enclosure made in all probability not for pleasure, but for the safe custody of animals, wild or tame: the name "Parks Farm" still testifies to its existence; and on property at Avening that had belonged to the same owner was a hawks' eyry.

Pratum or Meadow.

Mr. Eyton states that the "Pratum" was lowland grass of the best quality, accessible to the scythe, and most profitable when

thus farmed; which was probably tended by all the culture of which such land was susceptible. It was irrigated if possible, it was kept clear from thickets and other injurious growths; and was fenced sometimes by hedges, sometimes by open drains. That it was reckoned of great value is shewn by the care taken to register very small quantities; thus we find mention of only two acres at Charlton Abbots, Clifford Chambers, North Cerney, Duntisbourne, and Edgeworth, of three acres at Twining, Colesborne, and Rendcombe, of "aliquantum" at Clive, and we may suppose that if such small quantities had existed in other places they would have been also registered. It is difficult to discover from our Survey the value of an acre of meadow, for the only case in which it is measured and valued separately was in the land of the Church of Cirencester, which, we are told, possessed an estate which was rated at two hides, and was valued at forty shillings; here the hidation and value fit each other very well, but the only property whose existence is mentioned consisted of six acres of meadow; it is difficult, however, to believe that an acre of meadow by itself could be worth 6s. 8d. even in a Royal borough; certainly such a value would be far beyond that of any other meadow land registered in the county; it is likely, therefore, that the estate included other elements of profit that are not mentioned, perhaps sufficient land to be rated at two hides, in that case about 500 acres. In other cases where meadow is mentioned its area is so small in proportion to that of other kinds of land that no trustworthy calculation can be based upon them. Mr. Eyton suggests a fraction less than two pence an acre as a possible value for meadow land. Naturally the largest areas of meadow are found in the valleys of the smaller streams, and in the vale of the Severn above Gloucester, for the tide-water would overflow the low-lying land below that city, and saltmarsh very likely overgrown with thorns would bring little profit. The manor which possessed the largest acreage of meadow was South Cerney where 100 acres are registered, though Tewkesbury, with some dependent manors, included 120 acres. The hundreds which included most meadow, were Gersdone, watered by the Churn and

Ampney brook, with 198 acres, Tewkesbury with 191, Grimboldestow with 114, Dudstane and Bertune with 120, and Deerhurst with 174. The total area of meadow registered in the county was 1757 acres, and it is not probable that any large amount escaped the notice of the surveyors; it should be noted, however, that we find a few instances in which it was valued rather than measured, as at Lechlade, where meadow was worth £7 7s., and at Kempsford there was meadow land worth £9, "pro pasturâ boum," these values of course represent large tracts of meadow; at Sclostre the sum of 10s. arose from meadow land. It is not likely, however, that the county contained more than 2000 acres of meadow.

Pastura or Pasture.

Mr. Eyton states that the term "Pastura" was used in a double sense in Dorset and Somerset, first for large tracts of waste land which were neither pasture nor wood in any sense of agricultural profit, and secondly for grass land capable of yielding a profit to the farmer in the shape of nutriment both for his working and grazing cattle. In the few cases in which it is mentioned as existing in our county the term no doubt implies pasture of the latter kind, the former was of set purpose omitted; its area is never registered, but only its value, thus there was pasture at Tetbury worth 10s., and two of the manors which now make up Shipton Moyne contained each pasture worth 2s., while forty hens were paid as a rent in kind from wood and pasture at Temple Guiting. We cannot suppose that there was no other land which would have come under the description of pasture, but most likely it was regarded as quite subordinate to the arable, and as chiefly valuable as providing food for the oxen which drew the plough; in this way any value it possessed would naturally be entered with that of the arable land, and not separately.

In only two instances does the Survey intimate the existence of sheep in Gloucestershire; the Queen was entitled to the fleece of the sheep on the Royal Manor of Cirencester, no doubt an analogous payment to the mark of gold which she was entitled to receive, as at Bristol, from Royal manors whose annual value

exceeded one hundred pounds; and at Kempsford the sheep-fold produced one hundred and twenty pounds (pensas) of cheese.

The sheep does not occur in any of the rents in kind, cows and pigs and honey and hens occur, but the sheep is not mentioned, except in the two cases noticed.

VINEA OR VINEYARD.

The vine is only once mentioned in the Gloucestershire Survey, "ii arpenz vinee" are registered at Stonehouse on land which had belonged to Tovi, a large landowner before the Conquest, and which was held in 1086 by William de Ow. There can be no doubt that a vineyard is intended and not an orchard; whether or not it be true that the culture of the vine was introduced into Britain by the Romans it is certain it was cultivated in England before the Conquest, for the vineyard is mentioned in the laws of King Alfred, and after the Conquest vineyards were by no means uncommon, especially on the estates of ecclesiastics. It is really more surprising that mention is made of only one vineyard than that that vineyard is found; at any rate it is interesting to note that it was situated near to the Roman settlements of Frocester and Woodchester, and there could be few warmer spots in the county than the south-western slope of the hill above Stonehouse. The arpent was certainly less than half-an-acre in extent, so that William de Ow's vineyard covered less than an acre. About a mile-and-a-half north of Stonehouse is a farm which bears the name of Vinegar Hill Farm; it is now, and probably always has been, in the Parish of Standish, but the name is interesting as a testimony to the cultivation of the vine in the immediate neighbourhood of the spot where the Domesday Commissioners found it.

METHOD OF CULTIVATION.

It will next be necessary to consider in what manner and by what classes of population the land was cultivated.

Mr. Thorold Rogers gives a good description of a typical manor at pp. 88 and 89 of his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages;" he says, "The arable land of the manor was generally communal, *i.e.* each of the tenants possessed a certain number

of furrows in a common field, the several divisions being separated by balks of unploughed ground, on which the grass was suffered to grow. This system, which was all but universal in the thirteenth century, has survived in certain districts up to living memory, though generally it gave way to enclosures, effected at a more or less remote period. The system has been traced back to remote antiquity. The ownership of these several strips was limited to certain months in the year, generally from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and for the remaining six months the land was common pasture. The communal cultivation had its advantages for the poorer tenants, since the area of their pasture was increased. But at the latter end of the seventeenth century it was denounced as a wasteful and barbarous system, and wholly unsuited to any improved system of agriculture.

In Fitzherbert's treatise on Surveying, a work of the early part of the sixteenth century, a description is given of these communal districts. There is, he says, a field, which he calls Dale Furlong, in which the several inhabitants have "lands." In this field the parson has two strips, the lord three, a tenant one, another two, a third one, the lord four, the prior two, the parson one, a fourth tenant two, a fifth one, a sixth one, a seventh two, the prior three, the lord two and one headland, the parson having the other. The rest of the fields, of which he gives four names, are similarly divided.

He then treats of a long meadow containing 122 acres, which is similarly staked and bounded. This appears to be devoted to hay, and the several tenants mow and stack their portions. In this typical manor there are also closes of various dimensions. Every husbandman, in addition to his share in the communal field, has six of these closes,—three for corn, and the others for pasture and hay."

Besides this, Fitzherbert says the husbandman had access to three kinds of common of pasture. Sometimes there is a common close; there is the plain champaign country, where the cattle go daily before the herdsman, this lying near the common fields; and lastly there are the lord's outwoods, moors, and heaths, which have never been under the plough.

This account was written more than three centuries after Domesday Book was compiled; in very few manors in our county would there have been enough meadow to divide out at the earlier date, and most of the pasture would probably have been as yet unenclosed; on the other hand Fitzherbert's account of the division of the arable land was as true at the earlier as at the later date. The system of agriculture had remained unchanged, only the country had become more thickly inhabited, and the land was more completely brought under cultivation. The names of the common fields can very often be traced at the present day. The headlands were the strips of land at right angles to the furrows on which the plough was turned, of course they could not be ploughed over till all the rest of the land was ploughed. It will be seen that the lord held nine lands and a headland, the parson three and a headland, the prior five, three tenants held two lands each, and four held each a single land; no doubt each holder would have owned a proportionate number of lands in the other three fields. By "lands" Fitzherbert intended "yardlands" or "virgates," each one-fourth of the teamland, and the Domesday Surveyors would have described the typical manor somewhat in these terms: "Here are in demesne nine teams, and three villeins and four bordars with ten teams, and a priest with three teams. Of the land of this manor the Prior of ——— holds —— Hides and has there five teams." In reality the number of villeins and bordars working ten teams would have been much more than seven, the number of serfs on the demesne, probably about twenty-four, would have been mentioned, and very likely the priest and prior would have had tenants on their land.

The officers over the manors, were the steward and bailiff on the part of the lord, and the propositus on behalf of the tenants. The steward was set over several manors, and in Domesday Gloucestershire, where few of the tenants *in capite* resided, he would have possessed very great influence and power. The bailiff and propositus under him were responsible for the practical working of the manor over which they were set, the latter was a tenant elected by his fellows, so that the lord's rights and the tenants'

interests were both provided for; the propositus is several times mentioned in our Survey.

Domesday Population.

The following table gives the number of male tenants registered in the Survey for our county.

Milites	16	Fabri	2
Francigenæ	11	Villani et Propositi	3807
Liberi homines	15	Bordarii	1896
Radchenistri	136	Servi	2148
Coliberti	92	Afri (beasts of burden)	4
Homines	57	Presbyteri	50
Figuli	5		
			8239

This enumeration is not, however, and was not intended to be, an exhaustive census of the population; for example, we are told that the Radchenistri at Berkeley, and the Milites at North Cerney, and the Priest at Bibury, cultivated their land "suis hominibus"; Domesday book clearly implying the existence of tenants whose number is not given. Moreover there must certainly have been more than fifty priests and two smiths outside the boroughs when the Survey was made. And as regards the servi the number is not, and could not be, accurately given, because in many cases the total number of servi and ancillæ,—male and female serfs,—is stated; in such cases I have divided the total equally between the two sexes. Still the total of 8239 may be considered a fair approximation to the number of heads of agricultural families, erring, however, very decidedly on the side of defect.

It will be well to consider first the amount of land held by the members of these various classes of the community, and then the nature of the tenure, and the conditions, under which they held it.

Milites.

Tedestrop	1 held	2 teams.		
Cernei	4 „	7 „	,	and a mill, "cum suis hominibus."
Colesborne	1 „	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	,	and a mill, with 2 villeins and 2 bordars.
„	1 „	5 „	,	with 5 villeins and 2 bordars.
	7	$15\frac{1}{2}$		

Each Miles holding with his sub-tenants on an average more than enough land for two teams to cultivate. The ownership of mills, and the lordship over villeins and bordars, also marking these milites as tenants of some wealth and importance. It does not appear that the term "miles" had acquired a definite meaning at the date of the Survey, though it seems to imply obligation to render services to a feudal lord; thus the tenants of this class at Cernei are called "Milites Gisleberti" t. Turold, and one of those at Colesborne "Miles de Ansfrido" de Cormeliis, Gislebert and Ansfrid being Lords of the Manors of Cernei and Colesborne.

FRANCIGENÆ.

Rindecombe	1	held	land of 2 villeins.
Wenitone	1	,,	1½ hide with one team.
Lecelade	1	,,	land of 1 villein.
Aldeberie	1	,,	1 team.

The word "Francus" is used in the Survey either as a mark of nationality, "Frenchman or Foreigner," or else as a mark of political status, "a Freeman." In these cases it cannot be doubted that Francigena ought to be translated "Foreigner," and that it does not designate any special class of tenants, but merely marks the nationality of men who might have belonged to almost any class, but who in these particular cases would have ranked with the wealthier villeins.

Dr. Freeman in Note E. Vol. v. of the "Norman Conquest" has treated of the use of the terms "Franci" and "Angli" in the Survey.

LIBERI HOMINES.

Sevenhatone	3	held	7	teams.	
Egesworde	2	,,	2	,,	
Bertune ap. Glow.	2	,,	9	,,	and 2 hides.
	7		18		

Each Freeman owning on an average about 2½ teams. It is remarkable that in Gloucestershire the terms "Freeman" and "Colibertus" seem to be mutually exclusive; there are no freemen in the south or west, and except at Tewkesbury and Dymock all

the coliberts are found either at Berkeley or to the south of that place. It is probable, however, that most of the tenants who are called in our Survey "Radchenistri," would in other counties have been registered as "Freemen." There were degrees of freedom, all freemen were free as to their persons, they could go where they pleased, and put themselves under whatever lord they chose. Some freemen could also transfer their land, thus we hear of two brothers at Cromhall who could go where they pleased with their land, and the same thing is asserted of Bolle, who had given land at Windrush to Winchcombe Abbey, which land was claimed for the King, the dispute turning probably on the nature of Bolle's tenure, whether he possessed such an interest in the property as to be able to bestow it. Some freemen, however, could not so transfer their land, thus there were six Radchenistri (a class of freemen bound to perform certain services) at Westbury-on-Trym, who held land that could not be separated from the manor. They could enter the service of another lord if they pleased, but if they did so, they would have to leave the land at Westbury; and such a limited right as that would have possessed but little value.

Radchenistri.

Aldritone	1	held	1	team.		
Becheberie	3	,,	4	,,	and 4 hides.	
Widindune	4	,,	2	,,	and 2 ,,	and 3 virgates.
Quenintone	2	,,	1	,,		
Stanedis	7	,,	17	,,		
Berchelai	10	,,	7	,,	and 7 hides.	
,,	19	,,	48	,,	cum suis hominibus.	
Huesberie	6	,,	8	,,	and 8 hides.	
Bristou	1	,,	1	,,	and 1 ,,	
Dimoch	4	,,	4			
	57		93			

Each Radchenist thus owning on an average about one team and two-thirds of a team; they are found in all parts of the county except between the Severn and Wye, where the four at Dymock were the only representatives of the class, this fact would

seem to negative the idea that they formed a sort of constabulary for guarding the Welsh frontier. They occur chiefly on the estates of large proprietors, mainly on royal and ecclesiastical property.

The nature of their services is twice described in detail in the Survey, as if the Commissioners recognised that they were dealing with an uncommon designation, and that some explanation was necessary. In the account of the estates of Westminster Abbey it is said that some properties were held by Radchenistri, "id est liberi homines T.R.E. qui tamen omnes ad opus domini arabant et herciabant falcabant et metebant." "That is to say freemen in King Edward's time, who yet all used to plough and harrow, mow and reap at the Lord's need." So also we are told that at Tewkesbury "Hi Radchenistri arabant et herciabant ad curiam domini." "These Radchenists used to plough and harrow on the Lord's land." They were, therefore, apparently freemen who held land of a lord on the condition of rendering specified services of an ordinary agricultural kind. The name Radchenist is apparently confined to Gloucestershire, and the neighbouring counties of Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Berkshire, though the cognate form "Radman" is common enough in the north of England. Ducange explains the equivalent form "Rodknight," thus—"A form of Serjeantry among the English with which he, who was invested, owed the service of riding with his Lord or Lady from manor to manor," and he quotes Bracton and Fleta as authorities. In the time of King John the land of Robert de Pyrie, at Cirencester, was held on the tenure of escorting the King's treasurer through the county at his own cost, and outside it at the King's cost; other land was held by Robert Erkenbald on a hunting tenure: these two tenancies probably represent the holdings of the two "liberi homines" noted in Domesday Book, and unless the nature of the services had been changed in the interval between the reign of the Conqueror and that of John, one of the freemen noted in the Survey might with equal truth have been described as a Radchenist. For it would seem that that uncommon term was merely a local designation for freemen who rendered a very common form of service; it must be remembered too that the old

English word "cniht" signified simply a servant, and had not of necessity any military signification.

The Rev. John Earle, in an article in Vol. xix of the Transactions of the Archæological Institute, traces the derivation of the form "chenistres" from "cnihtas; he regards the insertion of 's' before the 't' in place of the guttural 'h,' and the 'r' in the plural, as probably features of the Anglian dialect; the latter form being derived from the Danish, which forms its plurals in 'er,' as Kong Konger,—King Kings. We still sometimes hear childer used in the plural for child. It is likely that there is a considerable infusion of Danish blood in South-East Gloucestershire, for the Chronicle records that in 880 the Danish army came from Chippenham to Cirencester, and sat there one year; almost one-third of the population of Sherston, in North Wilts, bear the surname of Neal to this day. So that possibly the Danish form of this plural may be a direct consequence of a Danish settlement and not an indirect result of the influence of Dane on Angle before the latter left his continental home, as Mr. Earle suggested.

We may take it then that the Radchenistri were free tenants who held their land by service on horse-back, not necessarily of a military character, but rather as a kind of guard of honour to their superior, though no doubt they would have been required to render protection if it were needed.

Sir Henry Spelman, in chapter xxvi of his Treatise on Tenures by Knight Service, gives a charter granted by Oswald Bishop of Worcester, in the time of King Edgar, between the years 960 and 975, in which the bishop granted land for the term of three lives to certain tenants who are called "Equites." Besides the ordinary services the special ones required as "lex equitandi," would seem to be,—that as often as the need of the bishop shall require, they shall present themselves in readiness for it; that they shall both provide horses, and themselves ride forth with him; that they be ready to repair the fence of the bishop's park, and to furnish him with weapons when he goes hunting.

It would seem that these "Equites" of Bishop Oswald, would

correspond to the "Radknights" of Bracton, and the "Radchenistri" of our Survey, some of whom are found on all the estates of the Church of Worcester in our county except at Colesborne.

COLIBERTI.

Fitentone - - - -	2 hold	2 teams.
Huesberie - - - -	20 „	10 „
Bristou - - - -	18 „	14 „
	40	26

Each colibert owning about five out of the eight oxen in a team. Out of the 92 coliberts in the county, 60 were on the three great Manors of Berchelai, Huesberie, and Bristou, and 11 of the remainder were at Dimoch, and 7 at Havochesberie.

Ducange states that those are called coliberti in the Civil Law who had been presented with their freedom by the lord whose serfs they had been; but it is to be noted that the serfs at Heile whom William Leuric had liberated are still called serfs in the Survey. A mark of their servile origin is to be seen in the fact that frequently they are mentioned with the serfs and ancillæ, as at Berchelai, Huesberie, and Bristou; though at Dimoch they are enumerated with the villeins and bordars, whom no doubt they resembled in the nature of the tenure of their land. Perhaps they continued to work on the demesne rather than on the gesette land; and probably they associated rather with the serfs from whose ranks they had risen, than with the villeins into whose condition they had been admitted. The extent of their holdings would seem to have been about the same with that of the villeins. Two coliberts at Pucklechurch paid a rent of 34 pence; but there is nothing to shew how the rent arose.

HOMINES.

Brewere 3 hold 3 virgates.
Optune 4 „ 1 hide.
Berchelai 17 manent in foro, et reddunt censum in firmâ.
Didintone 2 de v solidis.
Pulcrecerce 6 reddunt c massas ferri x minus.

Biselege 23 reddunt xliv solidos, et ii sextaria mellis.
Beceshore 1 ,, vi sochs.

Ducange gives as the signification of "homo,"—one who is in any way subject to a lord, whether his condition be servile or free; but in our Survey, it seems to signify any tenant who paid for his holding in money or kind, rather than by service.

A virgate of land at Estbroc, now Ampney S. Mary, in the occupation of one villein, was worth two shillings; which fact may give an index of the rents paid by the tenants at Brewere and Optune, and the extent of the holding of those at Biselege and Didintone. It is interesting to find iron-working on a manor of Dunstan's Abbey of Glastonbury; the iron was smelted with timber from the woods on the manor, which was not disafforested till 1227. I cannot find that the term "massa ferri" denoted any exact quantity of the metal, though no doubt the abbot's steward knew well enough how much his ninety pigs of iron ought to weigh. The two forges belonging to Flaxley Abbey consumed more than two large oaks every week, so that in lieu of the right of cutting timber for their forges Henry III. gave the monks 870 acres of wood, still known as the abbot's woods; we may suppose, therefore, that by 1227 fuel fit for smelting was becoming scarce above ground at Pucklechurch, though the Bishop of Wells could have got much better fuel by digging for it, if he had only known of the existence of that hidden wealth.

The six "soccos" paid by the tenant at Beceshore were iron tips for the plough-share; the plough itself being little more than a wooden frame with an iron point to the share. A burgess of Gloucester pertaining to the Manor of Quenintone also paid a rent of 4 "soccos."

These homines would seem to correspond to the censores and gabulatores of other counties.

Figuli.

Five "figuli" or "poters" paid 44 pence on Sheriff Durandus' estate at Hersefeld. There are still pottery works at Cranham, where the same series of oolite beds occur as at Haresfield.

FABRI.

Smiths are twice mentioned, there was one on the estate of the nuns of Caen, at Penneberie, where eight villeins and a smith held three teams, and one at Quenintone, who paid a rent of two shillings. No doubt most of the smiths lived in the towns, but it seems incredible that there should be only two in the country districts; perhaps as they no doubt ranked with the villeins, and as the case of the Pinbury smith shews, held land with the villeins, they are usually reckoned among the villein tenants. It would seem that the smith's holding was usually free from the ordinary services in respect of his office; the village carpenter also frequently possessing a similar privilege.

VILLANI.

Tedencham	38	held	38	teams.	Heniberge	15	held	5 teams.
Nortune	15	,,	15	,,	Edelmintone	13	,,	6 ,,
Stanwelle	5	,,	5	,,	Odelaveston	5	,,	5 ,,
Tormentone	25	,,	12	,,	Tideham	1	,,	1 ,,
Bernesleis	12	,,	6	,,	Hagenepene	6	,,	3 ,,
Duntesborne	8	,,	5	,,	Fernecote	4	,,	4 ,,
Aldritone	1	,,	1	,,	Culcortone	6	,,	3 ,,
Stantone	14	,,	7	,,	Weston	6	,,	3 ,,
Etherope	23	,,	10	,,		197		129 ,,

VILLANI ET BORDARII.

Brunemeberge 11 villeins and 8 bordars held 14 teams.

Risendone	23	,,	6	,,	,,	10	,,	
Rodele	2	,,	4	,,	,,	2	,,	
Capedene	50	,,	8	,,	,,	21	,,	
Horedone	11	,,	8	,,	,,	8	,,	
Didintone	14	,,	8	,,	,,	8	,,	
Aldelande	1	,,	6	,,	,,	1	,,	
Huesberie	8	,,	5	,,	,,	8	,,	
Henberie, &c.	27	,,	22	,,	,,	26	,,	
Todintune	20	,,	12	,,	,,	20	,,	
Betune	41	,,	29	,,	,,	45	,,	
Alwestan	23	,,	5	,,	,,	22	,,	
	231		121			185		

Bordarii.

Prestetune	3 held 1 team.	Dene	38 held $7\frac{1}{2}$ teams.
Norcote	2 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Tatinton	6 „ 1 „
Sudinton	2 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Dedmertone	8 „ 1 „
Bristou	4 „ 1 „	Troham	4 „ 1 „
			67 $13\frac{1}{2}$

As 197 villeins held between them 129 teams, we should gather that the average holding of a villein was about two-thirds of a team, or six of the eight oxen which composed it; and as $13\frac{1}{2}$ teams were held by 67 bordars, it would seem that each held on an average about one-fifth of a team, of course an impossible amount; in the cases where the two classes are mentioned together one-fourth of a team seems to have been a bordar's share, thus—

$$(231 \times \tfrac{2}{3}) + (121 \times \tfrac{1}{4}) = 154 + 30\tfrac{1}{4} = \frac{184 + 363}{12} = 184\tfrac{1}{4}.$$

A very close approximation to the 185 teams belonging to the 231 villeins and 121 bordars; we shall not be far wrong, therefore, if we conclude that the average contribution of a Gloucestershire villein to the common team was six oxen, and of a bordar two oxen.

The villeins usually worked on the gesette land of the manor, but in one case, Bishop Osbern's Manor of Tidrentune, we are told there were two teams in demesne, and one villein, five bordars and two serfs; it was an impoverished estate, whose value had fallen from 100 shillings to 40 shillings; the gesette land would seem to have been allowed to fall out of cultivation, and so the villein and bordars worked upon the demesne. At Tidenham, where we are told that ten of the thirty hides were in demesne, yet no mention is made of any teams in demesne, but only of 38 teams belonging to 38 villeins, it is probable that these villeins farmed the whole manor for the fixed rent of £25. If so the arrangement in this case was a very successful one, for the manor was in an excellent state of cultivation.

In several cases, as on Roger de Ivri's Manor of Hasedene, and Turstin f. Rolf's Manor of Hildeslei, we find mention made of "dimidii villani," or half-villeins these were probably tenants

who held only half the usual villein's portion of land, rendering, of course, only a proportionate amount of service.

Though the bordars usually worked with the villeins on the gesette land, they are not infrequently found on the demesne, either alone, or mentioned in connection with the serfs ; this, of course, is a mark of inferiority to the villeins, not only with regard to the extent of their holding, but also to their social status.

Tantesborne	2 bordars held 1 team in demesne.							
Morcote	2	,,	,,	1	,,	,,		
Bicanofre	6	,,	,,	½	,,	,,		
Sciptone	2 bordars and 8 serfs held 2 teams in demesne.							
Pebeworde	1	,,	1	,,	1	,,	,,	
Esbroc	1	,,	1	,,	1	,,	,,	
Sclostre	4	,,	8	,,	4	,,	,,	

In some cases the bordars seem to have occupied the position of servants in a large establishment ; such, apparently, were the 16 bordars who abode around the Hall at Tewkesbury, while the 38 bordars who held their land at Dene quit of gheld on condition of guarding the King's forest, would no doubt have been gamekeepers and verderers. At Sciptone and Sclostre the 8 serfs mentioned would have been amply sufficient for the teams, so it is likely that the office of the bordars on the demesne of those manors was domestic rather than agricultural.

SERVI.

The number of serfs and teams in demesne in each of the divisions of the county was as follows :—

	LORD'S TEAMS.	SERFS.	SERFS TO EACH TEAM.
Kiftsgate & Slaughter	263	473	1·8
Cotswold	317	732	2·3
Gloucester & Tewkesbury	220½	426	1·9
South	201½	459	2.3
West	56½	58	1·
	1058½	2148	2·

So that there were on an average two serfs to each of the teams in demesne, a very ordinary proportion. The proportion of serfs to the whole population was larger in Gloucestershire than in any other county, the neighbouring counties with Devon and Cornwall coming nearest to it; this fact has been attributed to the proximity of our county to the Welsh border, it being supposed that the serfs were the descendants of subjugated Britons. The explanation seems rather far-fetched, and the smallness of the number of serfs, both absolute and relative, in the district west of the Severn is a strong argument against its truth. Serfs were most numerous in the south-west of England, their number gradually diminished as the Danish districts were approached, and they were very rare in the north-east, being altogether absent from Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Serfdom would seem to have been a distinctive mark of English and Saxon land-tenure, but not so with the Danes in this country; and the large number of serfs in our county is probably nothing more than an indication that it had been but little affected by the Danish invasions.

Afri.

There were four afri (singular afrus) on the manor of the Church of Worcester at Cleeve; they are mentioned in each case after the serfs. I could not find that the term "afrus" was applied to any class of tenants, and I did not like to translate it with reference to the draught cattle on the farms without sufficient authority; I therefore applied for information to the Bishop of Chester, who kindly sent a reply, which, as the matter is one of some importance, is given in full:—

Chester, *Feb. 6th, 1886.*

My Dear Sir,

I have looked at the passage in Domesday touching the Manor of Clive, and I really see no difficulty in explaining Afrus in the usual way—as a beast of burden. I see it comes between the Servi and the Molendinum in one place. It could not refer to a tenant but only to the stock or 'plant.'

Yours faithfully,

W. Cestr.

This being so, the entry becomes a very interesting one; for it would seem to shew that a return of the stock on the land was made

in the first instance for our county as well as for those contained in the Exon Domesday, that it was intended to omit the returns relating to that point, probably because they were only of temporary interest, but that by a fortunate accident this entry of the beasts of burden at Clive was left standing, as a testimony that the return of the cattle in Gloucestershire was really made; though it was not thought necessary to preserve it in a permanent form. It is much to be regretted that a few more slips of the same kind were not made with regard to the sheep on the Cotswold manors, for they would have thrown a great deal of light on the vexed question of the date of the introduction of the special cultivation of wool on the hills. It seemed best to leave the "Afri" in the list of tenants, with a note explaining their nature; and thus to mark the singular nature of the entry.

It will be interesting to compare the proportion which the various classes of tenants bore to each other in our own county with their relative distribution in other parts of England; the numbers represent percentage of the population.

	FREEMEN.	VILLEINS.	BORDARS AND COTTARS.	SERFS.
England	12	38	32	9
Gloucestershire	2	48	23	26
Cornwall		32	43	21
Shropshire	·25	35	23	17
Bucks	·5	54	25	15
Leicestershire	28	40	20	6
Norfolk	32	17	37	4
Suffolk	40	14	30	4
Lincolnshire	45	30	16	0

The figures, with the exception of those referring to Gloucestershire, are taken from the map at p. 86 of Seebohm's "English Village Community"; it will be noticed that in most cases the total is less than one hundred, no doubt because some classes of the community are omitted. The servile population was most numerous in Cornwall where two-thirds of the population were either bordars or serfs; the free population was most numerous in Lincolnshire, where there were no serfs, and only 16 per cent.

of the people belonged to the class of bordars. In the eastern counties I have reckoned the sochmen with the freemen, and in Gloucestershire I have combined freemen and radchenistri together.

The tenure on which these various classes held their land, and the return which they made for it will be best understood by reference to a document called "Rectitudines Singularum Personarum" or "services due from various persons," whose Saxon version probably dates from the 10th century. It treats first of the services of the thanes, then of the "geneat," and afterwards of the different classes of tenants who were comprehended under the latter head.

Thane's Law.

"The thane's law is that he be worthy of his boc-rights, and that he do these things for his land, fyrd færeld, burh-bot, and brig-bot. Also from many lands more land-services are due at the King's bann, as deer-hedging at the King's 'ham," and apparel for the guard, and sea-ward, and head-ward, and fyrd-ward, and alms fee and kirk shot, and many other various things."

The thane's "boc-rights" were his title to the land which had been booked or granted to him or his predecessors in title; and on all thanes' land lay the "trinoda necessitas," or three-fold service of joining the fyrd or armed force of the nation, of the building and repair of fortifications, and of bridges; but besides these three essential matters, the other services mentioned were usually required from thanes' land, and in addition, special services were frequently attached to particular manors, for example, the special services mentioned above were all required from Bishop Oswald's Radchenistri, and in addition, those which pertained to the "lex equitandi."

The classes in Domesday who held their land on this tenure would have been the tenants *in capite*, and their sub-tenants, and in addition, the milites, and many of the liberi homines and radchenistri.

Geneat's Services.

"The Geneat's services are various, according to what is appointed on the land. On some he shall pay land-gafol, and grass-

swine yearly, and ride, and carry, and lead loads; work, and support his lord, reap and mow, cut deerhedge, and keep it up, build and hedge the burh, make new roads for the tun, pay kirkshot and almsfee, keep headward and horseward, go errands far or near wherever he is directed."

Such were the services due from the various classes of tenants on the gesette-land of the manor; they were not the same everywhere, but they varied with the custom of the manors, and formed the return, paid partly in money or kind, but chiefly in service, which the tenants rendered for the use of the lord's land. None of these tenants could leave the manor against the lord's will, but neither could he turn them off so long as they rendered the customary services; thus in later times they are known as "custumarii," or "tenants by custom," and they were the predecessors of the copyholders.

Land-gafol was tribute in money or kind, such as,—

At Michaelmas x gafol-pence.

At Martinmas xxiii measures of barley and ii hens. Kirkshot

At Easter a young sheep or ii pence. Almsfee.

The hearth penny on Holy Thursday.

With another tenant to feed a hound.

Six loaves to the swine-herd of the manor, when he takes the flock to pasture.

Honey gafol, meat-gafol, ale-gafol.

In Gloucestershire tenants at Bisley paid Honey, and others at Guiting paid hens.

Kirkshot seems to have been a sort of commutation for first-fruits, and consisted of a certain quantity of corn paid to the priest at the feast of S. Martin, November 11th; it was quite distinct from tithe, and was a very ancient payment, dating back possibly to British times.

Alms fee was one penny, or the value of one penny, from each plough, paid a fortnight after Easter for the benefit of the poor; the charge is said to have been imposed by King Ethelred.

Head-ward would seem to be the duty of keeping watch at the direction of the lord; horseward may have been simply the duty of guarding the lord's horses, more probably it implies keeping horses ready on an emergency, or going on errands when required to do so.

Next follow the services due from the various classes of tenants.

Cotsetle's Services.

"The Cotsetle's services are what are appointed on the land. On some he ought to work every Monday in the year for his lord, and three days a week in harvest. He ought not to pay land-gafol. He ought to have five acres in his holding, more if it be the custom of the land; it is too little if it be less, because his service is often required He pays hearth-penny on Holy Thursday, as pertains to every freeman, and defends his lord's inland if he is required from sea-ward, and from King's deer-hedge, and from such things as befit his degree. And he pays his kirkshot at Martinmas."

The term *Coscet* is found in Domesday in the south-western counties, being most common in Wilts; in our county the tenants of this class are called bordars, in some other parts of the country cottars.

In after time tenants called "Lundinarii," are found who no doubt corresponded with the "Bordarii" of Domesday, working for their lord each Monday in the year. The five acres of the bordar's holding referred to his cottage and its surroundings, not to the acre strips in the common fields. He would acquit his lord's demesne, or inland, from the services named by performing them himself if he were called upon to do so. He was too poor to be charged with land gafol, and as he had no oxen he was not called upon to do ploughing service.

Gebur's Services.

"The gebur's services are various, in some places heavy, in others moderate. On some lands he must work at week-work two days at such work as he is required through the yéar, every week, and at harvest three days for week-work, and from Candlemas to

Easter three. If he do carrying, he has not to work while his horse is out. He shall pay on Michaelmas day x gafol-pence, and on Martinmas day xxiii measures of barley and ii hens, at Easter a young sheep or two pence; and he shall lie from Martinmas to Easter at his lord's fold as often as he is told. And from the time that they first plough until Martinmas he shall each week plough one acre, and prepare the seed in the lord's barn. Also iii acres bene work, and ii to grassyrth; if he needs more grass then he ploughs for it as he is allowed. For his gafol-yrth he ploughs iii acres, and sows it from his own barn. And he pays his hearth penny. Two and two feed one hound, and each gebur gives vi loaves to the swineherd when he drives his herd to mast.

On that land where this custom holds it pertains to the gebur that he shall have given him for his outfit ii oxen, and one cow, and vi sheep, and vii acres sown on his yardland. Wherefore after that year, he must perform all services which pertain to him. And he must have given to him tools for his work, and utensils for his house. Then when he dies his lord takes back what he leaves.

This land law holds on some lands, but here and there, as I have said, it is heavier or lighter, for all land services are not alike. On some land the gebur shall pay honey-gafol, on some meat-gafol, on some ale-gafol; let him who is over the district take care that he knows what the old land customs are, and what are the customs of the people."

It is not to be supposed that every gebur was expected to render all these services, but merely that the services required from the geburs were of these kinds, varying with the customs of the manors. They fell chiefly under three heads; the gafol-payments in money or kind; the regular week-work, so many days in each week for the lord, with extra days in the lambing season, and at seed time and harvest; and finally the precariæ or bene work, special work at the request of the lord.

His whole outfit of stock and tools was provided by the lord, and so, of course, reverted to him on the death of the tenant. As

the typical gebur had two oxen provided for him, he would hold a quarter of a ploughland, or a yardlard, containing about thirty of the scattered acre strips in the common fields, and the lord must start him with seven acres ready sown before the winter.

We have seen that in our county, a quarter of a team or two oxen, was the ordinary holding of a bordar ; the villeins also held by the tenure of similar services, so that we should conclude that the villeins and the superior class of bordars would come under the head of geburs, and that the inferior bordars, those who seem to have been rather servants attached to the manor house than agriculturists, and who are therefore sometimes ranked with the serfs, would have corresponded to the "cotsetle" of the "Rectitudines."

A very valuable paper in Vol II of the Transactions of this Society by the Rev. E. A. Fuller, on the "Tenures of Land in Cirencester," traces the services of the customary tenants on that manor, and as instances of the nature of their services can easily be found in such works as Abbey Chartularies it did not seem necessary to reproduce them here. It will be sufficient to say that they follow very closely the scheme set forth in the "Rectitudines."

Serfs.

Considering only the bare letter of the law, the condition of the serf was a very hard one, he was not permitted to give evidence in a court of justice against a freeman, nor could he marry without the consent of the lord ; he was absolutely the property of his lord, though he might not legally be sold into heathendom, or without some fault of his own ; he was, however, entitled to rest on Sundays and high festivals, and could hold property that was given to him, or which he had earned for himself, he also possessed the right of bequest. Of course he was fed and housed by his lord, and his portion of food certainly seems to have been sufficient, for he was entitled to receive two loaves a day, besides morning meals, and noon meals ; indeed it would be to the lord's interest that his slaves should be in good health. Practically indeed the lot of the serf does not seem to have been so hard as

it would appear at first sight; we never hear in Anglo-Saxon history of a rebellion among the serfs (and the opportunities for such risings were numerous enough), or even of discontent among them. Even serfs had their rights as well as their obligations, and in Domesday England, where the population was not sufficient for the complete cultivation of the land, the serfs on the estate would be too valuable to be badly treated. Of course they passed with the land if it were sold or transferred, but manumission, either by will or during the life of the lord, was not infrequent, thus we find that William Leuric had freed twelve slaves on his estate at Hayles; they might also purchase their own freedom if they could earn enough money for the purpose.

The most cruel incident of serfdom lay in the sale of serfs to places far distant from their homes, and the merchants of Bristol were pre-eminent in this horrible traffic. "The people of this town," we are told by the author of the life of S. Wulfstan, "had a most odious and inveterate custom, which they derived from their ancestors, of buying men and women in all parts of England, and exporting them to Ireland for the sake of gain. The young women they commonly got with child, and carried them to market in their pregnancy that they might bring a better price. You might have seen with sorrow long ranks of young persons of both sexes, and of the greatest beauty, tied with ropes, and daily exposed to sale." Of course this foreign slave-traffic was unlawful before the Conquest, and it was strictly forbidden by the Conqueror; but what laws and penalties could not do, S. Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester, at last effected. Knowing that the stiff-necks of the slave-traders would not easily be bent, he used frequently to stay at Bristol for two months, or even three months together, and preach every Sunday against the besetting sin of the place; till at last the burghers not only forsook their evil ways, and became examples in that respect to men of other towns, but they drove one of their number who refused to be persuaded by the bishop from their town with the loss of his eyes. This would seem to have come to pass a few years before the date of the Survey, but the city was still tainted with the evil

traffic in the days of Judge Jefferies and Clarkson, six and even seven centuries after Bishop Wulfstan's reformation.

The condition of the ancillæ, or female slaves, in the eye of the law, would seem to have been the same with that of the servi; their chastity was protected by law from violence, but the penalty was paid to their owners, and not to themselves. They would no doubt in most cases have occupied the position of household servants, and it is to be feared they often suffered severely from the ill-treatment of their mistresses; for Anglo-Saxon ladies were very cruel to their maids.

The number of ancillæ registered was 241, but it seems likely that the enumeration was by no means complete; a return of the ancillæ does not seem to have been asked for by the Commissioners, and in several Hundreds they are not mentioned at all, probably they were only noticed in cases where the jurors of the manors happened to have brought information regarding them. It is remarkable that in the district between the Severn and the Wye, where, as we have seen, the number of serfs was far below that usual in the county, not a single ancilla is registered.

Social Results of the Conquest.

The chief social result of the Conquest on the condition of the servile and semi-servile tenants was to reduce them, more or less, to an equality one with another, to level down the villeins and bordars, and to level up the serfs. The lesser distinctions of the nature of tenure and of social rank were merged in the great feudal distinction of lord and man, and we may suppose that this process went on most rapidly in such evil times as the reigns of William Rufus and Stephen. Till at length by the reign of Henry II., within a century of the date of the Conquest, the successors of the villeins and bordars had been degraded into a far worse condition of personal servitude than those classes had been entitled to in the old English community, while on the other hand the idea of personal property on the part of the lord in his servant had passed away, and with it the essence of slavery. For the root idea of the feudal system was service and not property,

the lord had a right to his man's appointed service, but he had no property in the man himself.

Perhaps it is to S. Anselm that the credit is due of finally bringing to an end that evil custom by which Englishmen were sold to Englishmen by their fellow countrymen on their native soil. We have seen that the laws of the old English Kings, and also of the Conqueror forbade the sale of slaves into foreign lands, but at a Synod held at Westminster by S. Anselm in 1102, and attended, at the Archbishop's request, by the chief laymen of the land as well as by ecclesiastics, it was enacted, "That no one presume to carry on that abominable traffic by which men were still used to be sold in England like brute beasts." The practice was not in accordance with the prevailing idea concerning the relation between lord and man, it was condemned at this Synod by the judgment of the chief clergy and laymen of the land, and it would seem to have died out quietly within no very long period of time. Indeed so completely did the very idea of slavery in this country pass away from the minds of Englishmen that seven centuries after the time when S. Wulfstan preached at Bristol, the judges of England proceeded on the principle that any man who trod the soil of this land, or breathed the air of its heaven, became thereby free. We may well be thankful that they knew so little of the early history of their ancestors, but it is worth remembering that the statements with regard to the condition of the servile tenantry which are found in law books, or in histories which have used such compilations as authorities, refer to the post-Norman state of things when the condition of the various subject classes had become comparatively equalised; and that any reader who applied the statements of those works to the period before the Conquest would be very seriously misled.

The following extract from the article on "Slavery" in the eighth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (vol. xx. p. 320) would seem to shew that the last traces of serfdom or villeinage did not vanish from our county till after the Reformation. "This appears from a Commission issued by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, for enquiring into the lands and goods of all her bondmen and

bondwomen in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Gloucester, in order to compound with them for manumission, in order that they might enjoy their lands and goods as freemen."

It is very remarkable that the four counties named are among those in which serfdom was most prevalent at the time of the Survey, and in which the condition of the agricultural labourer was even in recent times most depressed.

THE CHURCH.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

NAMES.	HID.	VIR.	AC.	FREE. HID.	FREE. VIR.	FREE. AC.	VALUE. T. £	VALUE. R. s.	VALUE. E. d.	VALUE. T. £	VALUE. R. s.	VALUE. W. d.
Archieps Eboracensis	117			10			83	8	0	104	8	0
Eps. de Wirecestre	231	1		3			125	0	0	121	4	6
Eps. de Hereforde	30						12	0	0	16	0	0
Eps. de Execestre	7			1			9	0	0	3	0	0
Eps. de S. Laudo	17	2	8	1			23	10	0	20	6	0
Eccla de Bade	10			4			9	0	0	8	0	0
Abbatia de Glastingbie	20						20	0	0	30	0	0
Abbatia de Malmesbie	5			2	2		3	0	0	5	0	0
Abbatia de Glowecestre	96	3		36	3		43	11	5	91	12	0
Abbatia de Wincelcumbe	78			14			66	10	0	60	0	0
Abbatia de Evesham	56			2			37	0	0	51	0	0
Abbatia de Abendone	7	2					12	0	0	9	0	0
Abbatia de Persore	22						21	0	0	15	0	0
Abbatia de Coventrev	10						8	0	0	5	0	0
Abbatia de Cormelies	7			7			4	0	0	5	12	0
Abbatia de Lire	1	1					1	0	0	1	0	0
Abbatia de Eglesham	14						10	0	0	10	0	0
Abbatia de Westmonast.	59						41	0	0	40	0	0
Eccl. S. Dionisii Parisii	64	2					26	10	0	30	0	0
Eccla de Lanheig	4						5	0	0	4	0	0
Eccla S. Ebrulfi	10			10			10	0	0	10	0	0
Eccla S. Trinitat. Cadom.	11						32	0	0	32	0	0
Eccla de Troarz	10						12	0	0	14	0	0
Eccla de Cirecestre	2			2			2	0	0	2	0	0
Reinbald Presb.	20	1					23	0	0	23	0	0
Eccla de Teodechesberie	24	2		6	2		25	0	0	20	0	0
	925	2	8	99	3		664	9	5	731	2	6

But though this list shews the actual holders of the Church-lands at the date of Domesday, it does not shew the rightful

owners, for all the land held by the Archbishop of York belonged by right to the houses of S.S. Peter and Oswald at Gloucester, whose property was really that which is shewn in the following lists :—

NAMES.	HID.	VIR.	AC.	FREE. HID.	FREE. VIR.	FREE. AC.	T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.
S. Peter at Gloucester	96	3		36	3		43 11 5	91 12 0
Otintune - - - -	10			10			6 0 0	10 0 0
Lece - - - - -	37						18 0 0	42 0 0
Stanedis - - - -	20						16 0 0	12 0 0
	163	3		46	3		83 11 5	155 12 0

S. Oswald at Gloucester—

NAMES.	HID.	VIR.	AC.	FREE. HID.	FREE. VIR	FREE. AC.	T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.
Circesdune - -	15	2					13 0 0	12 0 0
Hochilcote - -	4						4 0 0	4 0 0
Nortune - -	5	2					4 0 0	4 0 0
Suindone - -	3						3 0 0	4 0 0
Sciptune - -	1						0 8 0	0 8 0
Hagepine - -	1						1 0 0	0 10 0
Cuntune - -	12						9 0 0	7 0 0
Widiforde - -	2						2 0 0	3 0 0
Cernei - -	4						5 0 0	4 0 0
Lessedune - -	2						2 0 0	1 10 0
	50						43 8 0	40 8 0

As we have seen Ealdred, the Archbishop of York, who crowned the Conqueror, had rebuilt S. Peter's Abbey while he was Bishop of Worcester, and on his translation to York in 1060 had attempted to hold the See of Worcester with York, as indeed several of his predecessors had done. The Pope, however, forbade this, so partly on account of the poverty of his new See, partly as a recompense for the expense to which the building had put him, but chiefly, as it was thought, as a consequence of his lavish hospitality, Ealdred retained twelve manors belonging to the Church of Worcester, and also the estates of S. Peter's Abbey, and appropriated them to the Church of York ; Archbishop Thomas, the successor of Ealdred, kept them till Palm Sunday, 1095, when he restored them to the abbey.

It was no new thing, however, for S. Peter's Abbey to lose part of its possessions ; it is said that Eadric, abbot from 1022 to 1058, had sold the Manors of Badgeworth and Hatherley to enable the abbey to pay a heregeld, possibly the heavy danegeld of 1018, whose payment may have been spread over several years. It is certain too, that to whatever causes the decline was due, the abbey had fallen very low about the date of the Conquest ; its estates were barely worth ten shillings a hide, and it is said that when Serlo succeeded Wulfstan in 1072, he found in the monastery only two monks of full age, and eight young novices. It must have been owing to the practical genius of Serlo that the abbey property was worth at the date of the Survey about twice as much as it had been twenty years before, as it was to his Norman influence that the restoration of the alienated property was due, and as it was to his skill in architecture that we owe the noble Norman work in the choir of the minster. The first stone of Serlo's church was laid on S. Peter's day, 1089, and it was consecrated July 15th, 1100 ; Serlo himself survived till 1104.

That gigantic pluralist, Stigand, appears to have obtained possession of the lands of the Canons of S. Oswald, and on his disgrace in 1070 they would seem to have passed into the hands of Archbishop Thomas, who, as patron of the house, would naturally have been the guardian of its property during a vacancy. He, however, used his position for the benefit of his See rather than that of the abbey, and though in time the canons recovered a good deal of their property, they never recovered the whole.

I believe that the property mentioned as belonging to the Abbeys of Westminster, and S. Denys, had belonged to the ancient church at Deerhurst, and that these estates had been divided between the two abbeys at some time in the reign of the Confessor, most probably while Odda was Earl of the Wiccas, 1052 to 1056. If this were so, then indeed the Deerhurst property was a goodly heritage, and the house would have ranked next to the cathedral at Worcester, and S. Peter's at Gloucester, with regard to its possessions within the county.

NAME.	HIDES.	T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.
Westminster	59	41 0 0	40 0 0
S. Denys	64½	26 10 0	30 0 0
	123½	67 10	70 0 0

That the Westminster property had diminished in value was no doubt owing to the fact that Girard the Chamberlain had obtained possession of eleven out of the fifty-nine hides which the Survey states belonged to that church, and had even transferred them into another Hundred, that of Tewkesbury. In any case, however, the value of the old Deerhurst property at the time of the Conquest, scarcely ten shillings a hide, was very low, and seems to point to neglect or misfortune of some kind.

The Hundred of Deerhurst contained all the estates that belonged to Westminster and S. Denys, and nothing else. They were widely scattered over the north of the county, and I do not see what bond except that of common ownership could have united them into a single Hundred. It would seem that the Church of Deerhurst had been sufficiently powerful to withdraw its possessions out of the Hundreds to which they naturally belonged, as the Church of Worcester owned nearly all Bernintrev Hundred, or as Glastonbury afterwards formed the Hundred of Whitley to contain its estates in Somerset, and that of North Damerham, consisting of those in Wilts. Moreover Todenham, which is entered in Deerhurst Hundred as pertaining to Westminster, had been left to the Church of Deerhurst early in the ninth century by Ethelric the son of Ethelmund.

The partition, if indeed there was one, would seem to have been into two nearly equal shares, whether we look at the hidage, the acreage, statute or Domesday, or the value, though both with regard to hidage and acreage, S. Denys had the better half; that the value of its land appears to have been less may simply have arisen from the difficulty a French abbey would experience in cultivating Gloucestershire land to the best advantage. It is certain that the Confessor took a good deal of property from the

Abbey of Pershore for the endowment of his new abbey at Westminster, and it would seem that he had acted in the same way with regard to Deerhurst.

The position of the Church of Bath in the Record, and the fact that it is called "Ecclesia," and not "Abbatia," shew that the Survey did not acquire the form in which we have it till after Bishop John, of Tours, had attached that church to the Bishopric of Somerset in 1088. In 956 King Edwy had bestowed Tidenham upon the Church of Bath, shortly before the Conquest it was leased to Stigand, and on his fall it passed to Earl William Fitzosbern. Of course when his son Roger rebelled in 1075 the manor fell to the Conqueror, in whose hands it was when the Survey was made. The Church of Bath never recovered it.

The depreciation in the value of the estates of the Church of Winchcombe, was very likely due in part to the misfortunes of its Abbot Godric. He was imprisoned by the Conqueror at Gloucester, and was afterwards entrusted to the care of his neighbour Æthelwig, Abbot of Evesham. It would seem that he had taken part in resistance to the Conqueror, and was punished not only by deprivation but by personal restraint; the care of the abbey was entrusted for three years to Æthelwig before a new Abbot Galand, a Norman, was appointed. It does not appear, however, that the church lost any of its property, for the dispute with regard to Windrush would seem to turn rather on Bolle's right to give it to the church.

The Church of Abingdon laid claim to South Cerney, and in the Abingdon Chartulary is a grant of North Cerney and Calmsden to that church by King Beortulf, A.D. 852, both these estates had fallen into the hands of the rapacious Stigand. South Cerney, like Tidenham, passed from Stigand to William Fitzosbern, North Cerney appears in the Survey among the possessions of S. Oswald; Abingdon never regained either of them, and indeed it is possible that the charter purporting to convey North Cerney and Calmsden is spurious, the boundaries, however, are very accurately given.

The gifts to the Churches of Cormeilles, Lire, S. Ebrulf at Ouch, Caen, and Troarn, mark the attachment of the Normans

to their native land; before long, however, they devoted their bounty to the churches of the land of their adoption, especially in cases where English abbots had been succeeded by Normans; and new foundations were erected in England and not in Normandy.

It seems difficult to believe that the only property belonging to the ancient house of secular canons at Cirencester was six acres of meadow, and perhaps land rated at two hides, worth altogether forty shillings; yet no more is mentioned, the lands held by Reinbald seem all to have belonged to lay owners in the time of King Edward, and there seems to be no reason for thinking that any of the other estates which afterwards belonged to the regular canons had belonged to their predecessors before the Conquest.

Hantone, near Northleach (Hamptonet, Hampnet, or Littlehampton), had belonged to Archbishop Ealdred, when he was Bishop of Worcester; but Mr. Ellis, in his paper on the Domesday tenants of Gloucestershire, states that Roger de Ivri had usurped it while Bishop Wulfstan was engaged on the King's affairs at Chester,—possibly as Domesday Commissioner for that district.

It will be seen that the religious houses held 936 of the 2611 hides at which the shire was rated, and that the whole value of property in the county being about £3100, their income was £731; it is probable that the hidage was a more true index of the real value of their estates than the income, for it is very curious to notice how almost all the larger houses had suffered in one way or another shortly before the date of the Survey. There can be little doubt that they owned fully one third of the profitable land in the shire, and that if their estates had been as well cultivated as those of the lay owners (in spite of change of tenure) had been, they would have possessed one-third of the income arising from it, instead of only one-fourth. Ecclesiastical property produced an income of only 15s. 8d. a hide, as against 19s. 5d. from each hide in lay ownership; it is likely enough, however, that as in later days the monks and canons were easy landlords, and were not so desirous as lay owners might have been, to draw the largest possible income from their properties.

NAMES.	ACREAGE.	HIDAGE. H. V. AC.	INCOME. £ s. d.
Bishop of Worcester	49,500	231 1 0	121 4 6
Roger de Laci	41,100	71 2 0	118 14 0
Ernulf de Hesding	12,800	46 2 0	111 6 8
Archbishop of York		117 0 0	104 8 0
S. Peter of Gloucester		96 3 0	91 12 0
Abbot of Winchcombe	25,300	78 0 0	60 0 0
Abbot of Evesham	12,700	56 0 0	51 0 0
Earl Hugh	19,200	31 2 0	49 10 0
S. Peter of Gloucester, after 1095	47,000	163 3 0	155 12 0
Ansfrid of Cormeilles	10,700	46 3 0	52 4 0
Abbot of Westminster	16,300	48 0 0	40 0 0
Abbot of S. Denys	16,100	64 2 0	30 0 0

These were the largest land owners in the county, but the great lay owners were all non-resident, and thus the Abbot of Gloucester (especially after 1095), and the Abbot of Winchcombe were by far the wealthiest resident owners of land. The disproportion between the income of land in lay hands and that held by the great ecclesiastics is very striking, no churchman received as much as one pound for a hide, no layman received so little.

The first column gives the approximate statute acreage of land held by each owner; in 1872 Lord Fitzhardinge, the largest landowner in the county, held 18,264 acres, eight centuries ago three ecclesiastics and two laymen owned each a larger area; and indeed the estates of the Church of Worcester almost equalled in extent the combined estates of the Duke of Beaufort, and Lords Sherborne and Fitzharding at the present day. The Bishop of Worcester and the Abbot of S. Peter's held between them one-eighth of the land within the Domesday shire; and bearing in mind that at that time landed property was almost the only source of income, so wide an acreage would imply far greater relative wealth even than it would at the present day.

There is no instance in Gloucestershire of distinct robbery of the Church by the Conqueror, though Tidenham, which Stigand had rented from the Abbey of Bath was granted on his fall to William Fitzosbern, and never returned to the abbey; but we do find a few instances of robbery by lesser men.

The great Earl Hugh held one hide unjustly of the land of S. Peter at Standish; and inasmuch as the three hides which Durandus held, and which had been derived from Earl William Fitzosbern, were claimed by Archbishop Ealdred, it is likely enough that each Earl had gathered a little plunder from that manor, as William fitz Baderon held unlawfully one virgate of the estate of the Church of Cormeilles at Newent.

The Conqueror confirmed his predecessor's grants to the Abbey of Westminster, and there can be no doubt that at the date of the Survey the amount of land held by religious houses in the county was considerably larger than it had been twenty years previously. In a few instances laymen had benefited monasteries by the cheap expedient of alienating glebe and tithe from parish churches, as Earl William Fitzosbern had given the land and tithe of the Church of Tidenham to his Abbey of Lire, and those of the Churches of Beckford and Ashton-under-Hill to that of Cormeilles.

PARISH CHURCHES.

(*On the King's land*).

CHELTENHAM. A hide-and-half belonged to the church, and the priest possessed two teams.

AWRE. A church with one virgate of land.

BERKELEY. The priest's land was five hides, on which were three teams in demesne, and five of the tenants, worth sixty shillings.

MARSHFIELD. A priest with one hide.

BRISTOL. The churches own three hides with one team.

COLN ROGERS. ? A priest.

STANWAY. A "Monasterium."

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS. A church and priest with one team.

FAIRFORD. A priest with one virgate of the demesne.

DYMOCK. A priest owning twelve acres.

TIDENHAM. Earl William Fitzosbern gave to the Abbey of Lire half-a-hide of land, and the church of the manor with the tithe.

ASHTON UNDER-HILL & BECKFORD. The same Earl gave the tithe, and the churches, with two villeins, and three virgates of land, to the Abbey of Cormeilles.

Ampney. A priest.

On land belonging to Religious Houses

Bibury. A priest with three hides and four teams.

Withington. A priest with half-a-hide and one team.

Cleeve. A priest with one hide and two teams.

Prestbury. A priest.

Olveston. A priest.

Littleton-on-Severn. A church and priest.

Stow-on-the-Wold. A church and priest with one hide.

Bourton-on-the-Water. A priest with half-a-team.

Broadwell. A priest.

Upper Swell. A priest.

Willersey. A priest.

Weston-sub-Edge. A priest.

Minchinhamton. A priest.

On land belonging to Laymen.

Bisley. Two priests.

Ampney. A priest.

Driffield. A priest.

Rodmarton. A priest, a villein, and two bordars, with one team.

Lasborough. A priest.

Lower Guiting. A priest.

Shipton Oliffe. A priest, a villein, and four serfs, with no team.

Temple Guiting.—A priest.

Painswick. A priest.

Quenington. A priest.

Stratton. A priest.

Siddington. A priest.

Oakley. A priest.

Hampnett. A priest.

Tetbury. A priest.

Tormarton. A priest.

Stoke Gifford. A priest.

Brimpsfield. A priest.

SOUTHROP? A priest (Leche).

BARRINGTON. A priest.

SOUTH CERNEY. A priest.

FRAMPTON COTTERELL. Ecclesia quæ non fuit.

BADMINTON. A priest.

BROCKWORTH. A priest.

SALPERTON. A priest.

SIDDINGTON. A priest.

GREENHAMPSTEAD. A priest.

AMPNEY. A priest. To the church belong half-a-hide and four acres of meadow.

SIDE. A priest.

HASLETON. A priest.

BITTON. One hide belonged to the church.

WHITMINSTER. A priest.

In the Monmouthshire Appendix mention is made of a village where, by grant of the King for the good of his soul, a payment is made to the church at the Feast of S. Martin, of two pigs, one hundred loaves, and ale. It is also recorded that at S. Michael was one carucate of land, and at S. Dewi another carucate, which rendered no service except to the saints. The places referred to would seem to be Lanmartin, Lanfihangel near Rogiet, and Landavad (the church now in ruins), near Lanmartin.

In most of the cases where a priest is mentioned, it is stated that, together with other tenants, he held a certain number of teams, but inasmuch as there is nothing to shew what his exact portion was, it seemed better to omit the whole of these entries, merely stating the fact of the existence of the priest.

The first question that naturally arises with regard to this list is—how far can it be regarded as an exhaustive summary of the churches and clergy of the county eight centuries ago? We know that there were churches at Deerhurst and Westbury-on-Trym of which no notice is taken, and such names as Pucklechurch and Churchdown bespeak the existence of a place of worship there; no mention is made of any church at Gloucester except the two abbeys, yet we can hardly doubt that S. Mary de lode at any rate

was in existence, and the dedication to S. Aldate, if not to S. Owen, would seem to be older than the Conquest. It is incredible that after six centuries of Christianity there should be no church or priest west of the Severn except at Tidenham, Awre, and Dymock, or in the King's Barton Hundred except at Brockworth, or that such places as Campden and Northleach should be without such provision for worship or spiritual instruction as was found at Willersey or Hampnett.

In several cases, moreover, it is possible to shew that churches were in existence within a short time after the date of the Survey which are not mentioned in it.

Thus in a deed of confirmation by Simon, Bishop of Worcester, between 1138 and 1150, of various grants by Robert Fitzhamon and others to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, mention is made of church property in the following places in this county, those where a church or priest, is mentioned in the Survey being marked thus—ˣ, Churches of ˣTewkesbury, ˣS. Peter at Bristol, Thornbury, Old Sodbury, ˣ Marshfield, Leche, Ampney which belonged to Winebald de Baalun, ˣ Stanway.

Chapels of Forthampton, ˣBisley, Ashchurch, Oxenton, Washbourne, Lemington, Stanley.

Tithes of the demesne of Kemerton and Lower Swell; the tithes of Bickmarsh in Welford, and Dudcot in ˣ Beckford; two-thirds of the tithes of ˣ Greenhampstead, Saintbury, Alderton and Dixton.

The deed is in the possession of the Bristol Library, and is printed in the Journal of the British Archæological Association for 1875, p. 289. It is impossible to say whether the churches called by the name of Ampney and Leche in the Survey are those referred to by the same names in the deed. The deed also mentions tithes paid by various persons, but as it would be impossible to say exactly from what places they arose I have omitted them.

The Church of Alveston was given to the Abbey of Gloucester in 1107, that of Norton before 1126, that of Taynton before 1134.

Roger de Berkeley, who died in 1131, gave to his Priory of Stanley S. Leonard's the Churches of Ozleworth, Coaley, Arlingham, Uley, and Slimbridge. In none of these cases is either a church or priest mentioned in the Survey, yet it seems very improbable either that these places were totally without them before the Conquest, or that the new owners or their successors provided them.

The truth seems to be that it was no part of the duties of the Domesday Commissioners to compile a list either of churches or clergy, though they appear to have recorded such information on the subject as was offered to them. Mr. Eyton thought that they noticed them only where geldable land was in question, but it will be seen that the priest at Shipton, a villein and four serfs, owned no team between them. Therefore any calculation based on the Survey with regard to the provision for the spiritual needs of the people will not only be inaccurate, but also very misleading, as using the information given for a purpose which it was not intended to fulfil, and which therefore it only fulfils, in a very partial and incomplete fashion. No doubt the larger places were well supplied with churches, and as they already existed in such small villages as Lasborough, Stoke Gifford, Side, and Salperton, it would seem likely that a church already existed in most of the places where we find one now, though perhaps there were not so many resident clergy. It would seem that the church at Frampton Cotterell had been founded in the twenty years which had elapsed between the Conquest and the Survey.

So far as the Survey guides us the endowments might be as much as three hides at Bibury, a hide-and-a-half at Cheltenham, or a hide as at Marshfield and Stow-on-the Wold, in such cases no doubt the priest was a great man, and cultivated his land with his own teams. More often, however, he is mentioned with the villeins and bordars, and then he would have contributed his share of the oxen to the common teams side by side with those of his parishioners. The Survey, however, takes no notice of tithe, except incidentally in a few cases; and as, of course, tithe was already generally paid, any conclusions drawn from it with

regard to the income of the clergy would very considerably underrate the amount of their income.

It is not quite clear whether the five hides which had belonged to Bernard the Priest at Berkeley, were the ancient endowment of the parish priest, or a part, or even the whole of the endowment of the ancient house of nuns at that place.

The pages of the record shed but little light on the question of the social position of the clergy; rarely they are enumerated with the thanes, sometimes with the Radchenistri or freemen, usually with the villeins and bordars, once at any rate with the serfs. It would, perhaps, be true to say that then, as now, their professional income would be about equal to that of the farmers, and that considerations of other kinds did not come under the notice of the Domesday Commissioners. They are, however, particularly mentioned as among those from whom information would specially be required, no doubt as "Personæ" parsons or representative men of their manors; and at any rate it is pleasant to think of the pastors standing before the men of their flocks to render that great account whose record is as fresh to-day as when it was written.

Still less does the record tell us anything about the efficiency of the church as an organization for the spiritual good of the people; if on the one side we have mention of the new church at Frampton Cotterell, on the other we have the pluralities held by such men as Reinbald, or on a larger scale even by men in the highest position, as Archbishop Ealdred, and Archbishop Stigand. The purchase of church appointments seems to have been a common practice, and there can be little doubt that the pure and vigorous rule of such foreign prelates as Lanfranc and S. Anselm, was as urgently needed, and proved to be as truly beneficial in the Church of England, as was the government of the Conqueror and his son Henry I. in secular matters. Certainly the century after the Conquest has left an abiding mark on the Cotswold churches, so many of which have at least fragments of the work of that period; it may be that the hill churches were till that time generally built of wood, and that even now we have in many

places portions of the earliest stone church that existed in the village.

MILLS.

The most important lay tenant on a Domesday manor, and in many places the most important lay resident would be the miller, though he is never mentioned in our shire, because he was entered among the villeins. No doubt his office was honoured for the uses men might have of him, but he was not generally popular, because he had not only the reputation of being keen after his lawful gains, but the manor courts frequently heard complaints concerning the inexactness of his measures, and the dishonesty of his charges.

There were in Gloucestershire 251 mills, of the aggregate value of £77 15s. 3d., giving an average value of 6s. 2d. or the rent of rather more than 60 acres of good land. In the smaller but better cultivated shire of Dorset there were 272 mills, while in desolated and forest Staffordshire the Commissioners could only enumerate 64 mills.

The Gloucestershire mill, whose value was least, was one at Saintbury, worth only 6d. annually, while at the other extreme was a mill at Etherope worth 15s., two mills at Bristol worth 27s., and two at King's Stanley worth 35s. The highest and lowest value of mills in Dorset were 25s. and 3d., and in Staffordshire 13s. 4d. and 8d. At Rudeforde was a mill "reddens annonam quam potest lucrari," paying that is as much as it could earn; the jurors representing that its value was uncertain, but that it paid according to its profits.

There are some instances of half mills in our shire, for example, in one of the manors of Iron Acton, Humphrey the Chamberlain held a mill-and-a-half worth 64d., while in the other manor, now Acton Iger, the Bishop of Coutances held half a mill worth 1s.4d.; here it is clear that the two mills were both in Acton, and were worth 4s., and 2s. 8d. respectively. But sometimes, as at Hasedene, now Hasleton, in Rodmarton, when half a mill is mentioned, it is not at all clear where the other half is entered. There is no mill now at Hasleton, and it is unlikely there ever was one there,

at any rate in the 12th century the Cistercian monks, who afterwards found a home at Kingswood, left Hasleton because it was waterless. In this case, as in the comparatively few other cases in which the Survey mentions a mill where none is now to be found, it may be that the mill has been disused, and no doubt the process of bringing the land under cultivation would interfere seriously with a constant supply of water; or more probably, perhaps, these were cases where the manor mill was at a distance from the estate, and where the connection in the lapse of eight centuries has been severed and forgotten.

It is likely that in many places the mill-plot is the oldest site in the parish. A water-mill, with its necessary appurtenances, would be a very costly building to erect, and when erected it would under hardly any circumstances be moved as the manor house might be, and if, as might very well happen, it was an inheritance from heathen times, it would be older than the church.

Probably the heavy cost of erecting and maintaining a mill was the original reason why the tenants were compelled to use the mill of their own manor and no other. No doubt the lord's monopoly was a grievance, and very likely the miller sometimes used it oppressively, but the existence of a mill close to their doors was a great convenience to the tenants, and their payment for the compulsory use of the mill assured the lord of a certain return for the capital expended upon it; the benefit was by no means all on one side. The miller kept a certain proportion of the meal as his fee, and rendered a fixed payment (in our shire usually in money, but sometimes in kind) to the lord for the privilege. Canon Isaac Taylor says that north country mills still grind on these terms; the miller keeps the bran, and makes no charge for grinding.

Though it might have been thought that the erection of a new mill would have been resisted as an encroachment on vested interests, we find mention made of new mills set up since the Conquest at Tockington, Old Sodbury, and Avening, and both of the latter places were already provided with a mill, Avening had no fewer than four.

There is no reason to think that any other motive power than water was used in the Gloucestershire mills, in the Cotswold district at any rate, "a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills," the little streams with their rapid fall were available for driving mills almost from their source. If any other force were used, it is more likely that such mills were driven by cattle than by the wind; it is improbable that wind-mills had been introduced into our shire at the date of the Survey. With regard to the use of the mills there is nothing to shew that they were adapted for any other purpose than grinding grain; in Somerset there were at Lexworthy, in Enmore, mills,—probably forge mills,—which paid as rent a quantity of unwrought iron; we might, perhaps, have expected to find such mills near the Forest of Dean or Pucklechurch, but none such are mentioned.

Though of course the distribution of mills depended, to a considerable extent, on the natural facilities for working them, they form, nevertheless, a fair index of the density of population, and of the wealth of a district. The Hundreds in which they were relatively most numerous were on the eastern slope of the hills, Rapsgate, Brightwell's Barrow, and Gersdone, and in the western valleys, Langtree, Bisley, and Blacklow. It is very interesting to find so many mills eight centuries ago in the Stroud valleys; there were eight in Minchinhampton, five in Bisley and in Avening, four in Painswick, and two in Sapperton, Stonehouse and King's Stanley,—these last being some of the most valuable in the shire. In the poorly cultivated district west of the Severn there were only eleven mills, and they were worth on an average less than three shillings each.

FISHERIES.

Lecelade	Piscaria de 175 anguillis.		
Teodechesberie	2	,,	
Bruurne	½	,,	
Glowecestre	4	,,	16 salmon due to S. Peter's Abbey.
Hechanestede	½	,,	
Stanedis	½	,,	
Langenei	1	,,	

Turneberie	1	,,	de Glowecestre, val. 58d.
Wesberie	½	,,	
Avre	1	,,	
Nest	1	,,	
Ledenei	½	,,	in Waiâ.
Aluredestone	1	,,	de 12 den.
Wigheiete	1	,,	de 10 sol.
Odelaweston	1	,,	in Savernâ de 5 sol.
Modiete	2	,,	in Waiâ. Rex. } val.
,,	1	,,	,, Abb. de Malmesberi } £4.
,,	1	,,	,, Roger de Laci }
Tedeneham	11	,,	in Savernâ, in diminio.
,,	42	,,	in ,, villanorum.
,,	1	,,	in Waiâ, in dominio.
,,	2½	,,	in ,, villanorum.
,,	2	,,	in ,, Roger Comes crevit.
,,	2	,,	in ,, Willielmus de Ow.
,,	4½	,,	Roger de Laci.
			Willielmus Comes dedit
,,	2	,,	in Savernâ } Waltero de Laci.
,,	½	,,	in Waiâ }
,,	2	,,	in ,, , Radulfo de Limesi.

It seems strange that there should have been no fishery on the east bank of the Severn, below Longney, or Saul, if the half fishery pertaining to the Manor of Standish were situated at that place; for though there are now productive fisheries at Oldbury-on-Severn and Littleton, the Thornbury fishery appears to have been situated at Gloucester. The fishery at Westbury-on Severn had been separated from the Royal ferm of that manor by Alwi the Sheriff in the Confessor's time. Ledenei and Wigheiete are now represented by S. Briavel's and Wyegate, their fisheries were, of course, in the Wye. There is nothing to shew whether the fishery of Aluredestone or Alliston was in the Severn or in the Wye; on the one hand Alliston is now in Lydney on the Severn, on the other it was then in the Hundred of Ledenei on the Wye. In either case the fishery must have been at some distance from the

estate of the manor. Modiete, or Madget, is now a detached portion of Woolaston, surrounded by Tidenham, it does not touch the Wye, but probably the fisheries which were called by its name were situated at Brockwear not far off.

The four Modiete fisheries had belonged to Brictric, son of Algar, and they were claimed by William de Ow, no doubt as appendages of his Manor of Odelaweston which had belonged to Brictric. The King, however, held two of these fisheries, and the Abbey of Malmesbury and Roger de Laci each held one, by gift from the King as they said. Roger's fishery is also entered under his name in the Survey, but there is no further mention of the abbot's fishery. The Commissioners simply recorded the fact of the disputed ownership, as it was their duty to do, without expressing any opinion upon it.

At Tidenham were 53 fisheries in the Severn, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the Wye, it is not clear in which river Roger de Laci's $4\frac{1}{2}$ fisheries were situated; the total of 65 fisheries was more than three times as great as the aggregate of all the other fisheries recorded as existing in the shire. Indeed the number is so large as almost to raise the question whether some of them must not have been situated outside the territorial limits of the manor. Thus the boundaries of Tidenham are now just what they were at the date of the Survey, and the Severn shore from the watch-house at Beachley to the Broad Stone does not exceed five miles in length, giving rather less than an average of 170 yards of shore to each fishery, which would certainly seem to be an inadequate amount of space. I cannot, however, find any record that fisheries locally situated elsewhere, pertained to the Manor of Tidenham.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ fisheries which Earl William Fitzosbern gave to Walter de Laci would have belonged at the time of the Survey to his son Roger, and the two which were bestowed upon Ralph de Limesi are those which were held by William de Ow. Earl Roger Fitzosbern must have created his two fisheries between 1071 the year of his father's death, and 1075 when he rebelled.

It is interesting to note that the fisheries were divided into those in the demesne, and those belonging to the tenants, exactly as was usually the case with the land of the manors. The Survey throws no light on the method of capture of the fish, but there can be little doubt that the "hæcweras" and cytweras" of King Edwy's manor (page 38) survived in some form, as they probably do now in the "cribs" and "putchers."

The only fish which are actually mentioned in the Survey are the sixteen salmon, which we are told "S. Peter in Gloucester used to have from his burgesses," and no doubt the salmon was the chief fish sought for in the Severn then as now. But it is a very remarkable thing that about the time of the Conquest the Manor of Tidenham was let by the Abbey of Bath to Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, a part of the rent being 6 porpoises and 30,000 herrings. Mr. Seebohm thinks that these herrings were not caught at Tidenham, but were sent to Bath from fisheries on the east coast; there is, however, still a place in the tithing of Sedbury called "Herringbridge," so that the tradition of the connection of the herring with Tidenham survives to this day. It will be remembered that the part of the Cingestune (now Sedbury) outside Offa's dyke was in King Edwy's time let out to foreign sailors; Tidenham was at that time the furthest point of England on the west of the Severn, and it does not seem at all improbable that there was then a herring fishery sufficiently near to Tidenham to make it worth while to land the fish there, for the herring is a very inconstant fish with regard to its haunts. I have not, however, been able to find any actual record or tradition of herring fishing in the Severn sea.

SALT.

Avre. Salina de	30 sumis salis.
Teodechesberie	1 salina apud Wicham pertinet ad manerium.
—	1 „ „ „ .
Stanwege	1 „ „ „ .
Turneberie	ad Wiche 40 sextaria salis, vel 20d.
Sopeberie	1 virgata in Wiche quæ reddebat 25 sextaria salis.
Muceltude	24 mensuræ salis de Wiche.

Getinge	5 salinæ reddentes 20 sumas salis.
Getinge	Salina de 20 sol. et 12 sumas salis.
Rochemtune	Salina ad Wich de 4 sumis salis.
Todintune	De unâ salinâ 50 mittas salis.

A "suma" was a load of salt such as a beast of burden could carry. A "mitta" is supposed by some writers to have contained 10 bushels. The "sextarium" and "mensura" would probably have contained a quantity regulated by the custom of the manor. Thus the City of Gloucester paid 12 sextaries of honey according to the measure of the borough, while Kemerton paid 8 sextaries according to the King's measure, clearly implying that the sextary was an uncertain quantity.

The salt at Awre was no doubt made by evaporation from the Severn, though its muddy and brackish water can have given but very poor salt; still wood for heating the furnaces would have been plentiful, and that was a great advantage. If, moreover, as is probable, the Awre salt was chiefly used for curing fish, the impurities would not be so obvious as if it had been used for domestic purposes. In all the other cases I suspect the salt came from pans at the Worcestershire brine springs which were considered to pertain to different manors in our shire. Indeed Wiche, probably Droitwich, is named in each case, except in those of the two Guitings and Todington. It is recorded that at Wich, in Clent Hundred, in Worcestershire, half a hide pertained to the King's court (aula) at Gloucester, and also that S. Peter, of Gloucester, held half a hide under the same custom as the King's half hide.

Tewkesbury, Thornbury, and Old Sodbury, had belonged to Brictric, son of Algar, and Stanway was one of the estates of the Church of Tewkesbury; and no doubt so great a lord would have owned salt pans at Droitwich. It is even possible that the King's half hide was an escheat from Brictric. It is recorded that the Sodbury tenants had been so wasted by Urso d'Abitot, Sheriff of Worcestershire, that they were no longer able to pay their salt.

The Salt-way, by which salt used to be conveyed from Droitwich to Lechlade for shipment on the Thames, can still be distinctly traced in its course from Lechlade to Hayles, whence it

must have passed through Todington, leaving our shire finally at Saltway Barn, near Hinton-on-the-Green. South of Hayles it skirted Farmcote, a manor which belonged to William Goizenboded, the owner of Lower Guiting, passing within three miles of the Manor House of Upper Guiting. Herald fitz Ralph, the owner of Todington, held at Wich one hide, and had there seven salt pits (salinas) which rendered fifty "mittas" of salt; it is worth noticing that this is the exact quantity which is credited to the Manor of Todington; while Roger de Laci, owner of Upper Guiting, held at "Scelves" in Esch Hundred, in Worcestershire, four salt-pits rendering sixty "mittas." I could not find any mention of salt-pits in Worcestershire belonging to William Goizenboded.

From time to time small salt springs have been discovered in different parts of our shire, Rudder mentions them at Sandhurst and Aston Somerville; but they do not seem to have ever been sufficient to afford a permanent supply; and I do not doubt that, with the exception of the supply from the salt-pans at Awre, all the salt which is mentioned in our Survey came from Worcestershire.

In Domesday England salt was an article of necessity to an extent which we cannot understand. During Lent the whole population had to live on salt fish, and for at least half the year the only meat that the great majority of the people could obtain would be salt meat; the proximity therefore of the Worcestershire supplies of salt must have been a great boon to the men of Gloucestershire.

Still, although the salt was not produced in our shire, it is by no means improbable that it was further refined on its arrival there. The most costly item in the manufacture of salt is the fuel for evaporation; it was stated before a Parliamentary Commission in 1881 that the expense of preparing a ton of refined salt was 5s. 4d., of which 3s. was the cost of fuel, and the frequent mention of parcels of wood in the Survey in connection with the Worcestershire salt-pits shews the need of fuel eight centuries ago. It is remarkable that the neighbourhood of Todington and

of Thornbury where most "salinæ" are mentioned in Gloucestershire, were both districts where much wood was to be found, and where, in consequence, the process of refining could be completed more cheaply than near the brine-springs where the demand for fuel was so great.

Apart from the manufacture of salt it is stated that a portion of the profits of the Manor of Chedworth were derived from the toll of the salt which came to the hall; the Salt-way passes very near to Chedworth.

MONEY.

The denominations of money mentioned in the record for our shire are the penny, the shilling of twelve pence, and the pound of twenty shillings; also the mark of two-thirds of a pound, the mark of silver, of course, being worth thirteen shillings and four pence, while the mark of gold was valued at six pounds, giving the relative value of gold to silver as nine to one. In 1879, chiefly owing to the recent heavy depreciation of value in the price of silver, the ratio of the value of gold to silver was 18·39 to one.

The only coin that was minted in England eight centuries ago was the silver penny, the other denominations mentioned were merely money of account; the penny, however, was struck in such a manner that it could be divided into four quarters or farthings.

The coinage was equal in weight and tale, being based on the multiples of troy weight, thus:—

24 grains = one pennyweight.
20 pennyweights = one ounce.
12 ounces = one pound.

The pennyweight being literally the weight of one penny, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of the pound of sterling silver, which was the standard of the coinage. The fineness of the metal seems to have been exactly the same with that in use in Great Britain at the present day, 11 oz. 2 dwt. of silver to 18 dwt. of alloy in a pound. The pound, however, was not the Troy pound of 5760 grains, but the Tower pound of only 5,400 grs., so that the penny weighed only 22½ grs. of Troy, apothecaries, or avoirdupois weight. This difference should

be borne in mind in all exact comparisons between Domesday values and those of the present day; sixty-six shillings are now coined from the Troy pound of standard silver, but the Tower pound would only afford metal enough for sixty-one shillings and about ten of the silver pennies which are now minted as Maundy money.

This Tower pound was identical with a pound which was in use in Germany, and which in later times was known as the Cologne pound; it remained in use in England till 1527, when it was replaced by the Troy pound. Very probably it represented the weight of the pound of silver on which Charles the Great attempted to base a general system of currency, and which may have been introduced into England by Offa, King of Mercia.

The Domesday penny, as we have seen, weighed 22.5 Troy grains, and was thus slightly heavier and more valuable than our threepenny-piece, which weighs 21·81 grains, and more than three times as valuable as the Maundy penny, which weighs 7·27 grains. And if it had been accurately minted it would have been equally useful as a measure of value and of weight; twenty pennies would have given the weight of an ounce, and twelve such ounce weights would have been equivalent to the Standard pound. Or five shillings and four pence in money would have been equivalent to a quarter of a Troy pound in weight.

But the standard weight of the coins was very far indeed from being accurately adhered to; pennies are found whose weights vary from 20 to 27 grains Troy, or a difference of about one-third of the true weight of the coin. Even in 1335, two hundred and fifty years after the date of the Survey, the monk who received the rents of S. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury, by choosing the heaviest coins he could find and weighing against them the money which was brought in payment of the abbey rents and dues, made an unfair profit which was never less than three shillings and four-pence, and sometimes even amounted to five shillings in the pound. It is satisfactory to know that the convent was severely fined for the fraud of this degenerate son of the Apostle of the English. The permitted variation in weight for silver coin is now 4.17 per

1000 parts, or about $\frac{1}{240}$ part, so that an equal variation on the Domesday penny would have been only about ·094 grains above or below the standard weight.

As the coins were theoretically equal in weight and tale, it is likely that in small payments they were reckoned by number, and in those of larger amount by weight; the latter seems to have been the usual method until the great debasement of the currency in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

There were considerable differences, however, in the method of reckoning the amounts due from the estates in the possession of the King.

	£	
Glowecestre	36	numeratas. T.R.E.
Sclostre	27	ad numerum.
Turneberie	50	„ „
Alwestan	12	„ pensum.
Glowecestre	60	de xx in orâ. T.R.W.
Wincelcumbe	28	„ „
Tedeneham	25	„ „ et albas.
Cedeorde et Aluredintune	40	„ „ alborum nummorum.
Tochintune	24	„ „ candidorum nummorum.
Berchelai	170	arsas et pensatas.

The amounts due from Gloucester in the Confessor's days, and from the Manor and Hundred of Sclostre and Salemanesberie, and from the Manor of Turneberie, at the date of the Survey, were reckoned by tale. The payments due to the Conqueror from the Boroughs of Gloucester and Winchcombe, and from the Manor of Alwestan were reckoned by weight, it was not sufficient to present two hundred and forty pence in payment for each pound due, the King was entitled to 5400 grains of standard silver, and any deficiency in weight was made up by the payment of additional pence.

The money due from the other manors mentioned, must not only be true in weight, but must have been tested by assaying, and it was therefore called "white money"; ferms paid under this condition were known as blanche-ferms. One pound by

weight of the money tendered was subjected to the assay, a sufficient number of pence was added to the metal which had stood the test to compensate for the loss of weight under the fire, and a proportion sum gave the amount at which the money tendered would be reckoned in the treasury accounts. If, for example, a Sheriff tendered one hundred pounds of money by tale, and the pound tested, after assaying, fell short of the true weight by twelve pennyweights, his money would only be reckoned at ninety-five pounds of blanche-ferm. Sometimes the Sheriff compounded for the increased payment of the blanche-ferm by an addition of one-twentieth part of the amount due by tale; thus he would pay £178 10s. by tale as an equivalent for the £170 of white money due from the manor of Berchelai.

There were two kinds of ounce in use at the date of the Survey,—a lesser one of which 15 went to the pound, and which of course contained 16 pennyweights, and a greater one containing 20 pennyweights, of which twelve went to the pound. The latter is the ounce which is invariably found in the Survey in relation to the money payments; the lesser ounce seems to have been used in commercial transactions.

KING'S LAND.

The land which the Conqueror held in the shire at the date of the Survey was derived from several sources, which are shewn in the following table :—

OLD ESTATES OF THE CROWN.	HIDES.	V.	AC.	£ s. d.	STATUTE ACRES.
Glowecestre, Civitas	..	..	..	80 0 0	
Winceleumbe, Burgus	..	..	..	28 0 0	
Chintineham	10	0	0	20 0 0	7,373
Bertune ap Glow	13	2	0	20 0 0	6,000
Betune, &c.	36	0	0	1 Night's Ferm	8,973
Sclostre	7	0	0	27 0 0	1,390
Wesberie	30	0	0	1 Night's Ferm	8,025
Langeberge	8	0	0	15 0 0	1,200
Avre	12	0	0	½ Night's Ferm	5,087
Berchelai	123	3	2	170 0 0	55,549
Bertune ap Bristou	10	0	0	101 6 8	8,693
	250	1	2	461 6 8	102,290
2½ Nights' Ferms	..	..	..	253 6 8	
				714 13 4	
QUEEN'S LAND.					
Meresfelde	14	0	0	47 0 0	5,845
EARL'S LAND.					
Alwestan	10	0	0	12 0 0	2,518
ESCHEATS.					
ODO, BP. OF BAYEUX					
Coln Rogers?	10	0	0	6 0 0	1,508
Hunlafcsed	3	2	0	2 10 0	900
Omenel	15	0	0	26 0 0	1,700
	28	2	0	34 10 0	4,108
EARL ROGER.					
Circcestre	5	0	0	20 5 0	1,500
Dimoch	20	0	0	21 0 0	6,743
Nest	5	0	0	11 0 0	6,723
Lindence	12	2	0	7 0 0	
Tedeneham	30	0	0	25 0 0	6,217
Cedeorde	15	0	0	40 0 0	4,689
Alurcdintune	5	0	0		1,500
Beceford	11	0	0	30 0 0	2,641
Estone	8	0	0		1,649
Tochintune	8	0	0	24 0 0	3,200
Hechanestede	5	0	0	3 0 0	814
	124	2	0	181 5 0	35,667

	HIDES.	V.	AC.	£ s. d.	STATUTE ACRES.
Various Thanes.					
Dudestan Hd.	3	2	0	46 13 4	5,000
Modiete	3	0	0		
Bernitone	4	0	0	7 0 0	1,000
Bernitone	4	0	0	3 0 0	1,000
	14	2	0	56 13 4	7,000
Brictric, son of Algar through Queen Matilda.					
Teodechesberie	147	3	0	91 15 0	18,763
Turneberie	11	0	0	50 0 0	13,222
Sopeberie	10	0	0	16 10 0	3,757
Aveninge	10	0	0	27 0 0	4,510
Fareforde	25	0	0	38 10 0	3,879
	203	3	3	223 15 0	44,131
Gueda mother of Earl Harold					
Udecestre.					
Old Estates of the Crown	250	1	2	714 13 4	102,290
Queen's Land.	14	0	0	47 0 0	5,845
Earl's Land	10	0	0	12 0 0	2,518
Escheats.					
Odo, Bp of Bayeux	28	2	0	34 10 0	4,108
Earl Roger	124	2	0	181 5 0	35,667
Various Thanes	14	2	0	56 13 4	7,000
Brictric, son of Algar	203	3	0	223 15 0	44,131
	645	2	2	1269 16 8	201,559

Queen Edith's estate of Marshfield had reverted to the Conqueror on her death in 1074; it does not seem to have ever belonged to Queen Matilda. It was the only property that Queen Edith possessed in our shire, and it may have been connected in some way with her borough of Bath.

The Earl's estates in Gloucestershire passed as an escheat by forfeiture into the Conqueror's hands on the death of Harold, who had been Earl in the Confessor's days, and who does not seem to have divested himself of his Earldom on his accession to the throne. It is impossible to say whether these Comital estates

were granted to William Fitzosbern on his appointment to the Earldom of Hereford, it is certain that at the date of the Survey they were widely scattered. There is nothing to shew that Alveston had ever passed out of the king's hands. Nass in Lydney had evidently been in the possession of William Fitzosbern, but Campden, Brimpsfield, Kempsford, Didmarton, and Bromesberrow, which had all belonged to Earl Harold, were in 1086 in the hands of different owners.

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. and afterwards Earl of Kent, the Conqueror's brother, had been imprisoned in the castle of Rouen in 1082, and there he remained till William, on his death bed, reluctantly released him, protesting that he would be the cause of ruin to many. His property in our shire was comparatively small, and was entirely composed of Thane-land.

William Fitzosbern had been appointed to the Earldom of Hereford apparently in 1067, and held his position till his death at Cassel, probably in 1071 ; at any rate he must have survived the fall of Stigand in April, 1070, for we find him giving the church and tithe of Tidenham to his Abbey of Lire, and Tidenham, as we have seen, was leased by Stigand from the Abbey of Bath. William was succeeded in the Earldom by his younger son, Roger, who held it till his revolt against King William in the autumn of 1075.

Of the lands which had belonged to Earls William and Roger Cirencester and Dymock were ancient estates of the crown, Nass in Lydney had apparently pertained to the Earldom, Tidenham had been ecclesiastical property, the rest were mostly estates which had belonged to thanes of King Edward and Earl Harold. Lydney, however, was a manor which Earl William had formed by the union of members derived from different sources.

The legend of Queen Matilda and Brictric is well known ; what is certain is that most of his estates in Gloucestershire passed into the possession of the Queen, and on her death in 1083 they reverted to the Conqueror. His manor of Woolaston, however, was at the date of the Survey in the possession of William de Ow, and there is nothing to shew that it had ever belonged to the Queen.

Of the Thanes' lands mentioned as belonging to the King, Madget had been very probably an appendage of Woolastone, as indeed it is now; the rest would have been forfeited to the King on the ground of resistance, real or pretended, to his supremacy. The Housecarls formed a body-guard to the King, and were in fact a form of standing army; they had been originally embodied by Cnut, and were maintained by his successors on the throne, till they were finally cut to pieces on the field of Senlac, whence none of those who went returned alive. And as we know that our shire was one of those which sent men to fight for King Harold, we may well suppose that Rotlesc, of Beckford, and Tovi Widenesci, of Barrington, were among the number of the heroes whose bodies lay strewn around the spot where the standard of England had been set up.

It is not certain that the estates of Gueda or Gytha were forfeited to the Conqueror immediately on his accession, but she would certainly not have been allowed to retain them after her resistance to him at Exeter in the spring of 1068.

OLD ESTATES OF THE CROWN.

The Conqueror held these properties as his predecessors had done, purely in virtue of his Kingship; they were a portion of the estates which maintained the dignity of the Crown of England. And so they enjoyed in many ways a peculiar jurisdiction, in ordinary matters subject neither to the Earl nor to the Sheriff, forming no part of the Hundred in which they locally lay, but rather as it were forming hundreds of themselves, paying no gheld, but being managed by propositi or bailiffs of the King, who paid a fixed rent, as the Sheriff paid a fixed sum for the whole shire. Thus we know that the propositus of Berchelai was named Roger.

But though these estates were themselves extra-hundredal, each of them had a Hundred dependent upon it; the King being lord of the ancient royal manor was therefore lord of the adjacent Hundred, and the Court of the Hundred was usually held within the precincts of the manor.

Gloucester and Winchcombe would have been hundreds of themselves, as the town of Cirencester is now; Cheltenham, Cirencester, Westbury-on-Severn, and Berkeley were the capital manors of the Hundreds to which they gave their names. To Winchcombe were appendant the Hundreds of Gretestane and Holeford, to Longborough those of Cheftesihat, Celflede, and Wideles, to Slaughter that of Salemanesberie, to Awre that of Bliteslau, to Bristol that of Barton, to Dymock probably that of Botelau.

When in 1189 Richard I. sold the town and manor of Cirencester to the Abbot, he sold also the lordship of the Seven Hundreds as pertaining to the manor; and in 1403 on a petition to Henry IV. from the townsmen for incorporation the jurors made a return that—'the said Seven Hundreds are but as One Hundred, and time out of man's memory have been used as One Hundred before the making the aforesaid deed'—of sale. It is likely therefore that the district of the Seven Hundreds was already dependent on Cirencester at the date of the Survey, and if so the Domesday Hundreds which were so dependent would have been these: Bradelege and Wacrescumbe, Brictwoldesburg and Becheberie, Respigete, Biselege, Langetrev, Cirecestre and Gersdone. It is an interesting question, for the solution of which, however, materials do not seem to exist, whether the lordship of these Hundreds was merely annexed to Cirencester as a matter of convenience, or whether their attachment to the manor in the time of Richard I. was the last relic of a former state of things when Cirencester was the head of a shire or district of its own, as Winchcombe is said to have been until the reign of Cnut.

It will be noticed that the estates of Betune and Wesberie are said to have paid a ferm of one night, while that of Avre paid a ferm of half a night, instead of rendering a fixed money payment. The term signifies that the estate was required to pay as much produce as would provide for the maintenance of the royal court for one night, and its origin was as follows:—

In very early times it seems to have been the custom for the King to make a progress from one royal estate to another,

consuming the produce of each on the spot, and the custom was no doubt a very useful one, as the Sovereign would thus become personally acquainted with the different districts of his realm. When the practice had fallen into disuse, the various estates were required to send to the King's Court an amount of produce proportioned to their extent and value, the share of each estate being expressed in terms of the quantity supposed to be necessary for one night's lodging of the royal household. The smaller estates were arranged in groups for this purpose; thus in our shire, Bitton, Winterbourne, and Wapley paid a ferm of one night between them.

While the country estates of the King thus paid in kind, the towns paid their dues in money; and it was from the money thus rendered by the towns, and from the profits of the courts, that money was obtained for the payment of the army, or for the discharge of other debts for which coin was required. Sometimes there was a mixed payment, partly in money, partly in kind; thus the manors of Cheltenham, Barton by Gloucester, and Cirencester, paid at the date of the Survey about £20 each in money, and in addition, cows, and pigs, and honey. In each case also a charge of providing three thousand loaves for the hounds was commuted for a money payment of sixteen shillings.

In Somerset the principle of commuting the night-ferms for money payments had been carried out completely; the Survey states in the case of each manor, or group of manors (except Bedminster), to what proportion of a night's ferm it had been liable in the Confessor's time, and how much it was required to pay by the Conqueror. The rate of commutation for a night's ferm varied from £100 10s. 9½d. in the case of the combined manors of Somerton and Cheddar to £106 0s. 10d. due from Bruton and Frome.

It is not possible to trace the commutation in all cases in our shire, but the standing ferm of £101 6s. 8d, due from Bristol and Barton, looks like the payment for one night's ferm; while the £170 blanche-ferm required from Berkeley and its berewicks might imply a payment of one night's ferm, and a half, and a fifth,

much as Milburn in Somerset is described as rendering in King Edward's time half a night's ferm and a quarter. I have used the payment from Bristol and Barton as the unit for calculating the approximate value of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ nights' ferms still rendered in Gloucestershire at the date of the Survey.

These manors of ancient crown demesne seem to have been the last remnants of the old folkland, or common land of the nation, which had been left over after the partition of the conquered territory among the original settlers. This land formed as it were a treasury or common stock, out of which rewards for public services were granted, and from which very frequently an endowment was provided for religious houses. Indeed, so lavish were the grants for this latter purpose that Bede complained that already in his time they engrossed too large a share of the public land, and that it was becoming difficult to provide for the sons of the nobles, or for warriors who had earned their rest. It may very likely be that it was owing to the grants of royal land to the great Abbeys at Gloucester, Evesham, and Winchcombe, that hardly any estates of ancient demesne remained in the King's hands in the north of Gloucestershire at the date of the Survey.

The fact that the folkland belonged to the nation and not to the King, is shewn by the fact that grants of it were signed not only by the King but by his nobles as well. Thus in 794 Offa granted the land of four Cassates at Westbury-on-Trym to Ethelmund, but the charter is signed, not only by himself, but also by his son, Ecgferth, and by several bishops and abbots. The gift was rather by an Act of Parliament as it were than by a personal act of the King. But gradually the witan sank to the position of mere witnesses to the King's gift, the idea of national property in the remnant of the folkland died out, and it came to be regarded as King's land.

This change of feeling, with regard to the old folkland, would seem to have been accomplished before the Conquest; but, however that may have been, it is certain that William dealt with the ancient demesne lands as he pleased, and made grants of them at his will. Thus in Gloucestershire he had granted Cirencester and Dymock to Earl William; and, as Newent, which Earl

Roger gave to the Abbey of Cormeilles for the good of his father's soul by the grant of King William, had belonged to King Edward, and had not paid gheld, it is probable that it also was a manor of ancient crown demesne.

After the Conqueror's time the alienation of these estates went on apace; Rufus, for example, granted Berkeley and Bristol the two most profitable manors in the shire to Robert Fitzhamon as part of the endowment of the honour of Gloucester. And though we hear of the resumption of some of these lavish grants, Henry II. especially it is said resumed grants of crown lands which had been made by Stephen, there can be no doubt that the loss of so many of the old crown estates was the cause of much of the financial difficulty that crippled the Kings of England in the twelfth century.

THE BOROUGHS.

In no point is the narrowly financial character of the Survey of our shire shewn more clearly than in its treatment of the boroughs. We look in vain for any account of the local customs of the capital city, or of the shire, such as we find recorded under the heads of Chester, Hereford, or Shrewsbury, or in the cases of Oxfordshire and Berkshire; the boroughs are treated simply as sources of revenue; all that we are told about them relates either to the amounts which the King or other chief lords receive from them, or of invasions of the rights of the lords by which loss has accrued. We learn no more about the burgesses, as living working men with privileges and duties of their own, than we do about the oxen on the Cotswold manors.

Four places in our shire seem to have possessed some form of corporate life of their own, as distinct from that of the manors around them: Gloucester is called a "Civitas," Winchcombe a "Burgus," and we hear of burgesses at Bristol and Tewkesbury; but of these, Gloucester and Winchcombe were the only ones which were entirely independent; Bristol appears as an appendage of the royal manor of Barton by Bristol, and Tewkesbury as an appendage of the great Manor and Hundred of which it was itself the head.

GLOUCESTER.

Whether or no it be true that in the earlier days of Kenulf, Winchcombe was the chief town in the district now known as Gloucestershire, it is certain that by the date of the Survey the ancient Roman city of Gloucester had quite recovered its supremacy. Indeed Gloucester was not simply the chief place in the shire, it was also the great royal city where the King of England wore his crown in state at Christmas, as he wore it at Easter in Winchester, the ancient capital of the West Saxon realm, and so in some sort the capital of all England, and as he wore it at Pentecost in Westminster, the seat of the Confessor's noble foundation. As we have seen it was in Gloucester at the solemn state-gathering of Christmas, 1085, that the plan of the great Survey was devised.

It is not easy to discover what constituted the difference between a "Civitas" and a "Burgus" at the date of the Survey. Certainly the line of differentiation was not ecclesiastical, for while Shrewsbury, Leicester and Oxford were entitled "Civitates" no such distinction was bestowed upon Wells, or even upon the the ancient borough of Bath, though the record of the Survey did not acquire its present form till after the episcopal seat of Somerset had been fixed in Bath Abbey. Nor is it easy to see why the title "city" should have been given to the places mentioned above, while such places as Warwick, Northampton, and Nottingham were called simply boroughs.

In the Confessor's time Gloucester had paid annually £36 by tale, and in kind twelve sextaries of honey according to the measure of the borough, thirty six "dacras" of iron, and one hundred bars of iron fit for the manufacture of nails for the royal navy, besides other small customary payments. The "xxxvi dacras ferri" probably consisted of horse shoes, a "dacrum," numbering twenty of them, the whole quantity being sufficient to provide for a troop of 180 horse.

The iron no doubt came from forges in the Forest of Dean. At the time of the Survey the city paid £60 in pence reckoned

by the rate of the nummary ounce of 20 pennyweights,—a payment by weight and no longer by tale, a rather more onerous method. We have here an instance of the tendency which we have already noticed with regard to the night-ferms paid from the old royal demesnes, to do away with the old system of payments in kind, and to substitute for it a system of fixed money payments. We shall find several more cases where the same process had been carried out.

It will be better to consider the payment for minting in connection with Bristol.

The record next mentions several cases of invasion on the King's demesne in the borough.

Roger of Berchelai holds one house and one fishery, which Baldwin held in King Edward's time.

Bishop Osbern holds the land and houses which Edmar held, paying 10 shillings and other customs.

					s.	d.
Gaufrid de Manneuile -	6 houses	paying	T.R.E.	-	6	8
William Baderon -	2 „	„	„	-	2	6
William Scriba - -	1 „	„	„	-	4	3
Roger de Laci - -	1 „	„	„	-	2	2
Eps Osbern - -	1 „	„	„	-	3	5
Berner - - - -	1 „	„	„	-	1	2
William Calvus - -	1 „	„	„	-	1	0
Durandus Vicecomes -	4 „	„	„	-	3	4

Hadewin, Gosbert, Dunning, Widard, and Arnulf the priest, each held a house which rendered rent to the King but not the customary payments in kind.

All these houses we are told were in the King's ferm in King Edward's time, but have now been taken out of it; then they rendered the customary payments, but now neither the King, nor his servant, Robert, receives them. This Robert is no doubt the Robert Dispensator of the Survey, who held land at Child's Wickham, and who seems to have been a brother of Urso d'Abitot.

The castle occupied the site of sixteen houses, and fourteen houses were destroyed.

We can gather also from the body of the Survey the names of several landowners to whom burgesses pertained in Gloucester.

BURGESSES.	OWNER.	ESTATE.
8	The King	Tewkesbury
4	Bp of Worcester	Withington
1	Abbey of Glastonbury	Pucklechurch
4	Abbey of Evesham	Broadwell
30	Abbey of S. Denys	Deerhurst
1	Abbey of Troarz	Horseley
11	Earl Hugh	Bisley
2	Roger de Laci	Temple Guiting
1	- - -	Quenington
3	- - -	Oxenhall
1	Robert de Todeni	Great Rissington
1	Walter Balistarius	Bulley
1	Henry de Ferrers	Lechlade
7	Ernulf de Hesding	Kempsford
1	Drogo F. Ponz	Frampton-on-Severn
1	Brictric	Wheatenhurst

Thus, reckoning a single house to each burgess, the total number of houses mentioned by the Survey in Gloucester would be 130, thus :

Invasions on the Royal ferm - - - - -	23
Site of the Castle - - - - -	16
Waste - - - - - - - - -	14
Manorial Burgesses - - - - -	77
	130

But these are not nearly all the houses in the city; there is no mention of the property of either of the great churches of S. Peter and S. Oswald, or of the houses which still remained in the King's ferm.

Mr. Ellis, in his paper on the Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire, quotes from Sir Henry Ellis' "Introduction to Domesday," (Vol. II. p. 446), a return of the holders of houses in Gloucester and Winchcombe, which seems to have been compiled

about 1100. From this it would appear that there were, in King Edward's time, 300 burgesses in the royal demesne in Gloucester; and also that at the date of the compilation of the Return, the Archbishop of York (on account of S. Oswald's), had 60 burgesses, and the Abbot of S. Peter's 52 burgesses. Adding these numbers to the former total we have in all 542 burgesses.

Royal demesne, T.R.E. - -	300	burgesses.
Archbishop of York (c. 1100) -	60	,,
Abbot of S. Peter's (c. 1100) -	52	,,
Former total - - - -	130	,,
	542	

Of course this number is only a very rough approximation to an accurate emuneration, if only because the figures refer to different dates; but it would probably be true to say that the city of Gloucester contained, at the date of the Survey, not fewer than 2000, nor more than 3000 souls, and that the population approached more nearly to the latter figure than to the former.

The return quoted by Mr. Ellis mentions ten churches as existing in Gloucester; the Survey mentions none at all, a mark that the Commissioners for our shire did not consider it a part of their duties to place on record the number of churches in existence.

In a few cases perhaps it is possible to identify the locality in Gloucester, where properties mentioned in the Survey lay. Thus we may well believe that the thirty burgesses who pertained to the church of S. Denys lived in what is now S. Aldate's parish, a small area, certainly less than two acres in extent, just within the north line of the old city wall; for in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, S. Aldate's appears as belonging to the church of Deerhurst which was a cell of S. Denys.

Again, with less certainty, we may suppose that the churches of All Saints' and S. Mary de Crypt, which were granted by Robert, Bishop of Exeter, to Llanthony Priory in 1137, and the church of S. Michael, which was sold by Bishop Peter, of Exeter, to S. Peter's Abbey in 1285, were connected with the possessions

of Bishop Osbern at the date of the Survey. I do not know that any further identification is possible.

WINCHCOMBE.

All that we are told directly about the borough of Winchcombe refers to the amount of money paid by it at different periods; there is no more human interest in the entry than there would be in the record of the gradually increasing produce of a silver mine.

The borough paid in King Edward's time a ferm of £6; of that Earl Harold had the third penny, or forty shillings. Afterwards with the Hundred of the town it paid £20; to this amount Sheriff Durandus added 100 shillings, and Roger de Ivri 60 shillings. So that at the date of the Survey, together with three Hundreds, it paid £28 of twenty pennyweights to the ounce.

The three Hundreds were the Hundred of the town itself, and those of Gretestane and Holeford. Durandus was sheriff at the date of the Survey, and Roger de Ivri had probably held the same office at some time since the Conquest.

The following is a List of Burgesses in Winchcombe mentioned in the Survey:—

BURGESSES.	LORD.	ESTATE.
3	The King.	Oxenton.
1	Bp of Worcester.	Withington.
1	Bp of Hereford.	Prestbury.
1	Abbey of Evesham.	Broadwell.
2	Abbey of S. Denys.	Deerhurst.
1	William Goizenboded	Cloptune
2	,, ,,	Lower Guiting.
3	Roger de Laci.	Temple Guiting.
10	Roger de Ivri	Hampnett.
1	Robert Dispensator	Childs Wickham.
2	Henry de Ferrers	Lechlade.
1	Hunfrid de Rege.	Alderton.
1	Alwold ,,	Pinnock.

The document referred to with regard to the City of Gloucester, mentions that there were in King Edward's time sixty burgesses in the Royal demesne, and that at the date of the return 15 burgesses pertained to Winchcombe Abbey. The sum, reckoned in the same way as in the case of Gloucester, amounted to 104 burgesses, equivalent to a population of about 520 souls; of course an under-estimate, as excluding the inmates of the monastery, and probably its dependents also, and perhaps other classes of the population.

The burgesses of Gloucester and Winchcombe, who are mentioned as attached to various country manors, may have been tenants of those manors who had been permitted by the lords to reside in the boroughs, still rendering certain services or an equivalent in money. Or they may have been simply the occupants of tenements in the boroughs which had passed to the lords or their predecessors by purchase or in some other way, and which were regarded as appendages of the country manors for purposes of convenience in requiring the regular payment of the services owed.

TEWKESBURY.

We are told that there were at Tewkesbury 13 burgesses paying 20 shillings; but there is nothing to shew whether these were only a portion of a larger number who on account of some peculiarity of tenure are mentioned, or whether the 13 formed the whole of the body, perhaps in that impoverished estate a mere remnant of a much larger company of burgesses, which had existed in happier times. The insertion of the word "modo"—"now" would seem to point to the truth of the latter supposition.

BRISTOL.

We have seen that Bristol was at the date of the Survey a place of considerable importance; but all that we learn from the pages of the record is this, that two houses pertained to the Bishop of Worcester's estate of Westbury-on-Trym, and that ten others were attached to the Bishop of Coutances' Manor of Bishopswor thin Somerset; the borough was in fact nothing more than a member of the Hundred of Barton by Bristol, and the

burgesses had not yet won the first step in the path of independence by securing that they should not be compelled to pay more than a stipulated sum towards the ferm of the manor.

The payment of the ferm was thus apportioned :—

	£	s.	d.
Bristol and Barton, 110 marks of silver - -	73	6	8
Bishop G. received 33 - - - - - - - - - -	22	0	0
„ „ 1 „ gold - -	6	0	0
	£101	6	8

The Bishop was Bishop Geoffrey of Coutances who was no doubt in command of Bristol Castle, which he used as one of the chief centres of the Norman revolt against Rufus in 1088. It has been suggested that the payment to him was of the nature of a third penny rendered to him as constable. The mark of gold was a tribute afterwards known as "Queen's gold," which was paid to the Queen for every hundred marks of silver that were owed to the King. Of course as Queen Matilda was dead her mark of gold was paid into the King's ferm.

Domesday Bristol would have consisted of a town containing about 19 acres, bounded on the north and west by the Frome, on the south by the Avon, and on the east by the castle which guarded the only approach by land. The Survey mentions the existence of churches, of these S. Peter's was the oldest and the chief, S. Mary le Port was also no doubt already in existence; indeed it is very remarkable thing that in the four Wiccian boroughs of Worcester, Gloucester, Bath, and Bristol, two churches of S. Peter and S. Mary stood side by side. The original Bishopstool of Worcester stood in S. Peter's Church, and a Monastery of S. Mary was situated close by, till in 964 S. Mary's swallowed up S. Peter's. In Gloucester the Parish Church of S. Mary de Lode lies almost under the very shadow of S. Peter's Abbey. At Bath the Abbey is dedicated to S. Peter, and the Parish Church of Bathwick to S. Mary. It is more than probable that at least Christ Church, All Saints, and S. Werburgh's Churches had also been founded in Bristol before the date of the Survey.

The two mills which are mentioned as pertaining to the Manor of Barton were among the most profitable in the shire, and therefore, in all probability they were situated at Bristol. There can can be little doubt that one would have been the Castle mill on the Frome, near the fortress; the other may have been what was in after days known as Baldwin's mill, which had been erected at the point where the Frome ran into the Avon, and which was, of course, destroyed when the channel of the Frome was diverted.

THE MINT.

Under the head of the Borough of Gloucester it is recorded that the King received twenty pounds from the mint; in some entries it is said that the King received a certain annual payment and an additional sum when the coinage was changed. Probably, however, the twenty pounds was an annual charge at Gloucester; if so, it was a comparatively large payment, there were eight moneyers in the four Dorsetshire boroughs whose agregate payments only amounted to £2 13s. 4d; the only mention of a mint in the Wiltshire record is at Malmesbury, the payment noted is five pounds, but coins of the Confessor are extant bearing the name of Wilton, and there are coins of the Conqueror minted at Marlborough, Wilton and Salisbury.

There is a most useful paper on the Mint of Gloucester by Mr. J. Drummond Robertson in Vol. X. of the Transactions of this Society, from which it appears that the earliest coin extant that was minted at Gloucester is one of Alfred the Great, and the last one coined in the reign of Henry III. in 1248. It also appears that the whole number of mints in England at the date of the Survey being about sixty, Gloucester holds the twentieth place with regard to the number of coins minted there.

There was also a flourishing mint at Bristol, whose productions are described by Mr. Henry W. Henfrey, in the "Journal of the British Archæological Association" for 1875; the earliest coin extant is one of Ethelred the Unready, and coins were minted there at longer or shorter intervals till the reign of William III. In the list of mints in Mr. Robertson's paper Bristol holds the seventeenth place, but excluding one "find" of coins of the reigns

of the Conqueror and Rufus, the coins marked as minted at Bristol and Gloucester from the time of Cnut to that of the Confessor are almost exactly equal in number.

A comparison of the names of the moneyers would seem to shew that the two mints were independent of each other; Mr. Robertson mentions the names of forty moneyers at Gloucester between the accession of Ethelred and the death of Rufus, and the only names which occur on contemporary coins at Bristol are those of Godwin and Leofwin in the reign of the Confessor, and Leofwin and Lifwin after the Conquest. Coins bearing the name of Wulfwin were minted at Bristol in the time of Cnut and Harold I., and at Gloucester under the Confessor; and others bearing the name of Wulnoth were minted at Gloucester under Cnut and Harthacnut, and at Bristol under Harold I. These names are, however, for the most part very common ones, and possibly may have been borne by different persons. Both at Bristol and Gloucester the Confessor's moneyers continued to hold their office under the Conqueror.

There is nothing in the record to shew whether the King's profit from the Bristol mint formed a portion of the ferm of the Manor of Barton by Bristol, or whether it was accounted for in the payment of twenty pounds mentioned under the head of Gloucester.

The mints at Gloucester and Bristol were the only ones in operation in the shire at the date of the Survey.

THE DOMESDAY HUNDREDS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The following notes are intended to be explanatory of the detailed tables of Hundreds which will succeed them. Their purpose is to point out any matter worth special mention with regard to the condition of the manors; but they do not profess to give their history to any greater extent than is helpful in tracing their subseqnent descent, and in bridging over, if possible, the gap which is so often caused in local history by the century after the Conquest. In cases where the history of the manors was obvious, and in a very few cases where it was so obscure that no helpful comment could be made, it seemed better to pass them without remark.

At the end of each Hundred is a short summary of its state in 1086; with regard to which it will be helpful to say that taking the average of the whole shire, there were in a hide 287 statute acres, and 211 acres registered in the Survey; the average value of a hide was £1 3s. 2d., of a ploughland 15s. 5d., of a statute acre .96^{d}, and of each registered acre 1.29^{d}. There were likewise 91 statute acres, and 56 acres of arable, to each male mentioned in the record.

CELFLEDE HUNDRED.

Heniberge.—Cow Honeybourne; Church Honeybourne, then as now, in Worcestershire, pertained to Evesham Abbey.

The 10 hides in Marston which belonged to the Church of Coventry are now represented by Long Marston, though it is not easy to account for the excess of Domesday acreage. Hugh de Grentmaisnil's two hides lay in Broad Marston in Pebworth.

Muceltude.—The monks of Eynsham found Mickleton a convenient point at which to obtain their necessary supply of salt from Worcestershire.

The two hides at HIDCOTE BARTRAM were free from gheld.

ESTUNE.—From several deeds relating to the matter in Dugdale's "Monasticon," it would appear that Countess Goda gave Aston-sub-Edge and the Church of Lambeth to the Church of Rochester, which gift was confirmed by the Conqueror. William Rufus seems to have robbed the church of the property, and subsequently to have sold it to Bishop Gundulph for £15, and a mule worth £5.

The several manors of PEBWORTH are thus entered in the Survey:

		H.V.	
Wenitone	-	6·2·	William Goizenboded.
Pebeworde	-	6·1·	,, ,,
,,	-	2·1·	Hugo de Grentmaisnil.
Merestune	-	2·0·	,, ,,
		17·0·	

As the average area of a hide in Celflede Hundred was 165 acres, the 17 hides would imply an area of 2805 acres, a fair equivalent to the 3050 acres now reckoned to be in Pebworth.

Wenitone, now Ullington, had been placed in Pebworth by Earl Algar between 1057 and 1062. William Goizenboded's manors were worth less than half their value in the Confessor's time.

The four and a half hides which Ralph Butler held under Robert Earl of Leicester, and gave to his new priory of Alcester in 1140, would have represented Hugh de Grentmaisnil's manors of Pebeworde and Merestune; William Goizenboded's manors descended with Ebrington.

DORSINGTON.—The rating of 10 hides is very high, whether we regard the area or the value of the manor, it seems to point to some unexpressed source of wealth, which, perhaps, had slipped from the aged owner. The sub-tenant was probably no less a person than Robert Count of Meulan, son of Hugh of Belmont, the trusted counseller of Henry I., who was created by him Earl of Leicester.

QUINTON.—The value assigned to Hugh de Grentmaisnil's manor of two hides includes the revenue derived from his other manors of Broad Marston and Pebworth.

The county histories say that the Conqueror gave the Manor of Quinton, which had belonged to the nuns of Polesworth, to William or Robert Marmion ; but the record does not mention the nuns, and names a lay owner, T.R.E. in each case. Robert Marmion held land in Quinton in 1178, but how it came to him is not apparent.

The tithing of Admington now contains 957 acres, at the date of the Survey it was already cultivated to its full extent.

Weston-on-Avon.—Hugh de Grentmaisnil's manor would, I suspect, have been that afterwards known as Weston Manduit.

Wilcote.—The clerk who held this manor was named Hugh. Mr. Ellis states that the estate had been granted by Hugh de Grentmaisnil to his Abbey of S. Ebrulf, and confirmed to it by a charter of the Conqueror dated at Winchester in 1081 ; the Abbot held 8 virgates here in 1216.

There is also a Manor of Weston-on-Avon belonging to Evesham Abbey in Wideles Hundred ; the two Weston manors and Wilcote, containing in all 1440 acres of Domesday measurement ; it is possible, therefore, that the 480 acres of Weston, which are now reckoned to be in Warwickshire, were at the date of the Survey in our shire, giving the very probable proportion of 1440 acres in the Survey to 1540 acres of modern ascertainment.

Weston-sub-Edge and Norton.—The Domesday and modern areas agree very well ; a comparison will shew that it would be impossible to include Hugh de Grentmaisnil's manor of Westone in Weston-sub-Edge.

Bickmarsh.—Edith had owned her little property before the Conquest, in the Survey she holds it only as a tenant of the Conqueror.

It is difficult to account for the descent of Hugh de Grentmaisnil's manors. The small number of acres to a hide testifies to the fertility of the land in this Hundred, the low value of the hide and ploughland is due to the depreciation in rental, which had diminished by one-sixth since the Conquest. No wood is registered, and only one mill.

WIDELES HUNDRED.

BUCKLAND.—Under the care of Abbot Serlo the value of the manor had trebled since the Confessor's time. There is an account of the services due from the tenants of this manor in Vol IX., pp. 109-112 of the Transactions of this Society.

It is recorded that there was a Priest or Church on six of the nine manors that belonged to Evesham Abbey; no doubt only because the abbey jurors mentioned their existence, while other jurors did not do so.

One of the WILLERSEY hides lay at Childs' Wickham.

CAMPDEN.—The deficiency of acreage was to a great extent owing to diminution of the area under cultivation; the value of the manor was only two-thirds of what it had been in the Confessor's time. As Earl Hugh gave the tithes of Campden to S. Werburgh's Abbey at Chester in 1093, the existence of a church at the date of the Survey may fairly be presumed.

EBRINGTON became the head of the great property which belonged at the date of the Survey to William Goizenboded; it had passed in 1147 to Ernald de Bosco, and descended in his family for several generations.

Ralph of Todeni, owner of Charingworth, was the hereditary standard bearer of Normandy, who had declined his office at Senlac that he might fight more freely. The lands which formed the reward of his services lay for the most part in the east of England, Flamstead, in Hertfordshire, being his chief place of residence in this country.

Both the value and extent of arable at HIDCOTE BOYCE seem small for an assessment of three hides, perhaps owing to the death of the four villeins. It may have been with a view to improvement that the Abbot of Evesham had committed this estate and Lark Stoke to two knights of his.

The principal portion of CONDICOTE went with Oddington; the estate which passed in 1275 from the Earl of Hereford holding of the Church of Worcester to John de Stonor would, no doubt have been the two hides possessed by that church in 1086,

while the half knight's fee held under Margaret de Bohun by Hugh de Condicote in 1166 might well have included Durandus' property, for his estates passed to his nephew Walter, Constable of Gloucester, ancestor of the Earls of Hereford.

Of the five manors in which the little parish of Sezincote was held in 1086 that of Urso d'Abitot passed with his daughter Emmeline to the Beauchamp family, and the manor in Celfiede Hundred owned by Durandus would have been a part of the fee held under H. de Bohun, Earl of Essex in 1372. Humphrey de Medehall's estate had fallen entirely out of cultivation, its only value arising from its natural meadow.

Saintbury remained with the Musards, of Miserden, till the reign of Edward I., when it was sold to Evesham Abbey.

The number of serfs, 16, at Batsford is excessive, probably they were the household servants of a large establishment.

The hides in this Hundred were of small area, but the values of the hide, and ploughland, and acre, were normal; shewing that the land was not worked to its full exent, indeed the value of the Hundred was only three-fourths of what it had been twenty years before. No wood is registered, and but an insignificant quantity of meadow.

CHEFTESIHAT HUNDRED.

The sole manor in this Hundred was Longborough with its member "Mene." What is implied by Mene I cannot tell; at any rate neither that name nor Kiftsgate can now be traced in the parish of Longborough. The present area of the parish, 2770 acres, agrees fairly well with the 2280 acres recorded in the Survey, and applying the average area of the hide in Wideles Hundred, 193 acres, to the 14 hides at which the Longborough manors were assessed, we obtain an extent of 2702 acres, very closely accordant to the measure of the existing parish. The value, £16, attributed T.R.E. to the manors held in 1086 by Hunfrid seems altogether excessive; the obvious explanation that it included the profits of the Hundreds that were afterwards joined to the King's manor, seems, however, improbable.

The whole subject of the entries concerning Longborough, in Cheftesihat and Wideles Hundreds requires further elucidation; the subsequent history of the Domesday manors is very obscure.

GRETESTANES HUNDRED.

The value, only £7, attributed to TWINING, and also the rating of three hides, seem very low for more than 3,500 acres of profitable land, of which 40 were meadow.

The larger part of ALDERTON lay in Tewkesbury Hundred; this abbey manor was that afterwards held by the Tracys, of Todington. The record notes that though only one tenant's team was at work, there was enough land for three such teams; and a similar note with regard to Naunton points out that on land there sufficient for six teams only one was found.

DUMBLETON.—William Goizenboded gave his hide to the Abbey of Abingdon in 1108, which church thus possessed the whole parish till the Reformation.

HAYLES.—All the lands held by William Leuric in the shire had belonged T.R.E. to Osgot. William had freed his 12 serfs here; the number was excessive in comparison with the size of the manor, half would have been amply sufficient.

WORMINGTON was divided, part descending through heiresses of the de Lacis, part passing through the Templars to the College of Westbury-on-Trym.

CHILDS WICKHAM.—Robert Dispensator dying childless, the manor passed to Emmeline, daughter of his brother Urso d'Abitot, who married Walter de Beauchamp; their descendants held it till the reign of James I.

ASTON was retained by the Musards till 1302, when it was sold to Evesham Abbey; but John de Aston had held it in 1272, and it was held of the abbey by his descendants.

WINCHCOMBE.—The 5,700 acres now reckoned to be in this parish are thus partially accounted for:—

Frampton	480 acres.
Naunton	1080 ,,
Postlip	1920 ,,
Littleworth	360 ,,
	3840 ,,

In addition, the area interned in the hundred of the borough, and also the abbey precincts, would be of set purpose omitted.

Postlip belonged to Margaret, daughter of Walter, grandson or great-grandson of Ansfrid de Cormeilles, and as Cotes belonged to her sister Albreda, it is likely that Cotes was included in Postlip at the date of the Survey. The Postlip mills formed a valuable element in the Domesday manor.

The mill on William Froisselew's manor of Litentune is likely enough Greet mill; and Cockbury, which was held in 1246 under the Earl of Hereford, may represent Durandus' manor of Litetune.

The large area of the hide, and the low value of the ploughland and acre, indicate a region where the land was poor, or at any rate ill-cultivated, while the normal value of the hide shews that it was fairly rated.

The Manors of Sudeley and Toddington are altogether abnormal, both in their excess of wood, and also with regard to their great value which must include some external sources of profit.

SUDELEY AND TODINGTON.

The Survey does not state in what Hundred these manors lay, I have therefore placed them apart by themselves.

Sudeley.—The six mills and more than 8,000 acres of wood which pertained to this manor, mark an extent far greater than that of the present parish, but there is nothing to shew where the excess lay.

Todington.—This manor is the only one in the shire which has always been held by lineal descendants of the owner before the Conquest. John fitz Harold, grandson of Earl Ralph married Grace de Traci, and the estate has never passed from the descendants of their younger son William de Traci. Countess Goda, mother of the Domesday owner, was a sister of the Confessor.

TETBOLDESTANE HUNDRED.

The estates of the See of Worcester were subsequently formed into the separate Hundred of Cleeve.

Beckford.—Though the area of the parish is but 2,640 acres, the Survey gives 4,560 acres of arable as pertaining to the manor,

an excess which is now inexplicable. William Fitzosbern, the lord of Cormeilles, had endowed Ansfrid of that place with three hides of land here, and had also bestowed on the abbey that he had founded at Cormeilles, three virgates of land and the tithes of the Churches of Beckford and Ashton-under-Hill; thus leaving a permanent mark of his ownership, for the churches are united to this day. The commissioners have left on record the fact that the jurors being questioned on the subject said that they had never seen any writ of the Conqueror which gave these estates to Fitzosbern.

ASHTON-UNDER-HILL.—In addition to the 8 hides in this Hundred there were 4 in Tewkesbury held by Girard, giving the low rate of 137 acres only to the hide;—a mark of the goodness of the land.

HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN.—The value of the manor had been more than trebled since the Conquest,—thanks to Abbot Serlo.

CLEEVE.—The "Afri" on this manor have been dealt with on pages 83 and 84. The lands which are recorded as held by tenants of the bishop were all eventually lost to the church. The Radulf who held 4 hides in Sapletone is, I suspect, the same person with the tenant of Durandus in Duntisbourne, Shipton, and Littleton; and I imagine that his land descended with that of Durandus, in Southam, to the Earls of Hereford. Sapletone would have been a lost name of a place in the parish of Cleeve; at any rate there is no room for Ralph's land in Cold Salperton, and in Salperton, near Bisley, where the acreage (probably on account of wood) is deficient, there is no trace of any ownership which can be attributed to him.

The half knight's fee mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill" as pertaining to James de Newmarch would represent Turstin fitz Rolf's land in Gotherington.

STOKE ARCHER, at the date of the Survey, lay partly in the Hundred of Cleeve, partly in that of Tewkesbury, Bernard holding land in both Hundreds. The land in Cleeve Hundred was afterwards held on the service of supplying for forty days an archer equipped with bow and arrows, which service gave a name both to the holders and to the manors.

The value of the Bishop's manor had been seriously diminished by these invasions on his property, and especially by the total loss of the 7 hides in Stoke.

The value of the registered acre is normal, and that of the statute acre is high, testifying to good cultivation, while the low value of the hide and ploughland results from the falling off in the rental of the Hundred. It was a well peopled district.

CHINTINEHAM HUNDRED.

CHELTENHAM included the area now known as Charlton Kings. Reinbald, the Rector, was Dean of the College of Canons at Cirencester, and the rectory, with the rest of his possessions, remained as a part of the endowment of Cirencester Abbey till the Reformation. The propositus was a moving man, and had increased the number of tenants, he had also added two mills on the demesne, and one on his own account; but like most royal manors much of the land was waste. The Survey only accounts for 2,880 of the 7,373 acres which lie in Cheltenham and Charlton Kings.

SWINDON.—Although Stigand had held this manor, and Archbishop Thomas held it in 1086, the Survey notes that it really belonged to S. Oswald's.

PRESTBURY.—The rating of 10 hides is a low one, having regard to the area of the manor, and the number of tenants.

LECKHAMPTON.—Of the 4 hides which Brictric held in 1086, he had owned two before the Conquest, the other two, which had belonged to a certain Ordric, had been bestowed on Brictric by the Conqueror when he was going into Normandy. It is not unlikely that this Brictric was in happier days the lord of Tewkesbury. It may be that Humfrid Cocus' Manor of Lechetone, which is described in the Survey as lying in Salemanesberie Hundred, was a part of Leckhampton, it had belonged T.R.E. to Ordric.

The very large area of the hide marks an uncultivated region, and the scanty population points in the same direction. The values are vitiated by the inclusion of the rental of Sevenhampton in Wacrescumbe Hundred here.

HOLEFORD HUNDRED.

SNOWSHILL.—The value of the manor seems low for a rating of 7 hides.

ROWELL.—The Survey states that the Church of S. Ebrulf held this manor of the King, in fact it had been bestowed by him on the abbey in 1081. It had never paid gheld, though it had been held by a subject before the Conquest.

LOWER GUITING.—King Edward granted this manor to Alwin (probably the Sheriff) for his life, he seems to have survived the Conquest, and on his death King William gave his wife and land to a certain young man named Richard; if William, the son of Richard, who is mentioned as holding part of the land which had been separated from the royal ferm of Westbury-on-Severn, be William Goizenboded who held half a hide which really belonged to that ferm, but which Alwin the Sheriff held and gave to his wife, then William Goizenboded cannot have attained his majority in 1086; a condition of things which would account for the impoverished state of his property. He was still alive in 1108.

TEMPLE GUITING.—The number of Radchenistri, seven, is a large one. We have here an instance of a rent in kind, 40 hens being paid for wood and pasture; this entry implies the existence of tracts of wood and pasture as pertaining to this manor whose area is not registered in the Survey, where indeed less than half the acreage of the existing parish is accounted for.

Gunhilda, widow of Geri de Loges, gave two of her four hides to Gloucester Abbey for the good of her husband's soul, at some time before the death of Serlo in 1104; I cannot trace the descent of the other two hides. The county histories assign her estate to Lower Guiting.

HAWLING.—There is a curious blunder in the entry in the record, which reads,—"In dñio sunt iii car & xx vilti & v bõrd cũ ix bõrd,"—the latter "bõrd" should, of course, be "car"; that such mistakes should be so few in the countless repetitions of the same formulæ shows the extreme care that was taken in the compilation of the great Survey. Only 1440 of the 1867 acres now found in Hawling are accounted for, but mention is made of the existence of wood on the manor

Alwold had owned PINNOCK in King Edward's time, and continued to hold it of the Conqueror. The exact modern equivalent of "Pignoscire" is uncertain; it would, I suspect, have included, at any rate, Pinnock and Didbrook.

The hides are large, and the population scanty; the miserable condition of William Goizenboded's property prevents any comparison of values. Barely half the acreage is registered, the rent paid for wood and pasture at Temple Guiting gives an intimation of the nature of the remainder.

TEODECHESBERIE HUNDRED.

Brictric's noble estate of TEWKESBURY was rated at 95 hides, but of these 45 were in demesne, and so were quit of gheld and of all service to the King; these duties being discharged by the remaining 50 hides. In his days it had been worth £100 annually, when Ralph received it the value was only £12, "quia destructa et confusa erat," in 1086 Ralph paid for the manor £50, but the jurors valued it only at £40; he would have recouped himself as best he could. I suspect that Ralph was the one of that name who held several manors under Durandus, and that he took charge of Tewkesbury on the death of Queen Matilda in Nov. 1083; at any rate he had been there long enough to absorb 3 hides in Walton Cardiff.

The 50 serfs and ancillæ who pertained to the capital manor, and the 16 bordars who abode around the hall, testify to the dignity of their lord; as does also the fact that 9 Radchenistri owed him service.

It is remarkable that the name "Ashchurch" is not found in the record, the area now interned in that parish is entered under the names of its hamlets, Pamington, Ashton on Carant, Fiddington, and Natton.

OXENTON, where Brictric had maintained a residence, was hidated with Tewkesbury, as were also the two following estates.

Two Tewkesbury manors, HANLEY and FORTHAMPTON, had belonged to Earl William, the former was probably the place where Brictric was taken, a retreat in Malvern Chase would be a natural place of retirement on the approach of danger. In neither case is any mention made of tenant's teams, though several villeins

and bordars are entered in each manor. Hanley was in 1086 accounted for in the King's ferm at Hereford, a mark of Fitzosbern's ownership, and there was there woodland with an "haia." Both estates had considerably diminished in value. A detailed account of Hanley and Forthampton is given with the King's lands in Herefordshire; and also of the Worcestershire Manors of Biselie, Lapule, Chonhelme, Edresfelle, and Suchelie. S. Mary (of Lyre?) had the tithe of Forthampton.

SHENINGTON, like other Tewkesbury estates, was favourably hidated, its 10 hides paying gheld only for 7; the value likewise had diminished from £20 to £8. It lies near Banbury, and Robert d'Oyly, Sheriff of Oxfordshire, farmed it for the King.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS had been given by Queen Matilda to Roger de Busli, and in 1099 he gave it to Gloucester Abbey. Its 7 hides paid gheld for only 4. The Queen had given the 3 hides of a thane who had commended himself to Brictric to the Chaplain Rainald; these hides lay in Wenecote, a hamlet of Clifford Chambers.

After the estates which had belonged to Brictric himself, are placed those which had been the property of smaller owners who had commended themselves to his protection, as the Wenecote thane had done.

Among these are placed 8 hides in KEMERTON held T.R.E. by Let, and 3 in BODINGTON, which, we are told, under the head of S. Peter of Westminster, always paid gheld and rendered other services in Deerhurst Hundred till Girard the Chamberlain had them, after which time they did so no more. Girard seems to have robbed the church and carried his stolen goods into the Hundred of his patroness the Queen. Girard held another half hide in Kemerton, in Deerhurst Hundred, as did also Baldwin, Abbot of S. Edmund's. Girard's share of Kemerton passed to his descendants.

Hunfrids lands in Alderton were afterwards held of the Honour of Gloucester. John the Chamberlain's Manor of TWINING would have been Gopishull, or Gubshill, south of Tewkesbury.

Land in STOKE would naturally have been held of the Church of Worcester. Hermer and Alwin had no doubt commended

themselves to Brictric as better able to afford protection than the Bishop.

THE CHURCH OF TEWKESBURY.

The lands of the church are entered among those of the lord of Tewkesbury, but separately, and with a red cross opposite to each manor.

Whatever the early history of the Church of Tewkesbury may have been, it was at the date of the Survey a cell of Cranborne, in Dorset, and it was also a parish church, its "Parochia" is mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey in 1102; but its endowment of 24½ hides, including more than 5,600 acres, and wōrth T.R.E. £24 10s. gave it a rank among the churches of the shire far above the ordinary manorial churches, and indeed approaching that of the great abbeys. It had, however, shared in the misfortunes of the manor, for its income had diminished by one-fifth at the date of the Survey.

Stanway.—Here was a "Monasterium," the term does not of necessity imply anything more than an ordinary church; the little church of Kirkdale, in Yorkshire, which was restored by Gamal, the son of Orm, a few years before the Conquest, is called in a contemporary inscription on its walls a "Minster," though no religious body was connected with it. The form Atone for Natton shews that the 'N' frequently disappeared before a vowel on the Cotswolds eight centuries ago, as nettles are often 'ettles now.

The 24½ church hides only paid gheld for 20.

The hides were the smallest in the shire, testifying to the excellence of the soil, but misfortune had grievously reduced their value; yet even in its impoverished condition, the ploughlands and acres of the manor were of more than average worth. Of course the large extent of natural meadow served to maintain the value of the estate.

DERHESTE HUNDRED.

Terra S. Petri Westmonast:

Deerhurst.—Though the manor belonged to S. Peter the ancient church had been assigned to S. Denys, which foreign church also possessed the hamlet of Deerhurst Walton. The

Domesday acreage exceeds that of the modern parish, no doubt some of the land, probably woodland, lay elsewhere.

ELMSTONE.—Reinbald's hide passed with the rest of his possessions to the Abbey of Cirencester.

Girard's two hides at BODINGTON were confirmed to Westminster Abbey by Adrian IV., but his land at BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL was reckoned to be in Tewkesbury Hundred, and passed from the possession of the church.

Turstin fitz Rolf's manor in HASFIELD was lost to the church, and was held in 1166 under Henry de Newmarch by Humphrey and Eustace Pancevot. The Newmarch and Pancevot families were frequent successors of Turstin in this shire as in Dorset and Somerset. The greater part of CORSE was waste till long after the Survey, in which the name is not found; Harridge, a hamlet in the parish, represents it.

TIRLEY.—The land which was held in 1409 under the Duchy of Lancaster, may possibly represent William fitz Baderon's manor of Trinleie, for much of his land vested ultimately in that Duchy.

TERRA S. DYONISII PARISII.

What is implied by the land "ultra Savernam" can only be a matter of conjecture; it would no doubt have included the Haw in Tirley, and I suspect it included part of Corse, for the church there was dependent on Deerhurst as was that of Tirley.

The half-hide in Kemerton seems to have been lost to the church.

The area of the hide, and the population, were normal; but the values were low. Inasmuch, however, as there had been an increase in value since the Conquest, the cause of the comparative poverty of the Deerhurst estates must be sought in the Confessor's time, or it may be even earlier. Note, as a significant fact, that all the estates in the shire pertaining to the Churches of Westminster and S. Denys lay in one Hundred,—Deerhurst Hundred; also that all the land in that Hundred had belonged to one or other of those two churches. Note also that the owner T.R.E. of these lands is not stated, though we know that the Confessor had bestowed them on the two abbeys. Two questions suggest

themselves,—(1) To whom had these lands belonged in the earlier years of the Confessor's reign? (2) Why was the Hundred in which they all lay called by the name of "Deerhurst," though the manors were scattered over different parts of North Gloucestershire?

SALEMANESBERIE HUNDRED.

LOWER SLAUGHTER.—This manor, which now gives its name to the Hundred, was given by Henry III. to the Abbey of Fecamp, on the suppression of the alien houses it formed part of the endowment of the nunnery of Sion, and at the dissolution of the monasteries it was granted to George Whitmore, whose representative now holds it. It was the caput of the Hundred, and the large value, £27, included the profits of the Hundred Courts.

UPPER SLAUGHTER.—The mother of Roger de Laci was named Emmeline. She held this manor probably as part of her dower. Possibly she resided here, certainly the teams were all in demesne. The boundaries of the two Slaughter parishes are obviously not the same with those of the Domesday manors, though the total modern acreage agrees fairly well with the area recorded in the Survey. Something must have been taken from the King's manor and added to de Laci's.

ODDINGTON and CONDICOTE. Though Archbishop Thomas restored the manor to S. Peter's Abbey on Palm Sunday, 1097, succeeding Prelates revived the claim, till at length after an appeal to the Roman Court in 1157, Abbot Hameline gave it with land at Shurdington to the Archiepiscopal See in satisfaction of all claims. Its value had increased since the Conquest, though not so much as in the case of the manors which remained to the abbey. The estate was a privileged one which had never paid gheld.

SHERBORNE.—Ten of the hides were free from gheld as being demesne land. The mills formed a valuable element, and the population was relatively large.

MALGARSBURY at EDWARD'S STOWE.—There were T.R.E. 8 hides, and a ninth hide belongs to S. Edward's Church. "Rex Adeldredus quietam dedit ibi." This does not mean that King Ethelred gave the hide to the church, for the manor belonged to

Evesham Abbey long before his time, but that he granted exemption from the payment of gheld to the glebe-land. The Survey only mentions 1,200 of the 3,130 acres now reckoned to be in Stowe, while Broadwell is credited with 2,160 acres, though the parish now contains only 1,600 acres; perhaps Donington was then considered to be appendant to Broadwell.

ADLESTROP.—The "parum prati" shews the care with which even small patches of meadow were registered.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—The hidage, and registered acreage, would seem to refer only to Bourton exclusive of Clapton, the two places are, however, united in a grant of free-warren to Evesham Abbey in 1330. If, however, Clapton is not registered in the Survey under Bourton, I do not know where it is to be found.

WESTCOTE, or Combe Baskerville.—This place contains the manors registered in the Survey as belonging to Roger de Laci and Ralph de Todeni; note the Danish name Halfdene of the tenant T.R.E. and that of his neighbour Ulf at Great Rissington, there seems to have been a considerable Danish population in the south-east of the shire.

ICOMBE PLACE.—The sub-tenant was, no doubt, Durandus' nephew Walter fitz Roger, who succeeded Durandus as sheriff.

CHURCH ICOMB.—I have placed the Domesday particulars of this manor at the foot of the Hundred for the sake of completeness, but it was in 1086, and indeed until recently, in Worcestershire.

LITTLE RISSINGTON.—The four manors of the owners T.R.E. had been consolidated into one.

GREAT RISSINGTON.—This manor passed with that of Sapperton, which also belonged to Robert de Todeni, from the time of King John.

LOWER SWELL.—William de Ow's manor seems to have passed almost out of cultivation; no tenants are mentioned, and it was only worth one-fourth of its value before the Conquest. Ralph de Todeni's manor descended from his tenant Drogo (fitz Pons) to Richard Poyntz, by whom it was sold to Richard, father of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.

Naunton.—Richard, the father of that Osbern from whom Robert d'Oyly held his 5 hides, was a Norman favourite of the Confessor who had not been driven from England in 1052; he gave his name to Richard's castle in Herefordshire, and the half fee which was held of the King in 1408 as of the manor of Richard's castle by Elizabeth, wife of Warin the Archdeacon, would represent his estate.

No fewer than 5 of Cuenild's 9 hides were free from gheld; it would have been from her manor that the property of the churches of Lisieux and Little Malvern arose.

Aylworth.—Gilbert's tenant Walter was his son-in-law: the manor passed to the Earls of Gloucester. The parish of Naunton contains 3,106 acres, and the Survey registers 3,060 acres of arable in that area, which was thus already cultivated to its full extent; about 40 males are enumerated in the record, denoting a population of about 200, in 1881 there were 530 souls in Naunton, so that the population has been less than trebled in the course of 8 centuries. Probably the country traversed by the railway between Bourton and Notgrove would give a fair idea of the better cultivated portions of Domesday Gloucestershire, supposing the walls to be levelled, and the balks which divided the common fields to be replaced.

Caldicote, now Westfield, has followed William Goizenboded's ownership into the parish of Lower Guiting.

Eyford remained with the Musards of Miserdine till the reign of Edward I.; though it belonged afterwards to Evesham Abbey it seems to be a singular instance of a place where no provision was made for the spiritual needs of the people.

The value of the ploughland and acre were good; that of the hide, however, was low, and as its average area was small, it may be that the district was somewhat heavily rated. This was a well-populated Hundred.

BERNITONE HUNDRED.

It is by no means clear that the parochial boundaries of the two Barrington parishes are conterminous with those of the Domesday manors. Probably, however, the manors held by Elsi de

Ferendone and Walter fitz Roger would mostly lie in Great Barrington, and those held by Godwin de Stantone and William Goizenboded in Little Barrington.

Elsi de Ferendone's manor would include that part of Great Barrington which was reputed to be in Berkshire, and Walter fitz Roger's manor was given to Llanthony Priory. King John's Charter of Confirmation to the Priory states that besides eight "librates" of land in the manor of Bernington, one moiety of Bernington, with the church and all its appurtenances, was the gift of Walter the Constable, confirmed by Earl Milo; and that Earl Roger (son of Milo, who died in 1154) gave the other moiety to provide for thirteen lepers. Some of this land lay in Little Barrington.

WINDRUSH.—The particulars of one manor which had been accidentally omitted are placed at the foot of the Hundred. There is a singular instance of the double entry of one manor, first with the lands of the Church of Winchcombe, then with those of the King's thanes. The Winchcombe entry says that Elsi held it of the abbey, and that Bolle, who could go where he would with that land, held it, and gave it to the abbey; the other entry says that Elsi held it of the King, and that Ulric, Tovi, and Leuuin held it T.R.E., and could go where they would. The abbey entry simply mentions these tenants with the portions they held, and goes on to say that the land which Elsi holds lay unjustly in Salemanesberie Hundred after Bolle's death, but now by the judgment of the jurors of Bernitone Hundred it lies in that Hundred. The dispute seems to have turned on the nature of Bolle's interest, and in the end the abbey held its own. The benefice which pertained to Lanthony Priory was no doubt attached to one of Roger de Laci's manors.

The sum of the rating of the manors bearing the name of Wenric in Bernitone Hundred is 6 hides and 3 virgates; and as the average area of a hide in Bernitone Hundred is 244 acres, this would imply an area of about 1,644 acres, fairly accordant with the 1,710 acres now reckoned to lie in Windrush. Yet fair space would be left for the 5 virgates at which the Manor of Wenric in

Gersdone Hundred is rated, if indeed that land really lay here. It is difficult to trace the descent of the manors which were in lay hands in 1086.

Widford is now in Oxfordshire.

The hide was relatively small, and its value was high, as were also the values of the acre and ploughland ; moreover, excepting the little Hundred of Tolangebrige, near Gloucester, this Hundred was the most densely populated Hundred in the shire, there were fewer than 60 acres to each registered male, the average for the shire being 91 acres. Bernitone Hundred was a very prosperous one, it maintained a population of about 500 eight centuries ago ; while in 1881 the relative parishes only contained 835 souls, and their population was diminishing rather rapidly.

BECHEBERIE HUNDRED.

Arlington, with many of the forfeited estates of Earl Roger, formed part of the endowment of the Honour of Gloucester.

Bibury.—The Bishop's manor remained with the See till the reign of Edward VI.; Ablington was also held of the Bishop, it may represent a part or the whole of the land assigned to the three Radchenistri in the Survey.

The Priest's land was afterwards known as Bibury Oseney, as it passed into the possession of that abbey by grant of Bishop John before 1320. Probably this was John de Constantiis, Bishop of Worcester, 1196-1198, who had been Archdeacon of Oxford, 1186-1196.

Barnsley.—Durandus' manor passed with the rest of his property to Milo fitz Walter, and Eudo's 7 virgates must, I think, have been merged in it.

Aldsworth.—Elward's estate was afterwards known as Walle, and with the rest of his father's possessions formed part of the endowment of Cirencester Abbey. Although the chief manor here belonged to Gloucester Abbey the church went with that of Bibury to Oseney Abbey.

The hides were small, telling of comparatively good land, but the values throughout were low, and the population was scanty.

There had been no diminution in value since the Conquest, but the Bishop of Worcester's 33 hides were only worth £18, a very poor return; a similar condition of things presents itself at Westbury-on-Trym, possibly the episcopal estate was too large to be properly stocked and worked with the means at the Bishop's command

BRADELEGE HUNDRED.

The nameless estate which had belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, was, I believe, Coln Rogers, which is not accounted for elsewhere in the Hundred, and which was given to Gloucester Abbey by Roger in 1105. The decline in value shews that the manor was in an impoverished state at the date of the Survey, but the hidage would agree fairly well with the area of the present parish.

NORTHLEACH was restored to the abbey by Archbishop Thomas in 1097, its value T.R.E. only ten shillings a hide was pitiably small, and is an index of misfortune or mismanagement at S. Peter's; by the date of the Survey however, it had been brought into excellent condition, for 6,600 acres of arable are registered in an area now computed at 6,753 acres, and its value had increased to 22s. 9d. a hide.

FARMINGTON was lost to the church, and passed in after times as did Southrop, which appears in the Survey as "Lece," held of the King, also by Walter fitz Ponz; the commissioners note that it is claimed by the Archbishop, but express no opinion on the rights of the case. Stowell went with Farmington, of which manor it was reckoned to be a member.

The hide in COBERLY lay at Pinswell and Upper Coberly.

COMPTON ABDALE.—This manor had belonged to S. Oswald's Abbey, but the Archbishops of York kept it till the reign of Edward VI., leaving only the rectory to the original possessors; the three hides held by Roger de Ivri's tenant reverted to the Archbishops.

TURKDEAN.—William Leuric's estate had passed almost out of cultivation; the demesne was waste, and the wretched five tenants had but one team between them, the value also had fallen from

£4 to 10s. The relation between the Domesday manors and the existing manors of Upper and Lower Dean cannot now be traced.

Hampnett.—Two of the 10 hides were free from payment of gheld by special grant of King Edward to Archbishop Eldred, as was alleged. Roger's possession seems to have been an invasion of the rights of the See of Worcester, but the commissioners record it without remark.

Salperton was already cultivated to its full extent.

Winson.—It appears from "Kirby's Quest" that the manor was still held in 1285 of the Barony of Cormeilles; how or when it was joined to Bibury is not apparent. Its early history seems to have been the same with that of Winstone in Bisley Hundred, and it may be there is some confusion in the records.

Hazleton and Yanworth.—The Conqueror had granted that 3 hides in each manor should be quit of gheld. Both manors eventually passed into the possession of Winchcombe Abbey.

A well-peopled Hundred with a good value per acre; the hide was small and its value low, perhaps the rating was rather severe.

WACRESCUMBE HUNDRED.

Withington.—The 1,080 acres of glebe which now pertain to the rectory do not represent the half-hide of the Domesday priest, but an allotment of land in lieu of tithe when the common fields were enclosed; this commutation was very frequent on the Cotswolds.

Foxcote belonged to Humphrey de Bohun about a century after the Survey; possibly Morinus was connected in some way with Walter fitz Roger who held Colesbourn under the Bishop of Worcester in 1086.

Anschitel, holder of Little Colesbourne and Wilcote, is no doubt the same person who held Didmarton under Durandus.

The jurors concluded their report with the remark that—"there were in some places meadow and wood, but not much;" we might have thought that the valley of the Coln would have afforded meadow enough to deserve special mention.

I can find nothing about Robert who held Dowdeswell, but the fact that the Earls of Hereford had an interest in the manor in after times may serve to connect him with Walter fitz Roger.

SHIPTON.—It is not easy to apportion the five manors between Shipton Sollars and Shipton Oliff. To Shipton Sollars belongs certainly the manor held by Ansfrid of Cormeilles, and the mill on Hugh Lasne's manor is no doubt Frogmill in the same parish, while the manor held by Archbishop Thomas represents the estate of S. Oswald's in Shipton Oliff; but the lands of the two parishes are even now much intermingled, and probably the Domesday boundaries have been long ago obliterated. Durandus' land was held in 1285 of the Earl of Hereford by Robert Pulye.

UPPER HAMPEN.—This hamlet contains the land of S. Oswald's which Archbishop Thomas held in 1086; the land which was held in 1285 of the Bishop of Hereford would have been that portion of Hampen which pertains to Sevenhampton.

SEVENHAMPTON.—Possibly the 3 hides held by Durandus may represent the Llanthony manor in Prestbury, of which place Sevenhampton was a member; Durandus seems generally to have kept what he had, and Sevenhampton does not seem to bear the mark of his hand.

The value of Sevenhampton is entered with that of Prestbury, in Cheltenham Hundred, so that no comparison of values is possible; but the area of the hide was small, and the district possessed an average population.

RESPIGETE HUNDRED.

CHEDWORTH.—The "Earl Roger" who had held this manor was certainly Roger son of William Fitzosbern who succeeded his father in the Earldom of Hereford, and not Roger of Belmont, the owner of Dorsington; the latter would not have been called "Earl." Further proof is found in the fact that William Fitzosbern had given the advowson of Chedworth to his Abbey of Lire. However, the manor belonged to Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, younger son of Roger of Belmont, and passed to his descendants; it seems to have been granted to him by William Rufus.

It was in a very poor condition, less than half the area was under cultivation, and it may be that the entry of 7 teams in demesne referred to Ulward's time, for there were no serfs in 1086; the sheriff, however, had done his best to improve matters, and had set 8 villeins and 6 bordars to work with 4 teams.

Note that there is no mention of church or priest in the Survey, though the advowson had been previously given to the Abbey of Lire. The value £40 includes the profit of Arlington, in Bibury, a well cultivated manor.

North Cerney.—What Fosbroke relates concerning Stigand and Abingdon Abbey refers to South Cerney. Whether or no the deed referred to on p. 97 be genuine, the Survey states that T.R.E. S. Oswald's had held a manor in North Cerney, which, in 1086, was held by Archbishop Thomas, and which was retained by his successors in the See till its surrender to Henry VIII. This manor lay in Calmsdean. By far the larger portion of Cerney, however, belonged in 1086 to Gislebert fitz Turold, who joined in the Norman revolt against Rufus, and was deprived of his lands, of which Cerney and Rendcombe were granted to Robert fitz Hamon and passed with the Honour of Gloucester. Woodmancote and a part of Calmsden pertained to this manor, as did also the advowson.

Colesbourn.—Milo, Constable of Gloucester, son of the Domesday tenant gave land here to Lanthony Priory in 1137; but two knights' fees were held here in 1285 of Reginald fitz Peter heir of Milo.

Eycot.—"In Begeberie jacet." In the aid of 1346 Thomas de Berton held in Brightwellsbarrow Hundred one-third of a knight's fee in Eycote, and in 1376 he died seized of the Manor of Eycote, held of the Bishop of Worcester's Manor of Bibury. Locally Eycote was situated in Colesborne. The 6 virgates, which were held by a knight of Ansfrid de Cormeilles, lay, I suppose, in that part of Combend which is in Colesbourne; with this agrees the name "Power's wood," Margaret, great-grand-daughter of Ansfrid, married Hugh de Poer. The manor belonging to Walter fitz Roger, perhaps in consequence of his minority, had grievously declined in value.

ELKSTONE.—Half of this manor was held of Ansfrid by a knight of his, but the whole descended to his heirs.

The acreage registered in the Survey at COWLEY and COBERLY is strikingly deficient, yet excepting Pinswell, the area would seem to be the same as at present; unless indeed some of the excessive acreage registered under Badgworth may be placed here.

BRIMPSFIELD.—This, like all Osbern's manors in Gloucestershire, except Aldeberie, and many elsewhere, had belonged T.R.E. to Dunne or Duns; the two mills will have lain in what is now Cranham.

SIDE.—Turstin, tenant of Ansfrid, is no doubt he who in 1101 had two tenants in Winchcombe; he seems to have been but a poor manager, for the manor only possessed half its former value.

RENDCOMBE.—Both Gilbert's manors passed to the Earls of Gloucester; Walter, the tenant of the smaller one, was his son-in-law. A portion of Eycote lay in Rendcombe, but this is not distinguished by name in the Survey.

DUNTISBOURNE LYRE. Roger de Laci had given this land to the Church of S. Mary of Lire quite recently, for his father Walter died on 27th March, 1085.

DUNTISBOURNE ABBOTS.—Roger de Laci's tenant Gilbert, with his wife and son, gave his land here in 1100 to Gloucester Abbey, for the good of the soul of his lord Walter de Laci.

Ansfrid's land here and in Cirencester Hundred he received when he married the niece of Walter de Laci; it was still held in 1285 of John le Brun who had married Albreda, coheiress of Walter de Cormeilles.

CRANHAM was formed subsequently to the Survey, and consists in part of land given to Gloucester Abbey from their Manor of Brimpsfield by members of the Giffard family, and in part of a portion of the Manor of Wiche (now Painswick) consisting of woodland worth ten shillings, which the Conqueror had given to the Church of Cirencester.

A relatively large hide, a sparse population, and but fair value, indicate a poorly cultivated region; the many mills, however, would have been a source of wealth.

BRICTWOLDESBERG HUNDRED.

Fairford.—The portion farmed by Humphrey represents the present parish, which passed with the Honour of Gloucester. The portion which Queen Matilda gave to John the Chamberlain was, I believe, that part of the manor of Eastleach Turville which was held at different times between the reign of Edward I. and Henry VI. by the heirs of William Chamberlain of the Honour of Gloucester; locally it lay, I suspect, in what is now the parish of Coln S. Aldwyn.

Coln S. Aldwyn.—The abbey manor formed but a part of the existing parish, which includes also Williamstrip; this latter manor is represented in the Survey by Hetrope, which was held of Roger de Laci by William, who seems to have given his name to it. Williamstrip appears in early records as a member of Eastleach Turville, which had also belonged to Roger de Laci. The present acreage of Coln S. Aldwyn's is 3,420 acres, the Survey shows,—

Culne	- -	1800 acres.
Fareforde	- -	720 ,,
Hetrope	- -	360 ,,
		2880 ,,

A very fair equivalent; the reasons given for the arrangement seem to be satisfactory, at any rate it relieves Fairford of the excessive acreage given in the Survey, though at the expense of Eastleach Turville.

Quenington.—This manor, which evidently included a larger area than the parish, was given to the Knights Templars. Hugh de Laci, brother of Roger, gave the church to Gloucester Abbey before 1104.

Eastleach Turville.—The removal of Hetrope into Coln leaves a very deficient acreage,—a difficulty which must be faced somewhere.

Eastleach Martin.—Walter de Clifford, nephew of Drogo fitz Ponz, gave this manor to Gloucester Abbey in 1144 in exchange for their manor of Glasebury.

SOUTHROP.—This manor descended as did Walter's manor at Farmington; it was larger than the present parish. The church is said to have been given by Alice de Clermont to the Knights' Hospitallers.

HATHEROP.—The manor seems to be co-extensive with the parish. The estates, which stand in the name of Ernulf de Hesding in the Survey passed to his daughters; Hatherop descended to his daughter Sybil, wife of Walter of Salisbury, whose descendant, Ela Countess of Salisbury, endowed the Nunnery of Lacock which she founded with the manor and advowson of Hatherop.

Though no church is mentioned in the Survey, Ernulf de Hesding is said to have given the Church of Hatherop to Gloucester Abbey; it may be the manor belonged not to him, but to his wife, and the gift was invalid.

The mill was one of the most valuable in the shire, it is now extinct.

LECHLADE.—Henry de Ferrers was one of the Domesday commissioners for the shire; the manor had paid gheld for 15 hides T.R.E., but the King had granted that 6 should be quit of gheld, to which fact the jurors of the shire testified, and also "he who bore the King's seal. It is interesting to note that even the commissioners had to give sufficient proof of their statements. The manor remained with his descendants till the reign of Henry III.

Note the great value of the meadow-land, £7 7s; and the eel fishery, the only one registered in our Survey. The Siward who T.R.E. held Lechlade and Tetbury was Siward Barn, great nephew of King Edward, who had submitted to the Conqueror immediately after his coronation, at Barking, but who had joined the rebellion in the fen-land in 1071, and was only released from the imprisonment consequent on its failure by the Conqueror on his death-bed. This corrects pp. 9 and 12.

KEMPSFORD.—This manor passed from Ernulf de Hesding to his daughter Matilda, wife of Patrick de Cahors; its value had been more than doubled since the Conquest, and included £9 from meadow-land, and the worth of 120 pounds (pensas) of cheese from the sheep-fold. No church is noticed in the Survey, but

Ernulf de Hesding gave to Gloucester Abbey the Church of Kempsford with the glebe. Three of the four mills were given by Patrick de Cahors to the same abbey in the reign of William Rufus, and Horcot mill was also bestowed upon it by his son Patrick in the reign of Henry I.

This was one of the most prosperous Hundreds in the shire; no manor had diminished in value since the Conquest, several were much more valuable than they had been, and the worth of the hide, ploughland, and acre was far above the average. Much of the fertility of the soil was due to the abundant water supply afforded by the Coln, the Leach, and the Isis. There was also a comparatively large population.

LANGETREV HUNDRED.

Avening.—It is singular that though the Conqueror is said to have given this manor to the nuns of the Holy Trinity at Caen, it stands in the Survey in his name; certainly Avening, Aston, and Losemore belonged to that House in 1193. The mills and wood imply that the Golden Valley was then as now one of the most beautiful spots in the shire; the manor was well cultivated, and maintained a large population.

Woodchester.—This manor, we are told, Edward of Salisbury held in the ferm of Wilts (where he was sheriff) unjustly as the jurors say, because it belongs to no ferm. It does not, however, appear in the Wilts Survey; no doubt Edward kept it to recoup himself for any losses which might befall him as sheriff, for when the profits of the manors failed the sheriff had to make up the sum due to the King from his own property. No one gave a return to the King's commissioners from this manor, nor did anyone even appear before them to represent it. The subsequent history of the manor is obscure, as, however, it was afterwards held of the Earldom of Sarum, it is not unlikely that it descended to Edward's son Walter, ancestor of the Earls of Salisbury.

Minchinhampton included Rodborough. The rating of 8 hides for 5,000 acres of land is very light; the Domesday acreage seems to be excessive, probably it included that part of Nailsworth which lies in Horsley, for Nailsworth also belonged to the

nuns. The streams which surrounded the manor on three sides drove no fewer than 8 mills which pertained to it. The advowson has never been separated from the manor.

HORSLEY had been given by the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomeri, Earl of Shrewsbury, who before 1086 had bestowed it upon the Benedictine monks of Troarn; the Survey, however, credits the Conqueror with the gift. Less than one-third of the area of the parish is registered, and Nailsworth hardly seems to account for the whole deficiency; very probably, however, the manor of Widecestre, (q. v.) in Blacelaw Hundred, lay in the area now included in this parish.

WESTON BIRT.—No one appeared to answer for Earl Hugh's two manors, but the jurors valued them at £8; a portion at any rate of this land was held of the Honour of the Earl of Chester by the Abbey of Cirencester in 1285.

LASBOROUGH.—Hugh Maminot, tenant of this manor, seems to have been a nephew of Gilbert, Bishop of Lisieux, the physician who attended the Conqueror on his death bed; his daughter Alice married Ralph de Cahanges, and the manor descended to their heirs.

Both the rating of 5 hides, and the value T.R.E. £10 seem to point to some lost source of profit, it is difficult to surmise, however, what it can have been.

RODMARTON.—The early history of the two manors known as Rodmarton is obsure.

CULKERTON.—Roger de Iveri's manor seems to have passed as did Tetbury, while that of Durandus descended as usual to his nephew Walter, and the tithes were given by Milo fitz Walter to Lanthony Priory.

HASELTON passed as did Tetbury till it became a part of the endowment of the Cistercian monks, who finally settled at Kingswood. The half villeins were no doubt tenants who each rendered half a villein's service, the number of serfs, 17, was excessive; it is difficult to find to what manor the other half of the mill pertained. There is a note which seems to imply that Roger formerly

held the manor as tenant of the Bishop of Bayeux for £16, but that afterwards the Bishop gave it to him. The whole entry is not easy to understand.

Little Tarlton had been held of Ralph Pagenel by Roger de Iveri, but they had both relinquished it; this was no doubt connected with Ralph's manor of Tarlton in Cirencester Hundred, which he had received with the forfeited lands of Merlesweyn, Sheriff of Lincolnshire.

Shipton Moyne.—Mathew's manors were much depreciated in value; two of them each contained pasture worth 2s., which cannot have been a large area considering that some arable had probably fallen out of cultivation, and that the Domesday acreage is not strikingly deficient. Pasture is hardly ever noted, and never measured, in the Gloucestershire Survey.

Tetbury.—The owner T.R.E. would have been Siward Bar, who also owned Lechlade. Here again we find mention of pasture, a portion worth 10s. being noticed as existing; the value of the estate had nearly doubled since the Conquest.

Cherrington was afterwards held of the Honour of Wallingford like most of Milo Crispin's manors.

The area of the hide, and the population, were normal, but the values of the land were high, a fact which points to careful cultivation: the mills also contributed largely to the wealth of the Hundred.

CIRECESTRE HUNDRED.

Cirencester.—This manor of ancient Royal demesne had been granted by the Conqueror to Earl William Fitzosbern, but had reverted to the crown on the rebellion of Earl Roger in 1075; its payment in money had more than doubled since the Confessor's time, the rent in grain had been changed into one of cattle, and a sum of 16s. was paid in lieu of 3,000 loaves for the hounds.

Earl William had separated two hides from the manor, and had given them to a tenant of his, this estate was afterwards known as Wigwold; two other freemen also held two teams, their estates were those afterwards known as the manors of

Erchenbald and de Pyrie; William f. Baderon's manor is represented by the tithing of Chesterton. S. Mary's Church held two hides of land, and six acres of meadow, and to it pertained also the third penny of the profits of the new market that had been set up. The Queen had been entitled to the fleece of the sheep on the Royal manor, the only reference to wool in the Survey for our shire. The meadow land and two woods which pertained to the Royal manor were worth 50s.; the woods would probably have been Oakley and Minety, the former of which was granted to Cirencester Abbey by Henry I., and the latter was sold to the same church by Richard I.

The acreage accounted for in Cirencester is as follows:—

Rex - - - -	1,800 acres.
ii liberi homines - -	240 „
William f. Baderon - -	240 „
Eccl. S. Mariæ - -	6 „
	2,286 „

But to this must added the area of two hides that belonged to the Wigwold freeman, and of two other hides that pertained to the church; as the average hide in Cirencester Hundred contained 257 acres, these four hides would imply an area of about 1,028 acres, giving a total of about 3,314 acres registered or implied in the Survey. The deficiency of 1,200 acres is partly accounted for by the unregistered woodland of Oakley given by Henry I. to Cirencester Abbey. Whether or no the Lordship of the Seven Hundreds was vested in Cirencester in 1086, the Rev. E. A. Fuller thinks the amount paid as "ferm" was large enough to include the profits of the Hundred Courts.

COATES.—The three manors of "Achelie" are now included in Coates; they are accounted for in Kirby's Quest, 1285, thus,—"Cotes,"

(1) One knight's fee held under Theobald de Verdun, this included Roger de Laci's hide and a half; Margaret, daughter of Gilbert de Laci had married John de Verdun, father (or grandfather) of Theobald. The priest of this manor would have served the church now known as Coates.

2.—Half a knight's fee held by Elias Cokerel under the Russels of Dyrham; this was Turstin f. Rolf's manor, and would have come to the Russels in the same way as did his manor of Hillesley, and the estate which he held in Aust under the See of Worcester.

(3) One hide, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of a knight's fee, held under the Earl of Gloucester; this would have been Gislebert f. Turold's hide, for most of his manors in the shire, including also Trewsbury, were annexed to the Honour of Gloucester.

Tarlton.—Wlliam de Ow's manor would have passed on his disgrace to Edward of Salisbury, for it was given by Walter son of Edward to the Church of Sarum, in recompense for injuries done to it by William son of Walter. It formed the endowment of the Prebend of Torleton, which was held by Bishop Frampton, of Gloucester.

Hallasey.—The Benedictine nuns of Romsey possessed at the Dissolution a manor worth £6 13s. 4d. in "Hunlacy cum Torleton juxta Cotes." How they acquired it does not appear, but Edith or Maud, Queen of Henry I. had lived at Romsey with her aunt the Abbess Christina, and Mary, daughter of King Stephen was nun and abbess there; it is quite possible, therefore, that a part of the Royal manor of Hunlafesed had been bestowed on the abbey by one of those sovereigns.

The greater part of Ralph Pagenel's manor of Tarlton lies, I suspect, in Rodmarton, where the Domesday acreage is very deficient, only 2,295 acres being registered in an area, now computed to contain 3,877 acres; the inclusion of the 720 acres of Ralph's manor would bring the registered acreage up to 3,015 acres, a better equivalent, though still a low one.

The acreage of the manors thus assigned to Coates was as follows:—

Achelie R. de Laci - - -	540 acres.
,, G. f. Turold - - -	240 ,,
,, T. f. Rolf - - -	484 ,,
Hallasey - - - -	480 ,,
Trewsbury - - - -	120 ,,
Tarlton, W. de Ow - - -	120 ,,
	1984 ,,

As against 2,423 acres of modern ascertainment; but probably the Parochial boundary between Coates and Rodmarton is not the same as the boundary between the Domesday manors.

PRESTON.—The eight hides in Preston and the one in Norcott which belonged to Rainbald, became part of the endowment of Cirencester Abbey; the hide in each hamlet, which belonged to Humphrey the Chamberlain, went with the manor of Fairford, which he had farmed to the Honour of Gloucester. Though no church or priest is recorded in the Survey, the church of Preston is mentioned among the possessions of Rainbald in the charter of Henry I.

SIDDINGTON.—William f. Baderon's manor certainly lay in Siddington S. Peter, for the vicar paid a charge for tithe to the priory of Monmouth, as also did the manor which Roger de Laci held, and which was dower-land belonging to his mother Emmeline. Humfrey the Chamberlain's manor lay in Siddington S. Mary, and so did that of Hascot Musard, which passed, like Miserden, to the Earl of Kent; but since the reign of Edward IV. both Siddingtons have belonged to the same owners. There were two priests, and so, probably, two churches in the Siddington manors at the date of the Survey.

STRATTON.—The priest, no doubt, marked the existence of a church; at any rate, Walter de Laci, father of Roger, had given two-thirds of the tithes of his demesne to the priory of Hereford, which he had founded, which priory his son Hugh gave to Gloucester Abbey.

BAUNTON.—Henry I. granted to Walter f. Roger the land of Edric, son of Ketel, in Baunton; this land was afterwards held of the de Bohuns, it was but poorly cultivated. The other manor held of the King by Goisfrid Orleteile, which I had omitted, but have entered at the foot of the Hundred, was, I suspect, merged in the de Bohun manor. Baunton appears in Kirby's Quest as one knight's fee held under the Earl of Gloucester, who was then at strife with the Earl of Hereford, and may have obtained possession of the manor, but in 1373 Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex, died seized of Baunton. The combined rating of six hides agrees well with the area of the existing parish.

BAGENDON.—The estates of Hugh Lasne were scattered; this manor of Benwedene passed to the family of de Chandos, like Hugh's other manors of Brockworth and Shipton.

DUNTISBOURNE.—It is not easy to assign the manors which appear under this name to their appropriate parochial areas. Certainly the five hides which Emmeline, widow of Walter de Laci, had given to Gloucester Abbey for the good of her husband's soul lay in Duntisbourne Abbots, as did also, I suspect, the hide held by Ansfrid de Cormeilles. With equal certainty the two hides owned by Durandus represent the half fee held of Reginald f. Peter in 1285 by Roger le Rus, and so in Duntsbourne Rouse; the three hides at Penneberie belonging to the nuns of Caen must also be placed in the same parish.

DAGLINGWORTH.—It is commonly said that the area of this parish was waste in the manor of Stratton at the date of the Survey; a very little of it may have lain there, certainly the great bulk could not possibly have done so; for though the Domesday area of Stratton is slightly excessive, the 1339 acres of Stratton and the 1884 acres of Daglingworth cannot be all included in the rating of five hides under the former name, such an area in this neighbourhood would imply a rating of twelve or thirteen hides. Furthermore, the history of the places is entirely different; Stratton appears in Kirby's Quest, 1285, as one knight's fee held under Theobald de Verdun, a fair rating for the five hides of the Survey, Daglingworth is rated at two knights' fees held ultimately from the Earl Marshal; two knights' fees should equal about eight or ten hides, and, I believe, that the five hides and a half held by William de Ow in Duntesborne, and the three hides and a half held by William f. Baderon, under the same name, represent the area now known as Daglingworth. Much of William de Ow's property ultimately vested in the Marshals, passing through Gilbert Strongbow to his grand-daughter Isabella, who by her marriage with William Marshal brought him the Earldom of Pembroke; and William f. Baderon's estate is identified with Daglingworth by the fact that the prior of Monmouth had a portion from the rectory.

Moreover, the 1884 acres of Daglingworth divided among the nine hides, at which the two manors are rated, gives an average

area of 209 acres to a hide, as against an average of 257 acres for the whole Hundred, an approximation quite sufficiently near. I suspect, however, that the old boundaries have been obliterated, at any rate as between the manors assigned to Daglingworth and Duntisbourne Rous.

The Earl Marshal in 1285 was Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, son of Hugh Bigod, who had married Maud, eldest daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke, hereditary Marshal. In 1302 he surrendered his earldom and estates into the King's hands, receiving them back for life only, and dying in 1307 Daglingworth is found to have been held in 1316 under Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

Since I wrote the above account Sir Henry Barkly has examined the Godstow Chartulary at the Record Office, and has very kindly furnished me with the following particulars concerning Daglingworth :—

"In the Godstow Chartulary at the Record Office the first charter under the marginal rubric of Daglingworth is that of Ralph Bloet giving 'ecclesiam meam de Daglingworthe cum omnibus suis pertinentiis,' &c. His testibus Mathæo Archd. Gloucest. et capitulo Cyrencestriæ in quorum presentia hæc donatio facta fuit, et Roberto de Meiso, Rob. de Overe, et Giffardo fratre ejus, et Ricardo Capellano, et Rainbaldo clerico, &c."

The second charter, fol. 27, is headed "Carta Radulphi Bloet de Duntesborne, and is a copy verbatim et literatim of the first, except that "Duntesborne" stands in the place of "Daglingworth," the testing clauses being precisely the same, and the names of all the witnesses identical. As though Ralph had given a church of "Duntesborne," and then some doubt having been expressed whether the description was sufficiently precise, had regranted it under the name "Daglingworth."

The fifth charter is headed "Ecclesia de Daglingworth." "Johanni dei gratiâ Wygorniæ Episcopo, et Archidiaconis suis et decanis, Radulphus Bluet, et mater ejus, et fratres sui, salutem et filialem dilectionem. Notum facimus nos concessisse monasterium

de Duntesborne Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancto Johanni et Conventui Godstowiæ in Elymosinâ, quod Monasterium de meo patrimonio et de meo feodo est, &c."

These charters shew conclusively that the manor which Ralph Bluet held was known indifferently by the names of "Daglingworth" and "Duntisbourne"; Daglingworth appears in Kirby's Quest as held by Ralph Bluet under the Earl Marshal, and the Rectory of Daglingworth paid a pension of 2s. to the Abbey of Godstow, to which house also the advowson pertained. And thus the Daglingworth of to-day is distinctly identified in part with William de Ow's manor of Duntisborne; but it seemed better to leave the remarks on hidage, as an instance of the method in which the entries in the Survey can be used, and used correctly, for the identification of manors whose modern equivalents are otherwise unknown.

Mathew, Archdeacon of Gloucester, died in 1177, and John de Pagham held the See of Worcester, 1151-1157, so that the date of the deeds can be fixed with very fair accuracy; at any rate they shew that Daglingworth church existed before 1177, and so far their testimony agrees with that of parts of the building.

Though the total value of the Hundred had fallen slightly since the Conquest, and many of the manors shewed a diminished rental, yet the general indications are those of a well-peopled and thriving district. The hide was smaller than the average, and the value of the acre, both statute and registered, was high; the value of the ploughland was also above the average, but not relatively so good as that of the hide and acre, a result, no doubt, of the general depreciation in rental, except on the Royal manor. The Hundred seems to be one where a high standard of cultivation had been perceptibly lowered by the disturbance which followed the Conquest.

GERSDONE HUNDRED.

In considering the proper assignment of this manors which appear under the name of Ampney, it will be well to deal first

with those whose locality is fairly certain, and then with the probable parochial equivalents of the remainder.

DOWN AMPNEY.—There is no doubt that this parish is represented in the Survey by the manor of fifteen hides, which T.R.E. had belonged to Ednod, but which in 1086 was in the King's hands. The church was given to the Hospitallers, from whom it passed to Cirencester Abbey.

AMPNEY S. PETER.—The two hides which the brother of Reinbald held of the land of S. Peter's Abbey would have lain here; the value scarcely 20s., of which 5s. arose from the mill, is very small for more than 600 acres of cultivated land, and probably represents rather the rent paid to the abbey by the holder than the real worth of the manor, which was in excellent condition. The name of Reinbald's brother is not recorded.

AMPNEY S. MARY, or ASHBROOK.—Durandus' manor represents the land afterwards held of Humphrey de Bohun, the $\frac{1}{20}$ of a knight's fee held of him in 1373 by John at Halle, being the probable equivalent of Humphrey the Chamberlain's virgate. The church is that which belonged to Reinbald on his estate of four hides and one virgate, but almost all the land must have lain in what is now Ampney Crucis.

AMPNEY CRUCIS.—Henry de Newmarch confirmed to the Abbey of Tewkesbury the manor which had belonged to Winebald de Baladun, and as he possessed much of the land which in the Survey stands in the name of Turstin f. Rolf, we know that this is the manor which in the Survey is rated at seven hides, and of which Tovi held under Turstin the land of two villeins, and a certain knight the land of four villeins. Tovi is probably the same person who had owned the whole manor in the Confessor's time; a significant hint in the dry technicalities of the record of the degradation of a Royal thane. The church with its glebe belonged to Tewkesbury Abbey from its foundation in 1102.

Henry I. confirmed to the same abbey the hide which had belonged to Humphrey the Cook, no doubt the hide which is assigned in the Survey to the Chamberlain of that name.

The land which was held in 1285 of Stephen le Bret under the Earl of Sarum, would have lain in the manor of Ernulf de Hesding, and would have formed an element in the portion of his daughter Sybil, who married Walter of Salisbury, son of Edward of Salisbury, the Sheriff of Wilts in 1068; as would also the estate of the Priory of Bradenstoke, which was founded by Walter of Salisbury. The hide which Patrick de Chaworth gave to Gloucester Abbey would have also lain in Ernulf's manor, but must have passed with his daughter Matilda, who married Patrick.

Finally there are the three virgates held by Baldwin of the King, which I cannot localise. Turstin's hide, which had been held T.R.E. by Ulwi, would have lain in Ampney Crucis.

South Cerney.—The Commissioners note that the Abbey of Abingdon claimed this manor, but that the jurors testified that Archbishop Stigand had held it for ten years during King Edward's reign, and that Earl William had given it to Roger de Pistres, Sheriff of Gloucester, the father of Walter, the Domesday owner. Stigand had leased it from the monks of Abingdon, it passed into the hands of Earl William just as the Manor of Tidenham leased from the Abbey of Bath had done, and both manors were lost to the churches to which they belonged. The deficient acreage and the diminished value are probably consequences of Walter's minority. This manor contained not only the manor which belonged to the family of St. Amand, but also those of the Abbey of Bristol and the Priory of Lanthony; its meadows and mills were elements of great value. The church was given by Walter to the Abbey of Gloucester.

Ampney and Cerney.—This manor seems to be included in Kirby's Quest, 1285, with Ralph de Todeni's other manor of Harnhill, under the name of "Harnhull and Hameneye"; the rating of two knights' fees would agree well with the nine hides attributed to the manors in the Survey. It was then held by Robert de Harniell, of Roger de Toweneye, of Hugh de Sarinis, of the Earl of Hereford; we seem to have here the representative of the Domesday owner, and Harnhill descended to the heirs of Robert of Harnhill.

HARNHILL is rated in the Survey at five hides, but no details are given concerning the tenants or teams on the manor, or with regard to its value; the rating is high for the 689 acres now included in the parish, but not higher than the rating of Tewkesbury Hundred, and the Ampney valley was one of the most fertile districts in the shire. We must therefore seek for the area of the Manor of "Ampney and Cerney" outside Harnhill. The average area of an hide in Gersdone Hundred was 181 acres, at this rate the 14¼ hides of South Cerney, and the four hides of "Ampney and Cerney" would contain about 3280 acres, as against 3100 now reckoned to lie in South Cerney; a very fair equivalent, for the hide in the fertile valley of the Churn would probably be smaller than in the rest of the Hundred.

I believe, then, that the great bulk of the Manor of "Ampney and Cerney" now lies in South Cerney, and with this the overlordship of the Earl of Hereford in both manors would agree; in this case it would have been merged at some time after 1285 in the manor which the family of S. Amand held in South Cerney.

MEYSEY HAMPTON.—This was the only manor possessed by the great Earl Roger de Montgomerie in Gloucestershire; his son Hugh was banished, and his estates seized by Henry I., this manor then passed with the Honour of Gloucester. It derives its name from a family by whom it was possessed in the thirteenth century. The advowson was not separated from the manor till the seventeenth century.

DRIFFIELD.—The hidage and registered acreage agree well with the area of the existing parish; like the rest of the property of Reinbald it belonged to the Abbey of Cirencester since its foundation.

WENRIC.—The name seems to point to Windrush in Bernitone Hundred, but I cannot trace the land either there or here.

The small area of the hide in this Hundred, and the high value of the ploughland and acre testify to the goodness of the land, and the excellence of its cultivation; though the comparatively low value of the hide may point to rather severe rating,

and the large exent of meadow formed an extraordinary element of profit. It was a well-peopled district.

BISELEGE HUNDRED.

Bisley.—Mr. Ellis states that Robert the tenant who held the manor under Earl Hugh was his cousin Robert of Tilleul. The manor would, I suppose, have included the existing parishes of Bisley and Stroud, except Througham, which is separately accounted for. In this case the area registered in the Survey, including Througham, only 4204 acres of cultivated land, is strikingly deficient; to this, however, must be added woodland to the value of 20s., and supposing this wood to be of the same value with the Charfield wood, that value implies an area of 2880 acres. So that in all we may say that the record accounts for about 7084 of the 11,658 acres now computed to lie in Bisley and Stroud. Part of the deficiency may be due to unregistered land which had fallen out of cultivation, for the manor had decreased in value since the Conquest.

The number of mills was large, and their value small.

Biselege was the only manor in the shire where there were two priests; it was also one of the most populous manors, and it is quite possible that a chapel at Stroud was already in existence.

Note the large number of tenants, 23, who paid for their holdings in money rather than by service; also the rent in kind,—two measures of honey. The rent paid, £2 4s., was of considerable value; it may be that these tenants were handicrafts-men rather than agriculturists, possibly we have here a settlement of workers in woollen stuffs.

Througham passed with Bisley, and is still a part of the parish.

Miserden.—The ownership of the Musards seems to identify this place with the Manor of Grenhamstede, though the latter name is most akin to Hanstead farm, in Stroud, which, however, does not seem ever to have been a place of importance. The registered area of the manor also agrees well with Miserden. Two-thirds of the tithes of Greenhampstead belonged to Tewkesbury Abbey before 1150, and a pension was paid to the Abbey from the benefice of Miserden; another mark of identification.

PAINSWICK.—The excess of acreage both of arable and woodland attributed to the Manor of Wiche is enormous, the Survey registers 6,360 acres of arable, and 14,400 acres of wood, while the area of the existing parish is only 3,614 acres; moreover it is not easy to say where the excess lay.

Much of it must certainly have lain outside the Hundred altogether, for the commissioners registered 32,294 acres, of which 15,960 were woodland, in an area now computed at 24,460 acres; the difficulty of assigning some of the excess arable to Bisley and Stroud is that it is not easy to find any land there which bears the mark of the Painswick tenures.

The church was given by Hugh de Laci, brother and successor of Roger, to the Priory of Lanthony, which he founded, but it bears the mark of the ownership of Walter de Laci, father of them both, in the shape of a pension to his Priory of Hereford.

Though the acreage of the manor was so enormous, and its value, £24, so great, it was only rated at one hide.

The Conqueror had given to the canons of Cirencester a villein and a portion of wood, which afterwards formed part of the endowment of the abbey; it lay in what is now Cranham.

EDGEWORTH passed in after times with Painswick. Half a hide here was in dispute between Earl Hugh and Roger de Laci; in this battle of giants the latter, who seems to have had the testimony of the jurors on his side, was, I suspect, victorious, for there seems to have been no manor in Edgeworth except that of the de Lacis.

WINSTONE.—This was one of the manors which Ansfrid de Cormeilles received when he married the niece of Roger de Laci, and it descended to his heirs.

SAPPERTON and FRAMPTON.—The manors are rated separately, each at five hides, in all other repects they are dealt with together; both had belonged T.R.E. to Ulf. The area is deficient, probably owing to the existence of unregistered woodland. In 1285 they were held by different owners; Sapperton in moieties by the families of Hussey and Lisle, Frampton by John Mansell, a member of the family which gave its name to the hamlet.

The abnormally low rating of Wiche, and the excessive area of woodland attributed to that manor, preclude any fair comparison of values. Though the value of the ploughland and acre was low, the population was equal to the average of the shire.

BERTUNE AND DUDESTANE'S HUNDRED.

KING'S BARTON.—One mill was clearly inadequate to the needs of so large a manor, and the propositus had added two more; the rent had been more than doubled since the Confessor's time, a money payment had been substituded for the supply of loaves for the hounds, and there was still a small payment in kind.

BRUERNE.—The mention of Archbishop Eldred would seem to mark these three virgates as part of the possessions of S. Peter's Abbey; they represent the estate in Sandhurst, which, with Milo's other three virgates here, afterwards passed with the Honour of Wallingford.

UPTON-ST.-LEONARD'S.—The hide which Humphrey held may possibly represent Grove Court, which was long distinct from the great Manor of Upton, which in 1086 lay in King's Barton.

MAISEMORE.—Nigel the physician held three virgates in "Merwen"; no doubt this is the land in Paygrave, which Richard, the son of Nigel, gave to the abbey in the time of Robert Consul. Henry I. also gave "the grove of Barton called Paygrave;" and the same King in 1101 bestowed upon the abbey the Manor of Maisemore.

ABBOT'S BARTON.—This manor was always free from gheld, and from all royal services.

The church of S. Mary de Lode was very closely connected with the abbey, and, I suspect, that besides Tuffley, Barnwood, and Merewent or Hartpury, which are specially named in the record, those portions of Gloucester which are distinguished by the title of "S. Mary," as Barton S. Mary, Kingsholme S. Mary, and Wootton S. Mary, formed part of Abbot's Barton; though it is likely enough that since the Manor of King's Barton passed into the possession of the abbey in the reign of Edward III. the ancient boundaries have been confused. There is nothing in

Domesday to shew that the Manor of Abbot's Barton was in the hands of Archbishop Thomas, and the great increase in value seems to mark the presence of the hand of Serlo. The monks received £2 10s. and sixteen salmon from their burgesses in Gloucester.

HARESFIELD, DOWN HATHERLEY, and SANDHURST.—These had belonged T.R.E. to Edmar, whose land and houses in Gloucester had passed to Bishop Osbern, and "they defended themselves for," or were rated at, two hides.

HARESCOMBE. T.R.E. Wislet had held three virgates. In these four manors the meadow-land is neither measured nor valued, but we are told there is sufficient for the teams.

BROOKTHORP. T.R.E. Aluric had held three virgates.

The commissioners take an opportunity of ignoring Harold's Kingship, by observing that—"these five estates Earl Harold stole away after the death of King Edward." Roger de Ivrei had let them for £46 13s. 4d., a sum which must surely include the profits of the Hundred Courts.

The descent of these manors is not easily traced. The estate in Sandhurst was, perhaps, that afterwards held by the Willingtons, that in Haresfield must have been merged in the large manor held by Durandus, and as the de Bohuns held property in Harescombe and Brookthorpe, I suspect that those lands represent the Manors of Wislet and Aluric. Roger de Iveri had, however, evidently some interest in the manors, for his widow Adelisa gave Brookthorpe and the church to Gloucester Abbey in 1104; the property of the abbey in Harescombe and Pitchcombe may have come from the same source, or it may perhaps have been part of the Manor of Abbot's Barton.

It is not possible to identify Ulward's half-hide, which after he was outlawed was given by the Conqueror to his cook.

HEMPSTEAD was given by Milo the Constable to Lanthony Priory in 1141; both the hidation and Domesday acreage seem to shew that the manor was larger than the present parish.

Churchdown, Hucclecote, and Norton.—It is not easy to account for the excessive acreage recorded under the head of each of these S. Oswald manors, for after including the 918 acres of Great Witcombe the Survey registers 8,340 acres, of which 900 were woodland, as corresponding to an area, which is now computed to contain only 6,804 acres; and there do not seem to be any outlying members not mentioned by name in the Survey which would make up the acreage. Nearly the whole of these estates were eventually retained by the Archbishops of York, though the Church of S. Oswald's retained the Rectories

Badgworth.—We have already seen that this manor, which had belonged to S. Peter's Abbey had been alienated by Abbot Edric, who, according to a document printed by Rudder (p. 132), leased it to a certain Starmacotto for his life for the sum of £15, in order that he might raise funds to pay the here-gheld levied on the abbey lands.

It had belonged T.R E. to Alestan, and, as usual with his lands, it had passed to William de Ow, no doubt through Ralph de Limesi. The area of the arable agrees fairly well with the acreage of the parish, the great mass of the woodland must have lain outside it. The ancient connection with the fief of Strigoil left its mark on the benefice in the form of a pension to the Priory of Chepstow.

Uletone.—The name suggests "Wootton," but that seems to be represented by Humfrid de Medehal's Manor of "Utone;" it seemed better therefore to leave it without special identification.

Whaddon.—Five brothers had held it T.R.E. as five manors "et pares erant," this means that they stood on an equal footing as regards their interest in the manors, not of necessity that their manors were equal in size.

Brockworth.—Brocowardinge in the Survey; note the termination "wardine" as equivalent to "worth." Here, as at Badgworth, the bulk of the woodland must have lain outside the limits of the present parish; in 1260 the Abbot of S. Peter's purchased from Sir Lawrence de Chandos all his wood in Buckholt amounting to 300 acres, also other land represented now by Droyscourt. The church and lands here had been given to Lanthony

Priory by Roger de Chandos before 1200. The family of de Chandos also held Hugh Lasne's other Manors of Bagendon and Shipton.

MATSON appears in the reign of Edward I. as a possession of Peter Fitzherbert, who was descended from Lucy, daughter of Milo Fitzwalter; probably at the date of the Survey it was part of the Manor of King's Barton.

PRINKNASH was closely connected with Upton S. Leonard's, and with it no doubt lay in the King's Barton Manor.

QUEDGELEY is composed of two portions, Wolstrop, which is one of the south hamlets of Gloucester, and which in 1086 was in King's Barton, and Quedgeley in Whitstone Hundred, which represents, I have no doubt, part of the three hides of S. Peter's Abbey at Standish, which, we are told, Durandus holds, but which Earl William had given to his brother Roger (de Pistres). The Commissioners note that Archbishop Thomas claimed these three hides; his claim, however, was evidently fruitless, for Milo Fitzwalter gave the Chapel of "Quadresse" with the tithes to Lanthony Priory, and his daughter Margaret, wife of Humphrey de Bohun, gave "two parts of Quedgeley, which remained to her after she had made a partition with her sister Lucy," to the same church.

ELMORE.—Milo Fitzwalter gave the Chapel of Elmore with the tithes to Lanthony Priory in 1137, a mark that it had passed into the possession of the Constables; no doubt in 1086 it had lain in the Manor of King's Barton.

GREAT SHURDINGTON, no doubt, lay in Badgworth in 1086; it would seem not to have been alienated by Edric's lease, for it was given by the monks of S. Peter's to Archbishop Thomas when he surrendered Standish and Northleach in 1097.

The large area of the hide, and its high value, would seem to point either to lenient rating or to a great advance in the cultivation of the district since the hidation had been set out. The value of the ploughland and acre was low, and the population was sparse, so that the neighbourhood of the Capital City of the shire was but poorly cultivated.

WITESTAN HUNDRED.

STANDISH.—This manor, with its dependencies, was in the hands of Archbishop Thomas in 1086; but the Abbey seems to have recovered the whole of Standish, Randwick, and Saul.

HARDWICK.—The Abbot held the Manor of Rudge and Farley; that of Park-court was held in 1312 of Mathew Fitzherbert, and so probably represents a portion of Durandus' invasion; that of Field Court was in the possession of the Templars, how they obtained it is not apparent, possibly it may represent the hide which Earl Hugh held, unjustly as the commissioners are careful to note. The acreage is deficient; as the value of the manor had diminished, no doubt some of the arable had fallen out of cultivation.

Edward the Confessor had given his fisheries at Framilode to be equally divided between the Abbeys of Gloucester and Winchcombe; and so half a fishery is recorded as belonging to the Manor of Standish. In 1321 the monks of Gloucester purchased the other half for rents worth £5 annually. The Winchcombe moiety is nowhere mentioned in the record.

HARESFIELD.—This manor was the chief of the possessions of Walter f. Roger, and was held by the service of Constable of England by the heirs of Walter till the execution of the Duke of Buckingham in 1522. Five potters paid a rent of 3s. 8d.

MORETON.—The parish seems to include a larger area than either the hidage or value of the manor would imply.

LONGNEY.—The manor and church were given to the Priory of Great Malvern by Osbert f. Pons in 1131; he was, apparently, a brother of the Drogo and Walter of the Survey. King Edgar confirmed the possessions of the Abbey of Pershore here, and that church held land here in 1281; but the commissioners do not mention any Pershore land at Longney,—a similar omission is to be noted at Didmarton.

A large hide, a thin population, and a low value of land, point to an impoverished district; there had been a general decline in values since the Conquest, and it was to this rather than to natural barrenness that the poor condition of the Hundred was due.

BLACELAW HUNDRED.

FROCESTER.—Though the value of the manor had nearly trebled since the Conquest the acreage registered is still deficient.

STONEHOUSE.—Both William de Ow and Turstin f. Rolf were deprived of their estates on account of rebellion against Rufus, and Tovi's two Manors of Stonehouse and King's Stanley were granted by Henry II. to Walter le Despencer, and remained under the same owners till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Though Stonehouse is the only manor where the Commissioners record the existence of a vineyard, William of Malmesbury writing about the midddle of the next century, speaks in glowing terms of the fertility of the vale of the Severn, and especially mentions the vineyards and grapes.

STANLEY S. LEONARD'S.—There is no evidence to shew whether Lorridge pertained to this manor in 1086; its locality would suggest that it was part of the property given by Roger of Berkeley to his Priory of Leonard Stanley; on the other hand if it is conceived not to have lain in Stanley at the Survey, the excess of acreage will be still more striking than it is in comparison with the existing parish.

KING'S STANLEY.—This place appears in the Survey as "Stantone," but in Kirby's Quest as "Staull reg." and in the Aid of 1346 as "Stanleghe Regis"; no doubt it derives its title of "King's" from the fact that it belonged to the Crown from the time of Rufus to that of Henry II. Tovi, the owner in the Confessor's time, was still holding as a gift from the King two of the five hides which had once been his, just as he held the land of two villiens also under Turstin on his old manor at Ampney Crucis. The two mills were the most valuable in the shire.

FRAMPTON-ON-SEVERN.—This manor descended to Walter, nephew of Drogo, and father of fair Rosamund, ancestor of the family of Clifford, whose descendants have held an estate in the parish until now. He gave the mill to the nuns at Godstow for the good of his own soul, and that of his wife Margaret, and his daughter. Godstow nunnery was, until the Reformation, one of the chief places of education for girls of high birth. It is noted

that Roger de Laci held one hide unjustly; probably Drogo recovered it, for the whole manor seems to have descended to his heirs.

Fretherne.—Like much of Turstin's property this manor was in 1165 in the possession of Henry de Newmarch; the estate was an impoverished one, and the hidage implies a larger area than that included in the present parish, the excess, no doubt, lies in Eastington.

Wheatenhurst.—Brictric had mortgaged this manor to Harding, and it was worth less than one-third of its former value. It next appears as a possession of Geffrey Fitzpeter, who died in 1213, who had given it to his daughter Maud on her marriage with Henry Bohun, Earl of Hereford. The hidage agrees fairly well with the acreage of the present parish The church belonged to the Priory of Troarn, in Normandy, but like Horsley was exchanged with the Priory of Bruton, and belonged to that church till the Reformation.

The Manor of "Widecestre," which had belonged to Brictric, lay, I suspect, close to Woodchester, and is now in the parish of Horsley; this would give to Horsley 3,121 acres of Domesday registration as against 3,887 acres of modern ascertainment. This is, of course, only a conjecture, given for what it may be worth; still it is impossible to fit "Widecestre" anywhere into Blacelawe Hundred, it causes an excessive acreage there, while it fits exactly into Horsley, close to which place in Avening Brictric was a large landowner. Moreover, the fact that both the churches of Horsley and Whitminster were connected with Troarn might, perhaps, account for the misplacement.

The poverty of Brictric is shewn by the fact that there were no teams in the demesne.

Eastington.—Winebald de Baladun succeeded Turstin f. Rolf here as at Ampney Crucis, and his descendants held the manor till the reign of Edward II.; he gave the tithes of Eastington to the Priory of Bermondsey in 1092, and a watermill at Framilode to S. Peter's Abbey in 1126. Eastington was, apparently, originally a member of Turstin f. Rolf's Manor of Fretherne, which

circumstance will account for the fact that Framilode lies in the parish.

ALKERTON is a tithing in the parish of Eastington. Henry I. granted to Walter f. Roger, Constable of Gloucester, the land of Edric, son of Chetel, in Alkerton, and it passed with the Manor of Haresfield to his heirs.

The manors were united by the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Audley and Isolda, widow of Walter Balun, with Ralph Lord Stafford, who died in 1373.

Though the population was above the average, and the mills were very profitable, the land-values were extremely low. It is not easy to account for this, as the rental was the same as in King Edward's time; nor is it easy to see why Stonehouse with twenty-two teams and two mills worth 17s. 6d. only rendered £8 annually, or why King's Stanley with twelve teams and mills worth £1 15s. was only valued at £5. The inclusion of Widecestre with 1,920 registered acres rated only at one hide vitiates any comparison of hidage.

BERCHELAI HUNDRED.

This noble estate, which included nearly one tenth of the area of the Domesday shire, and was rated at about one-seventeenth of its hidage, and represented about one-sixteenth of its value, has stamped itself so deeply into the arrangements of the shire that the boundaries of Berkeley Hundred are almost, if not quite, exactly what they were eight centuries ago. The idea that Berkeley was a member of the Hundred of Langley is a mistake arising from the fact that in the record it follows immediately after Alwestan, in the Hundred of Langley, and it was unnecessary for the Commissioners to state that a manor of ancient Crown demesne was to all intents and purposes a Hundred of itself. Wesberie is entered in exactly the same way, but no one ever supposed that it was a member of Salemanesberie Hundred, because that Hundred is named as containing Sclostre, the preceding manor. Nobody came between the provost of Berkeley and its lord the King. It is a suggestive mark of the continuity of English history that in 1872 the Berkeley estate was still the largest in the shire.

Berkeley was not a borough in 1086, but merely the head of the great manor to which it gave a name; though like Cirencester, which was in the same condition, it possessed a market. Two of the present tithings, Alkington and Hinton, are mentioned in the Survey; the former under the form "Almintune," which has been supposed to refer to "Elmington," in Henbury,—a manifest error, for the latter manor belonged to the See of Worcester, though Maurice Lord Berkeley obtained it by purchase in the reign of Henry VIII.

The area of 14,070 acres now included in the parishes of Berkeley and Stone is thus registered in the Survey—

Berchelai	- - -	5 hides.
Almintune	- - -	4 „
Hintune	- - -	4 „
Nesse -	- - -	5 „
x Radchenistri	- - .	7 „
		25 hides.

As the average area of a hide in Berkeley was 146 acres, these 25 hides account for about 11,150 acres; no doubt much of the land denoted by the five hides of Bernard the Priest also lay in this area.

Hill now contains 1966 acres, a fair equivalent for the rating of four hides.

Cam.—Here were six hides, and another eleven hides, besides which Clinger was separately rated at one hide Under Cam were certainly included the present parishes of Cam and Stinchcombe; possibly also Lorridge, though the excessive area assigned to Stanley S. Leonard's in the record would be still more striking if Lorridge were withdrawn from it. The average hide only contained 250 acres, a comparatively heavy rating.

Dursley was assessed at an average hidage, but the rating of Coaley and Uley was light.

Nympsfield..—A fairly rated manor. The silence of the Commissioners with regard to any claim to this manor on the part of S. Peter's Abbey would seem to shew that if any were

made it was in their opinion unfounded. They branded Earl Hugh as holding a hide of the Abbey Manor of Standish unjustly, and supported Serlo in his claim to one hide there, and there is no reason to doubt that they would have acted with equal fairness with regard to Nympsfield.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—Included in this parish is the hamlet of Simondshall, rated separately at half a hide; and under the rating of Wotton would also be included the acreage of Nibley, whose church was formerly a chapel to that of Wotton. The average hide contained more than 500 acres; doubtless there was a large area of woodland, possibly also the manor contained part of what is now Ozleworth, which, with a present area of 1114 acres, is rated at only half a hide.

KINGSCOTE.—The rating of four hides and a half agrees fairly well with the 1,810 acres of the present parish.

BEVERSTONE.—The rating of ten hides on the 2,360 acres of the present parish is a high one for this Hundred, but it is not easy to see how any land which now lies elsewhere could be brought into the reckoning for the Domesday manor.

ALMONDSBURY.—The only part of this extensive parish which lies in Berkeley Hundred is the tithing of Almondsbury; and it is to this tithing that the rating of two hides applies.

HORFIELD.—The rating of eight hides includes Filton, giving about 264 acres to the hide; the smallness of the area being due to the proximity of Bristol.

KINGSWESTON.—Only this tithing lay in Berkeley Hundred; Lawrence Weston belonged to the See of Worcester.

ASHELWORTH lay near to the waste district of Corse, its hides included more than 500 acres.

CROMHALL was divided; two hides pertained to the Royal manor, five hides had been held by two brothers, who could go where they would with their land. Earl William, by an act of doubtful legality, had committed these brothers to the Provost that he might have their service. So at any rate Roger the Provost said. The Royal manor was given to Bristol Abbey at its foundation; the larger manor was afterwards known as Cromhall Lygon.

Slimbridge was rated at two hides, Gossington at four hides, and "Hirslege," or Hurst, at one hide; seven hides in all corresponding to 3,660 acres of modern ascertainment, and giving a hide of 523 acres. Large even for Berkeley; it may be that the Severn has added considerably to the area of Slimbridge since the Survey.

It is said that Gossington was part of the endowment of the old nunnery of Berkeley; if so, it was secularised, and became part of the Royal manor before 1086.

Newington Bagpath.—I have joined Owlpen to this manor, following its ecclesiastical rather than its secular relationship. Owlpen was a chapel of Newington, and lands which pertain to Newington are geographically in Owlpen. On the other hand the Manor of Owlpen was related to that of Wotton. Newington and Owlpen combined give the satisfactory measure of 407 acres to a hide.

Nesse.—Here we are told Earl William had put without the ferm, five hides which pertained to Berkeley, for the purpose of building a castle. Five hides in Berkeley would mean more than 2,000 acres, and this "Nesse" can hardly be Sharpness, for that lies in the tithing of Hinton, which is mentioned in the Survey, and rated at four hides. Roger claimed these five hides; the Commissioners note his claim, but make no comment on it. It is quite possible that the "castellulum" occupied the site of the existing castle.

It will be noticed that the record makes no mention of any kind of land except arable, though we might have expected that the valley of the Little Avon would have afforded some meadow. The woodland was, of course, purposely omitted, as being part of the Royal forest. But though more than half the area of the Hundred was under the plough, the indications are those of a poor territory. The area of the hide was abnormally large, there were but eleven mills in all the Hundred, the values of the ploughland and of an acre of land were low, and the number of acres to each registered male was high. The finest estate in the shire was but poorly cultivated.

KINGSWOOD.—I have included the acreage of this parish at the foot of the Hundred, because though its existence is not noted under Berchelai, neither is it noticed by name in the Wiltshire record. Roger de Berchelai held one hide less half a virgate of the King's ferm of Chippenham, and it has been thought that this, which is noted as an encroachment on a Royal manor, signifies Kingswood. Very little can be said for or against this guess, except that on the one hand less than a hide would be an improbably low rating for the 2,350 acres of Kingswood, and on the other that Kingswood certainly did at some time or other get into Wilts, and was soon after the Survey in the possession of the Berkeleys. If it was filched from Berkeley, I should suppose that Wotton was the despoiled manor, the rating of fifteen hides and half a virgate is an awkward one, which the addition of the Chippenham encroachment would raise to an even sixteen hides.

The land of BERNARD the PRIEST.

Whatever the origin of this estate may have been it appears in the Survey as a part of the property of Roger of Berkeley, and it was given by the second Roger to his Priory of Leonard Stanley. Archbishop Theobald confirmed to that priory "unam prebendam quæ fuit Bernardi Capellani in Berchelai, et omnes elymosinas quas habuit idem Bernardus in Berchelai Hernesse."

The ancient religious house at Berkeley, which is mentioned in the Survey in connection with the Manor of Woodchester seems to have been one of those mixed communities of men and women which were not uncommon in the early English church. At any rate Florence of Worcester states that Tilhere, who became Bishop of Worcester in 778, and Æthelhun, who followed him in 915, had been Abbots of Berkeley; and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the death of Ceolburga, Abbess of Berkeley, in 805. She was the widow of Ethelmund Earldorman of the Wiccians, who had been killed in a foray over the West-Saxon frontier at Kempsford on the day of Egbert's succession. Her son Ethelric, by a disposition of his property in 804, had assigned to her a large estate at Westbury-on-Trym and Stoke Bishop, to revert on her death to the Church of Worcester, particularly stating that the "Beorclingas" should

not have it; after his death, a Synod, held at Cloveshoe in 824, settled a dispute between the Bishop of Worcester and the "familia" at Berkeley by assigning Ethelric's inheritance to the Church of Worcester. In spite of this, however, the "family" at Berkeley seem to have retained Stoke, for in King Alfred's time "Abbas et tota familia monasterii quod Beorclea vocatur" gave to Ethelred, under-King of the Mercians, Stoke, near Westbury, and Ethelred restored it to the Church of Worcester in 883.

The traditional method of the destruction of the house is referred to on p. 20, but there are traces of the existence of nuns at Berkeley in times later than the Survey; the Pipe Roll of 31st Henry I. contains an entry "in vestiturâ iii monialium lxs," and Adeliza, Queen of Henry I., gave to Reading Abbey where he was buried—"the Churches of Berkeley Hernesse, the Church of Berkeley with the Prebends pertaining to it, the prebends of two nuns, and the Church of Cam."

Finally Robert Fitzharding gave all his Churches in Berkeley to his new Abbey of S. Augustine; and it is not now possible so to disentangle the confusion caused by these conflicting grants as to say what pertained eight centuries ago to the manorial churches, what survival there may have been of the ancient endowment of the "family," or what was then implied by the estate of Bernard the Priest.

GRIMBOLDESTOU HUNDRED.

Boxwell.—Leighterton, which is now annexed to Boxwell, was, I suspect, in 1086, a part of Durandus' Manor of Dedmertone, for in aftertimes it was held by Gloucester Abbey from the Earls of Hereford; the Domesday Manor of Boxwelle would have included only the part of the parish known by that name which properly belonged to the abbey.

Hawkesbury.—This was the last remnant of very large estates which formerly belonged to Pershore Abbey in the neighbourhood, and which are enumerated in a confirmation charter of King Edgar; though in a few cases small portions seem to have been left in other parishes which are not noticed in the Survey. The acreage is very deficient, no doubt partly because some of the arable had

fallen out of cultivation, the value of the manor having fallen from £16 to £10 since the Conquest; on the other hand it is likely that much of the excessive woodland which is attributed to Horton lay in what is now Hawkesbury.

HILLESLEY, now a tithing of Hawkesbury, belonged in 1086 to Turstin f. Rolf, and was held in 1316 by William Russell; having probably passed, like Dyrham, through James de Newmarch, and then by marriage to the family of Russell.

LITTLE SODBURY.—Like the other estates of the Bishop of Lisieux, this manor had much diminished in value; its hidage and value T.R.E. testify to an excellent state of cultivation in happier days.

DYRHAM.—Wido is a form of the name Guido or Guy. It is possible that an error has been made in entering the number of tenants' teams; two seems a very inadequate number for thirteen villeins and thirteen bordars, and though the value had diminished since the Conquest, £8 seems a large total for a manor which is credited with but three teams and 15s. from mills. Note that Bernard (Pancevolt) held South Cheriton in Somerset, of William f. Wido, as he held Hillesley in this Hundred from Turstin f. Rolf; and Dyrham passed to the family of Newmarch, as did so much of the property which in the Survey is credited to Turstin. William f. Wido had held three other hides in Dyrham, which Earl William had given with this manor, to Turstin f. Rolf (another mark of connection between this William and Turstin), but Durandus the Sheriff had endowed S. Mary of Pershore with them by command of the King. Very probably this was simply an act of restitution; but there is no subsequent record that the abbey possessed land in Dyrham.

HORTON.—The large extent of woodland was due to the neighbourhood of the Forest of Horwood. The manor was given by Agnes, daughter of the Domesday owner, and wife of Hubert de Rye, brother of Adam, one of the Commissioners for the shire, to Salisbury Cathedral. It formed the endowment of one of the most valuable prebends there, and was therefore annexed to the See in 1219; but as it was found inconvenient that the bishop

should hold a prebend whose endowment lay outside his diocese, the Prebend of Potterne, in Wilts, was taken in its stead by Bishop William of York in 1254. It was afterwards held by Cardinal Beaufort.

Didmarton.—The present acreage is small for a rating of three hides; no doubt Leighterton, held afterwards by Gloucester Abbey under the Earls of Hereford, lay in the Domesday manor. A jury found in 1263 that land here belonged to the Abbey of Pershore, and lands pertaining to that Abbey here were granted away at the Reformation; probably they are included in the Survey under the seventeen hides of Hawkesbury.

Oldbury.—Nicholas Bordun died seized of this manor held of H. de Lacy in 1272, and soon after another Nicholas also held it of the Earl of Lincoln. Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, held also the Earldom of Salisbury in right of his wife; the manor, therefore, would have descended through Sybil, daughter of Ernulf de Hesding, who married Walter, ancestor of the Earls of Salisbury.

Badminton.—The Manor of "Madmintune" included more than Great Badminton, possibly Little Badminton, now in Hawkesbury; for the Badmintons as well as Hawkesbury had belonged to Pershore Abbey.

Acton Turville.—Richard de Turberville died in 1284 seized of this manor held of Richard, son of Alan, of the fee of Keevil, in Wilts, another manor of Ernulf de Hesding's, which passed to the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel. William Fitzalan, ancestor of the Earls of Arundel, was the son of Aveline, daughter of Ernulf de Hesding.

Alderley.—Like the rest of Milo Crispin's manors this one passed with the Honour of Wallingford; the manor was considerably larger than the parish, and was lightly rated at one hide.

A large hide, a thin population, and a low value for the hide, and ploughland, and acre, indicate a district which was not only naturally unproductive, but was also but poorly cultivated; the low values were, however, partly owing to depreciation in value

of several manors since the Conquest. The area of the Hundred lay partly in in the forest of Horwood.

EDREDESTANE HUNDRED.

MARSHFIELD.—This was, I suspect, an appendage of Queen Edith's Borough of Bath; it afterwards passed to the Earls of Gloucester. Gilbert de Clare gave a Manor and the Hundred to Keynsham Abbey, but John of Sodbury held a quarter of a Knight's fee in Westmarshfield in 1346. The church belonged to the Abbey of Tewkesbury before 1150.

OLD SODBURY.—The site of the park mentioned in the Survey is still marked by the name "Park's Farm," as "Horwood Gate Farm" testifies to the neighbourhood of the forest of Horwood; less than one-third of the area of the manor was under cultivation, but the provost was mending matters and had added a mill. This manor, out of which Chipping Sodbury was taken, passed with the Honour of Gloucester.

DODINGTON.—The fractional parts of the hides are worth noting; the Bishop of Coutances held a hide and a half, and the third part of half a hide, while Roger of Berkeley is credited with three hides, and two parts of half a hide; in all, of course, amounting to exactly five hides. No doubt the Roger who held under the bishop was Roger of Berkeley. Roger's own manor passed as did Dursley; the bishop's manor, I have no doubt, included the lands which were afterwards held of the Honour of Gloucester.

TORMARTON.—Who or what "Ricardus Legatus," the Domesday owner was, I cannot tell; but the manor, including Littleton, was held in 1315, like Acton Turville, by John de la Rivere, under the Earl of Arundel, which might point back to a connection with Ernulf de Hesding's daughter Aveline. The Domesday commissioners were entitled "legati," but the term was a very general one, and there is nothing to connect Richard with the Survey.

The large area of the hide, and its very high value, may point to lenient rating in the first instance, but great progress had been made since the Conquest. The population was normal, but the land values were high, indicating an industrious and prosperous community.

BACHESTANE HUNDRED.

Tytherington.—This impoverished manor was afterwards held of the Honour of Gloucester ; Itchington has been connected with it at least from 1220.

Iron Acton.—The Bishop's manor is called by the name of the Domesday tenant Acton Ilgar, and is now in Grumbald's Ash Hundred. It is described in the Aid of 1346 as a quarter of a Knight's fee held by John de Acton, which Henry de Mareys formerly held ; the same John de Acton at that time held Humphrey's Manor of Iron Acton as half a fee of the Honour of Gloucester. An earlier John de Acton had held Iron Acton by the name of "Labrug," or Ladenbridge, under the Earl of Gloucester in 1285 ; this manor is in Thornbury Hundred, a consequence of its connection with the Honour of Gloucester. The two manors in 1086 can have been little more than a clearing in the forest of Horwood.

Tortworth —This manor seems to have passed, like Turstin's other Manor of Fretherne, to Nicholas de Moeles by marriage with a daughter of James de Newmarch. The 720 acres of wood are valued at the rate of twelve acres for a penny, they would only have been useful for pannage, and at this rate ten acres of fair land would have been worth as much as about 144 acres of woodland. The area of the manor is larger than that of the parish, perhaps from excess of woodland now included elsewhere.

Wickwar —Queen Matilda had given this manor and Iron Acton to Humfrey the Chamberlain, and probably it passed to the Honour of Gloucester ; but Rudder relates that King John, when Earl of Gloucester, gave it to John la Warre and confirmed it to him when King. The comparatively large value of the manor compared with its hidage and area includes the profits of the Hundred of which it was the head, and a farm in the parish still retains the name "Bagstone."

Charfield.—Joscelin the Breton who held this manor in 1086, held also five carucates or hides at Caerwent, and had there two teams with two Welsh tenants ; it was an impoverished estate worth only half its value in the Confessor's time. It next appears

as a possession of Robert Veel in the reign of Edward I., but how it came to him is not apparent.

This Hundred lay in the heart of Horwood, and less than half its acreage is registered. The large area of the hide points to the waste condition of the district when the hidation was imposed, and its high value shews that cultivation had advanced considerably by the date of the Survey. The sparse population, and low value of the ploughland and statute acre, indicate a barren and ill-cultivated region; every manor, however, enjoyed the advantage of a portion of meadow, and most of them possessed a mill.

PULCRECERCE HUNDRED.

DOYNTON.—Robert, tenant of the Bishop of Coutances, here and at "Lega" and Gaunt's Earthcott, may have been his nephew and heir Robert de Moubray, Earl of Northumberland, whose estates were forfeited to Rufus on his rebellion in 1095; however that may be, Doynton and Earthcott at least were annexed to the Honour of Gloucester.

COLD ASHTON.—The hidage agrees well with the acreage of the parish, but the manor was poorly cultivated. The Conqueror had confirmed his predecessor's exemption of two of the five hides from gheld.

SISTON passed with the estates of the Berkeleys of Dursley.

WAPLEY.—It is not easy to disentangle the descent of the two little Manors of Wapley in this Hundred, and that of the larger portion of Wapley which lay in the Royal ferm of Bitton. It is certain that Codrington was given to the Priory of Stanley in Wilts, by Ralph Fitz Stephen, on whom it was bestowed by Henry II., it is equally certain that the Church of Wapley, and lands there, belonged to Bristol Abbey before 1188; but it is by no means clear in which of the Domesday manors these estates lay.

PUCKLECHURCH.—The hidage shews that Westerleigh and Wick and Abson were included under this manor in the Survey, as they were included with it in the grant of the estate, which was made in 1218 by the Convent of Glastonbury to Joscelin, Bishop of Bath, that the monks might purchase their freedom from annexation to that See. Mr. Eyton calls attention to the fact

that though the Abbot of Glastonbury had eight "fabri" on his home manor, no source of iron is mentioned on any of the Somerset estates; doubtless Pucklechurch supplied some of the iron used in the house of S. Dunstan. The manor lay in the district of the forest of Horwood, and less than half the area is registered.

This Hundred was in much in the same condition with the last, and both would have resembled such forest areas in the Colonies as are now being brought under the hand of man. The population was scanty, but the high value of the ploughland and registered acre is an indication of well-directed industry; moreover, no manor had diminished in value since the Conquest. People were doing their best under adverse circumstances.

LETBERGE HUNDRED.

Lega.—I cannot identify this little manor, but it is safe to say that as it belonged to the Bishop of Coutances it will afterwards have been annexed to the Honour of Gloucester, and that it lay not far from Stoke Gifford, probably within its bounds.

Stoke Gifford.—The Manor of "Stoche" is identified by the name of its owner; the advowson was given to the Priory of Little Malvern by John Gifford in 1292.

Harry Stoke.—This manor, now in Stoke Gifford parish, was annexed to the Honour of Gloucester, and therefore has been transferred from Swineshead Hundred to that of Barton Regis.

These three manors contained 2,045 acres of Domesday registration, a fair equivalent to the 2277 acres of modern ascertainment in Stoke Gifford, with which also their eight hides reckoned at the average rate of Suineshovede Hundred, 284 acres, are strikingly coincident. The Hundred was so small, and its constituents so uncertain, that nothing of any value can be said about it.

SUINESHOVEDE HUNDRED.

Bitton, with its members Wapley and Winterbourne, rendered one night's ferm, which, unlike the rents of the Royal demesnes of Somerset, had not been commuted for a money payment; the manor seems to have remained in the King's hands till the reign of Henry II.

DONS, otherwise Duns or Dunne, had retained a manor of two hides, which had been his in the Confessor's time, one hide, however, belonged to the church. Bitton Church passed into the possession of Salisbury Cathedral apparently between 1160 and 1226, for it is not mentioned in the Confirmation Charter of Henry II. about the earlier date, and Richard de Bramshaw had succeeded John de Kanvill as prebendary before the later one.

OLDLAND was annexed, like Bishop Osbern's other Manor of Tytherington, to the Honour of Gloucester, and like Tytherington it was neglected and ill-cultivated. One of its two hides was quit of gheld.

HANHAM.—The area was lightly rated at half a hide, probably most of it was woodland. The property of the Priory of Monkton Farley, and the lands which were held as of the Manor of Haresfield here, would seem to shew that this manor descended through Sybil, daughter of Ernulf de Hesding and wife of Walter of Salisbury.

HAMBROOK is a hamlet in Winterbourne, which, though it belonged to the Bishop of Coutances, does not seem to have been annexed to the Honour of Gloucester. It is noted that there was arable for five teams, four only, however, were at work, and the value of the manor had diminished accordingly.

The Bishop held another manor of one hide, apparently here, in which, when it was ploughed, there were but 64 acres of arable; still there was a team there, and a tenant Goismer by name. Hempton and Patchway are in the Manor of Winterbourne though in the parish of Almondsbury.

	STATUTE ACRES.		REGISTERED ACRES.
Bitton	3355	Betune, Wapelei, and	
Winterbourne	3170	Wintreborne	6000
Oldland	2595	Aldeland	360*
Hanham	1212	Hanun	240
Wapley	2448	Wapelei (ii man.)	240
		Betone	850*
		Hanbroc	486*
		„	63*
	12,780		8239

The manors marked (*) had diminished in value, and presumably, therefore, in area under cultivation. A great part of Kingswood forest, which in 1652 included 3,432 acres, lay within this area, and the forest of Horwood extended to its northern limits.

Clifton.—Sewin, Provost of Bristol, had held this manor T.R.E., he could go whither he would with possession of the land, and it rendered no ferm; this last sentence might shew that it was an "ablatum" from some Royal ferm, perhaps Bristol. It emerges in the reign of Henry II. as held under the Honour of Gloucester by a family called by its own name "de Clifton"; the overlordship of the Earls of Gloucester would so far tell against the idea that Roger f. Ralph, the Domesday owner, was a member of the same family with Roger of Berkeley. The manor would seem to be co-extensive with the present parish. The same Roger held a nameless manor of one hide in this Hundred, for which no one appeared before the Commissioners, it is impossible to say where it lay; the same remark applies to a manor of one virgate held by a certain Walter in Suineshovede Hundred, as the average area of a hide in this Hundred was 284 acres, his diminutive Lordship might have contained 71 acres, however, it was worth fourpence more than it had been at the time of the Conquest.

The area of the hide and the population were normal; the high values of the hide, ploughland, and acre were due to the payment of the night's ferm from Bitton and its members; the other manors had considerably diminished in value. The indications are those of a declining neighbourhood, whose best districts were impoverished by the weight of a crushing payment.

LANGELEI HUNDRED.

Thornbury.—This manor passed like Brictric's other Manors of Old Sodbury and Fairford to the Honour of Gloucester. The rating of only eleven hides seems light in relation either to the value of the manor, or the present area of the parish. The bordars are mentioned with the serfs, and not in connection with the teams; they were, I suspect, as at Tewkesbury, servants in the household. Two mills were quite inadequate to the needs of so large a manor,

and the provost had added a third, which, however, as yet, was only worth eight pence. The forty shillings arising from meadow-land mark the existence of a considerable tract of it. There is no reason to doubt that the manor was co-extensive with the present parishes of Thornbury and Rangeworthy, yet barely one-third of the acreage was registered; very possibly, as at Tewkesbury, the value of the estate was miserably diminished, certainly it lay within the limits of the forest of Horwood.

TOCKINGTON.—Upper Tockington now lies in the parish of Olveston, Lower Tockington in that of Almondsbury; the latter part probably representing the portion of Tockington which was acquired by the Canons of S. Augustine's, at Bristol, of Nicholas Poyntz, and annexed to their Manor of Almondsbury. Earl William Fitzosbern had held this manor, and made a grant of tithes to his Abbey of Cormeilles; and the charge on the Chapel of Tockington for the Priory of Newent, and the lands which belonged at the Reformation to the College of Fotheringay, to which college the estates of the Priory of Newent had been assigned, were, no doubt, also bestowed by him.

EARTHCOTT.—There are now two adjoining places called Earthcott, the hamlet of Earthcott in Alveston, and the tithing of Gaunt's Earthcott in Almondsbury; the latter, which was annexed to the Honour of Gloucester, certainly represents a part or the whole of the Domesday manor, and it is possible that the former also may be a portion of it.

ALVESTON.—Both the hidage and registered acreage shew that the manor was much larger than the present parish. It was in fact a very important estate, being in after times, and probably in 1086, the capital manor of its Hundred; here also was situated the Royal hunting seat for the forest of Horwood, and the park was reserved when Horwood was disafforested by Henry III. It remained in the crown till the reign of that King.

OLVESTON.—This manor and the advowson remained with Bath Abbey till its dissolution. The meadow and wood were neither measured nor valued, but it is merely said that there was enough for the needs of the manor. The parish includes the larger part of the Manor of Tockington.

Littleton-on-Severn.—Both the hidage and registered acreage seem to point to a larger area than the existing parish ; but it is not easy to point out where the excess, if any, lay. Possibly it was in Tidenham.

Frampton Cotterell.—The manor had pertained to Alestan de Boscombe, and therefore we should have expected to find it in the hands of William de Ow. It was an impoverished estate, but—" Ibi et ecclesia quæ non fuit "—, the church would seem to have been founded between the Conquest and the Survey.

Oldbury.—Where Osbern Giffard's Manor of Aldeberie lay I cannot tell, there seems to be no trace of the Giffards' tenure in Oldbury-on-the-Hill, or in Oldbury-on-Severn. It may represent Oldbury Court in Stapleton, which was formerly held by the Berkeleys of Stoke Gifford.

Almondsbury.—Round the two hides called by this name there has gathered a number of elements drawn from different sources ; Lower Tockington from Tockington, Hempton and Patchway from Winterbourne, Gaunt's Earthcott and the Lea, and finally Over ; where the tithing of Over lay in 1086 I cannot tell, now it is in the Hundred of Langley and Swineshead.

The area of the hide is very large, telling of a want of cultivation in earlier times, its value is very high, indicating material progress ; the population was normal, but the values were rather above the average, a condition of things which points to energy and industry. Though it lay on the edge of Horwood, this was evidently an improving district. The Domesday boundaries near Tockington, Earthcott, Alveston, and Olveston, were unusually different from those of the existing parishes.

BERNINTREV HUNDRED.

The name Bernintrev has been shortened into Brentry.

Westbury-on-Trym.—It would be strange that no mention is made of the ancient church here if it had been any part of the duty of the Commissioners to register churches or priests. The manor was no doubt co-extensive with the tithing of Westbury.

Henbury Manor would have consisted of the present parish, excepting King's Weston and the members named in the record.

STOCHE is represented by the tithing of Stoke Bishop, so called because it belonged for seven hundred years to the See of Worcester. It never belonged to the Bishop of Coutances.

YATE was included in the Episcopal Hundred because it belonged to the See.

It is strange that there should be but one mill worth only twenty pence in so large a manor. The two houses in Bristol belonging to the See are the only ones mentioned in the survey of our shire.

AUST CLIFF.—Turstin f. Rolf's estate here was, no doubt, represented, at any rate in part, by the moiety possessed in 1297 by Robert Russel, which would have passed to him as did Dyrham.

COMPTON GREENFIELD was held under the Bishop by one Richard de Grenevill in 1285, and by another in 1346, hence its name. I cannot connect the family with Gilbert f. Turold.

ITCHINGTON.—Constantine's interest seems to have vested in the Earls of Hereford, for in 1285 Roger Corbet held the manor of the Earl of Hereford, and he of the Bishop.

Osbern Giffard is said to have held five hides of the manor, for which he rendered no service; these, I suspect, lay at Charlton, for in 1295 John Gyffard held a Knight's fee in Stoke Gyffard of the Bishop of Worcester, and in 1346 Margeria de Werbeleye (Berkeleye?) is said to have held the same amount under the same prelate. It does not appear that any land in Stoke Gifford proper, or Harry Stoke, was held under the See of Worcester. This corrects page 34, which was written before the publication of Kirby's Quest, or the Aid of 1346.

SHIREHAMPTON.—If "Chire," which was separated from the ferm of Wesberie is Shirehampton, then it had become part of the Episcopal estate before 1285, when it was held by Anselin de Gurney and others under the Bishop.

The hide was small, but the population was scanty, and though the rental had risen from £24 to £38 14s. 6d., all the land-values were miserably low; inasmuch, however, as the 26½ hides held by the tenants only paid £9, it is possible that this

sum represents the rents paid, and not the real value of the property. In any case, however, 80 teams were but an inadequate number for the cultivation of 76½ hides of land, according to the average of the shire there should have been at least 110 teams; the Episcopal estate seems to have been but imperfectly stocked and worked.

The large number of hides at which this estate was rated, and also the rating of five hides for Aust-cliff, which would, I suppose, have included Aust and Northwick, and would imply an area of about 1,250 acres, would seem to shew that the coast-line was much what it is now, or at any rate that there has not been any very great alteration in its position in the course of eight centuries.

BERTUNE APUD BRISTOU.

The Survey records the condition of this manor at two periods, "when Roger received it," and in 1086. Who this Roger was is uncertain; I suspect he was Roger de Pistres, sheriff in the time of Earl William, and therefore probably the first Norman sheriff, and that the entry describes the state of the manor, not indeed in the time of the Confessor, but as soon as possible after his days, it may be even before the sons of Harold attacked Bristol in 1068.

When Roger received the manor there were two hides, two teams in demesne, and twenty-four of the tenants, accounting in all for about 3,120 acres of arable; in 1086 there were six hides, three teams in demesne, and thirty-nine of the tenants, giving, therefore, about 5040 acres of arable. Besides these, three hides pertained to the churches of Bristol, no doubt at the earlier as well as the later date; and in 1086 a Radchenist and his tenants owned two teams.

The Domesday manor would have contained that part of Bristol which lies north of the Avon, excluding Clifton and Westbury; and also the parishes of Mangotsfield, Stapleton, and S. George. The area is computed to include about 8693 acres; but two districts would have been of set purpose excluded from the enquiries of the Commissioners, one, the Royal borough of Bristol, the other, the Royal forest of Kingswood. It would

seem that four hides had been added to the manor since Roger received it, but where they lay, and whence they were derived, cannot, I think, be discovered; if any one were to say that they represent part of the ten hides which had been separated in Clifton from the Royal ferm of Wesberie, very little could be advanced either for or against the proposition.

The most striking point with regard to the manor is the low rating of ten hides for 5,490 acres of arable and two valuable mills close to a flourishing borough, while the adjoining ferm of Bitton with 6,000 acres of arable and a mill was rated at 36 hides. Of course, from one point of view the hidage of Royal manors was merely nominal, for they paid no gheld; but in our shire the rating, except at Bristol, bears a fair relation to the value. In Somerset the Royal manors were not hidated, and if we could suppose that Bristol was financially connected with Somerset the difficulty would be solved, but so far as I know there is no evidence at all to support such an idea. It may, perhaps, be that the growth of Bristol between the time of the settlement of hidation and the date of the Survey had been extremely rapid, and that a rating, which had, in the first instance, been a fair one, had become by the growth of prosperity in Bristol, and its influence on the neighbourhood, quite inadequate.

The site of the manor Barton is still preserved in the name Barton Hill, near S. Philip's Station; and from thence, at the date of the Survey, the broad street used afterwards, as no doubt then, for the weekly market, stretched up to the walls of the newly-erected Castle; but it no longer continued, as doubtless of old, in a direct course to the borough, the traveller must turn aside to the right by a road which the Constable of the Castle could flood when he willed. The English hated the Norman Castles, and they dislike the changing of old ways still; the descent by the Castle ditch must have been to many of them a bitter mark of their servitude.

The three hides of land which pertained to the churches would seem to imply a considerable area; but it is difficult to trace its subsequent history; the religious houses to which the city

churches were assigned do not seem to have held much land in the immediate neighbourhood, excepting the Priory of S. James, which we know was largely endowed with land by the founder from his own possessions. S. Philip's would seem to be the church of the manor outside the borough, as S. Peter's was the principal church within it. The church land was but poorly cultivated.

If the six oxen in demesne at Mangotsfield were the only cattle at work there, the place can have been a simple clearing in the forest; perhaps the provost was just breaking new ground there.

The most remarkable point with regard to this Hundred is the low hidation already noticed; the inclusion of the revenue from the borough in the ferm prevents any comparison of values, but there was a fair population.

BOTELAV HUNDRED.

Botelav is, I suspect, now represented by Castle Tump, in Dymock, the ancient name is preserved at Botloe's Green hard by.

Dymock.—Besides the Manor of Dimoch the parish also includes Ansfrid's Manor of Chitiford, now Ketford. Dimoch had been an estate of ancient demesne till the fifth year of the Conqueror's reign, when Earl William obtained it, and his son Roger also held it, but the jurors could not tell the Commissioners by what title; it reverted to the crown on the rebellion of Roger. The church belonged to the Abbey of Cormeilles, by grant, no doubt, of Earl William. The excessive amount of woodland must have lain outside the limits of the parish.

Bromesberrow.—Here was also an excess of woodland; the family of the Domesday owner has left its mark in the name Toney's farm.

Upleadon.—Ledene contained both Up-and High-Leadon, the latter is now in Rudford; it had been given to Gloucester Abbey by Walter de Lacy in 1080.

Newent.—This would seem to have been originally a manor of ancient demesne, for King Edward held it, and it never paid gheld. Earl William had founded the Abbey of Cormeilles, and

his son Roger gave this manor to the abbey for the good of his father's soul. Though the only mention of woodland in the Survey is a rent of xxx^{d} derived from it, Henry II. and Pope Alexander III. confirmed to the abbey the woods of Yarcledon and Tedeswood, Compton, Lind, Oakley, Melswick, Ongley, with the assarts that belonged to Newent; yet it is strange if these woods belonged to the abbey in 1086 that they are not registered in a Hundred, where several manors shewed a large excess of wood.

Durandus' hide was no doubt represented by land in Boulsdon, which was held under the Earl of Hereford by Richard Heyward, in 1373.

CARLSWALL belonged to Walter de Lacy in the reigh of Edw. I.

TIBBERTON.—The 1,320 acres of arable fairly represent the area of the parish, but no fewer than 4,320 acres of woodland pertained to the manor; where they lay can be only a matter of conjecture.

HUNTLEY.—Here was a little plot of 480 acres of arable, with 2,880 acres of wood; the parish contains 1,409 acres.

TAYNTON.—This was William Goizenboded's impoverished manor of Tetinton; while Little Taynton and Little Oakley represent William f. Norman's Manor of Tatinton. Norman's farm, and Norman's wood preserve the name of the Domesday owner. A virgate of land which lay in the forest pertained to this manor, its rent was twelve pence, and the whole of William f. Norman's manor was quit of gheld probably in return for some unexpressed service in relation to the forest.

KEMPLEY and OXENHALL were held by Walter de Lacy in the reign of Edward I. Pauntley and the other lands in this district which Ansfrid of Cormeilles held had been received by him from Walter de Laci when he married his niece. The Chapel of Pauntley belonged to the Abbey of Cormeilles.

RUDFORD did not then include Highleadon. Note the Welsh name of the tenant who T.R.E. had been owner.

The most striking feature is the enormous area of woodland attributed to some of the manors, which could not possibly have

lain within the limits of the present relative parishes, or even in the Hundred. The land values were very low, and the population was scanty.

WESBERIE HUNDRED.

Westbury-on-Severn.—In 1086 the manor was rated at thirty hides; but in the fifth year of the Conqueror's reign six hides in Chire, ten in Clifton, eight in Noent and Chingestone, and one in Ladeuent had been removed from the ferm. Yet although nearly half the taxable value of the manor had been removed the wretched tenants were still compelled to pay the full night's ferm at which the undiminished area had been rated; the Sheriff either had to get it from them, or to pay the deficiency out of his own pocket. The case illustrates the complaint in the Chronicle concerning the iniquities of the reeves; who were, however, only the instruments of a vicious system.

Unless the separated lands lay in Newent to the west of the Severn, and in Shirehampton and Clifton on the east, I do not know where they are to be sought; Ladeuent cannot now be identified.

The Sapina, or fir-wood, lay, perhaps, in some part of Dean forest, but wherever it was situated it pertained to the Manor of Westbury; its value would serve to eke out the payment of the crushing night's ferm, therefore it is especially mentioned.

Rodley.—There does not seem to be sufficient evidence to connect the Manor of Rodele with the Rodley in Newnham or that in Westbury, though doubtless it is represented by one of them.

Churcham.—No doubt the Manor of Hamme and Mortune is represented by the Parish of Churcham with its hamlets; the low hidage and value, and the sparse population, would mark it as containing much uncultivated land even if there were no mention of wood and of enclosures for the Abbot's hunting. Perhaps the 1440 acres of wood were in some way a source of profit, the total acreage of wood must have been much larger.

Longhope.—The Manor of Hope included Blaisdon. The acreage is deficient, partly, perhaps, from some arable having

fallen out of cultivation, certainly on account of the existence of unregistered woodland.

NEWNHAM.—The parish contains not only William f. Baderon's Manor of Newnham, but also his Manor of "Staure," or Stears, which was quit of gheld, and, probably, two virgates and a half which he had inherited from his uncle Wihanoc, but which the jurors declared really pertained to the Royal ferm of Wesberie.

William Goizenboded held half a hide and half a fishery somewhere in the Hundred, which he had given to his wife, the lady whom the Conqueror gave to a young man Richard with her lands; this estate also is said to have belonged to the Royal ferm.

BICANOFRE.—The modern equivalent of this manor is hard to find. English Bicknor, which naturally suggests itself, descended like William Goizenboded's Manor of Taynton, and may conceivably be the nameless manor mentioned in the previous paragraph, but hardly this one. In any case Bicanofre was a very small matter, rated at only two virgates, and containing only sixty registered acres.

The Manor of DENE included, I suspect, Micheldean, Littledean, and Abenhall, now computed to contain 1,941 acres, for which the 1,260 acres of arable registered in the Survey might in this forest Hundred be a fair equivalent; certainly it contained more than Micheldean and Littledean, and Ruardean is accounted for in the Herefordshire Survey.

Durandus held a nameless manor in this Hundred, which was rated at three hides, and in which were registered 600 acres of arable. Its modern equivalent is not obvious; Roger, son of Milo, Earl of Hereford, held Minsterworth, which is nowhere accounted for by name in the Survey, but I have followed Rudder in identifying the Abbey Manor of Hamme, in Tolangebrige Hundred with Minsterworth. Certainly the area of Minsterworth accords better with Hamme than with Durandus' manor.

BULLEY.—The area of the manor accords fairly well with that of the parish.

The hides were large, and the population, compared with the statute acreage, was scanty; that the land values were high

is only the result of the crushing weight of the impost of one night's ferm on the diminished area of the Manor of Wesberie. Most of the manors in this partially settled neighbourhood had declined in value.

LANGEBRIGE HUNDRED.

This little Hundred no doubt derived its name from a bridge, or series of bridges, extending from Gloucester to the forest shore of the Severn.

Lassington.—This was one of the S. Oswald's manors which were retained by the See of York.

Minsterworth.—I have followed Rudder in identifying "Hamme" with Minsterworth, with which the hidage agrees very well, and the registered acreage fairly; moreover the value of the manor had doubled since the Conquest, a condition usual with S.Peter's manors, not so with those held by Durandus. If, however, Durandus' nameless manor in Wesberie Hundred is to be identified with Minsterworth, then "Hamme" must be supposed to lie with "Hamme and Mortune," in Churcham and its hamlets. If "Hamme" is Minsterworth, then it must have passed into the possession of the family of Walter the Constable before 1154, the date of the death of Roger, son of Milo, who owned Minsterworth.

Preston, near Ledbury.—The excessive acreage of arable may, perhaps, be owing to land at a distance, now included in other parishes, being then considered to pertain to this manor.

Murcott lies in Minsterworth parish, but the manor passed through quite different hands.

The hide was of average size, but the population was comparatively large, and the value of the Hundred had been nearly doubled since the Confessor's time. Still the land values were very low. It was a rapidly improving district, with plenty of room for improvement still left.

BLITESLAV HUNDRED.

The ancient name of the Hundred is still preserved in Blidsloe farm.

Awre.—The church passed by exchange to the Priory of Lanthony in 1352, and was appropriated by that house. The

manor had rendered half a night's ferm in the Confessor's time, and though half a hide had been wasted, and the annual value was not more than £12, yet the Sheriff still paid the old ferm undiminished.

Alwi, the Sheriff, had put three members, "Peritone" or Purton, Etloe, and Blidsloe, out of the Royal ferm, but the jurors testified that they still by right pertained to it.

Purton lay in the fee of Earl William, that is in Lydney where it is now; and in dealing with "Nass" in Lydney the Commissioners note that it is claimed for the King's ferm. Possibly, however, this "Peritone" may represent the portion of of Purton which Fosbrooke states pertained to Awre.

Roger de Berchelai held Etloe in 1086; it next appears in 1283 as part of the possessions of Patrick de Chaworth.

William f. Baderon held Blidsloe, and folk of the same name held property in the neighbourhood, if not what is now known as Blidsloe farm, for many generations.

NASS, in Lydney.—Earl Harold had held Nest, then it had belonged to Earl William, and had, no doubt, reverted to the Conqueror on the rebellion of Earl Roger; it was not a manor of ancient demesne. Earl William had joined it to two other manors, Pontune and Pertaine; Pertaine is no doubt Purton, the modern equivalent of Pontune is uncertain.

William f. Norman's nameless estate cannot now be identified; but Walter Balistarius' manor of half a hide is, I have no doubt, now represented by Poulton Court, in Awre, which was held by members of the Willington family and their descendants, together with Walter's other Manor of Frampton Cotterell, from the reign of Edw. III. to that of Henry VII. The mill gives an additional mark of identification. Possibly the manor derives its name from Palli, the owner, T.R.E.

LINDENEE.—This composite manor was made up of four estates which, the Commissioners tell us, Earl William received (accepit) from their owners. Three hides came from the demesne of the Bishop of Hereford, six hides from the estates of the Monks

of Pershore, and three and a half from two thanes. This land would have lain to the west of the Lyd, and would have included, no doubt, not only the portion of Lydney near the church, but also Aylburton and Alvington, which were given to Lanthony Priory by Walter of Hereford, son of Milo f. Walter.

What Rudder relates concerning Aylburton and the Gournays, &c., really refers to Elberton. The 12½ hides of Lindenee would at the average rate of the Hundred imply an area of about 4,200 acres, yet only 1,560 acres are registered.

Though Lydney Church is not mentioned in the Survey it had been granted by Earl William to his Abbey of Lire; it passed into the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford in the time of Robert, Abbot of Lire, and Canon of Hereford, who died in 1272.

Alliston.—This place, though represented in the Survey by Aluredestone, in Ledenie Hundred, is now included in Lydney. There were two Manors of Aluredestone, one of which had been held T.R.E. by Bondi, the other by Ulnod, William de Ow was lord of both in 1086. Henry de Ferrers claimed the former because it had been held by Bondi, but the Commissioners (of whom Henry was one) note that it had belonged to Ralph de Limesi as antecessor of William, and they insert it among his manors. The Domesday Manors of Alurdestone would include Alliston, Soilwell and Hurst.

It would seem then that the Domesday Manors of Aure, Peritone, Eteslau, Bliteslau, and Walter Balistarius' nameless manor, containing thirteen hides and one virgate, should be assigned to the Parish of Awre, computed at 5,087 acres, giving an average of 384 acres to a hide; and that the Manors of Lindenee, Nass, and Aluredestone, rated at twenty-two hides and two virgates should be assigned to the 9,276 acres now reckoned to lie in Lydney and Alvington, giving a hide of 412 acres. The locality of William f. Norman's nameless manor is quite uncertain; and it is not easy to tell where the nine hides at Pontune and Pertaine lay, the latter name suggests the neighbourhood of Purton, the former seems to have no modern equivalent. Possibly we may conclude that they are partly in Lydney,

and partly in Awre, for nine hides introduced into the area of either parish would seriously alter the satisfactory relative areas of the hides shewn above. In considering the acreage of Lydney it must be remembered that it is by no means certain that the line of the Severn shore was to the west of Nass Cliff, the same as it is now; a large area of "New Grounds" has been added in recent times, at the date of the Survey the action of the river may have been different.

Under the head of "Terra Regis," in Herefordshire, it is said that Roger de Pistres, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, had diverted into his own shire two hides and a half at "Niware," which formerly pertained to Bremesese Hundred in Herefordshire. It is possible that this "Niware" may now be represented by Newerne, in Lydney, but I do not know that there is anything beyond the similarity of name to point to the relation.

The area of the hide is, as usual on the west of the Severn, large; but the values are all good, even apart from the half night's ferm paid from Awre. The population, however, was relatively small, and the Hundred seems to be one where much of the land had not yet been brought into cultivation.

LEDENEI HUNDRED.

LEDENEI, afterwards known as Ledeneia Parva, now as S. Briavel's; it was not in 1086 in the Forest of Dean, and it never has been there, though for a long period the Constable of S. Briavel's Castle was also Warden of the Forest. It would seem that this manor and Hiwoldestone had belonged to Earl William, for tithes here together with the advowson of Lydney were given by him to the Abbey of Lire; probably after the rebellion of Earl Roger these two manors were granted to Wihanoc of Monmouth, and passed to his nephew, William f. Baderon, the Domesday owner. Wihanoc, or one of his successors, bestowed an interest in S. Briavel's on the Abbey of S. Florent, in Saumur, of which Abbey the Priory of Monmouth, founded by Wihanoc, was a cell; it may be that both castle and church at S. Briavel's were founded by Wihanoc, as those of Monmouth certainly were.

It was an impoverished manor, only worth half its value in the Confessor's time, and less than one-tenth of the area of the present parish was under cultivation.

Hiwoldestone.—Mr. Ellis thinks that William f. Baderon had only recently come into possession of his uncle's property; if so, this manor had been thrown into the forest not long before the Survey, for it is recorded that William held (tenuit) it. Hewelsfield emerges at the end of the reign of Henry III. as a possession of John of Monmouth, a descendant of William f. Baderon. The three hides of Hiwoldestone are very fairly represented by the 1,189 acres of Hewelsfield.

Wigheiete.—The name survives in Wyegate on the boundary between S. Briavel's and Newland, but the area of the manor seems to have been merged in the forest, and no trace of its existence is to be found in later times. Newland was a fresh creation.

Probably these two manors were thrown into the forest for purposes of defence against the Welsh, their area would have formed quite an insignificant addition for purposes of the chase. After their afforestation the whole frontier of the shire from Brockwear round to Ruerdean would have been forest land guarded by the castle at Monmouth, except the high ground at S. Briavel's, which was very likely, even then, crowned by a fortress. Tidenham was protected by Chepstow Castle, which commanded the road from Gwent. I believe that the portion of Wales entered as an appendix to the Survey for our shire is the district now known as Netherwent, which lies between Wentwood and the sea, and which would have been bounded on the north-west by a line drawn from Tintern to Caerleon. A similar appendix to Herefordshire includes Archenfeld, the district between the Wye and the Monnow. Thus the only point at which the hostile Welsh territory actually touched Gloucestershire in 1086 would have been along the course of the Wye between Brockwear and Monmouth, exactly the point at which the Conqueror brought his forest down to the water's edge. An opening in the wood at S. Briavel's, guarded by a fortress, would make an excellent point from which to organise expeditions

into Wales. S. Briavel's Castle was certainly in existence in 1131.

RUERDEAN is entered under the King's land in Herefordshire as Ruedene; it had been held T.R.E. by Grim, Grimchetel held it in 1086. It was rated at one hide, and there were there a bordar and an oxherd with one team. Ruerdean has been in Gloucestershire for civil purposes, at least since the reign of Henry III., but it was a Chapelry of Walford, in Herefordshire, till the present century.

STAUNTON, and NEWLAND with its tithings, are clearances in in the forest made subsequently to the Survey; and very probably the same remark would apply to English Bicknor.

The Alliston manors were fairly well cultivated, but the Manor of Ledenei was only worth half its value in the Confessor's time, and the rest of the Hundred had been thrown into the forest.

TVIFERDE HUNDRED

The name of the Hundred survives in Wyeford pond, on the ancient road from Gloucester to Caerwent.

WOOLASTONE.—There is nothing to shew that this manor, which had belonged to Brictric f. Algar, had ever passed to Queen Matilda or Ralph de Limesi; the registered acreage represents but a small portion of the present parish.

MADGET.—Though this place is locally surrounded by Tidenham, it is still part of the Parish of Woolastone; it had belonged, like Woolastone, to Brictric, but in the Survey it is entered under the King's lands, though the Conqueror retained nothing but two fisheries. It was rated at three hides, of these two were held by William de Ow, half a hide belonged to Roger de Laci, and is duly entered with his lands, and half a hide belonged to the Abbot of Malmesbury, this is nowhere entered by name, but it may represent the excess of area which appears under the name of Littleton-on-Severn. The Abbot and Roger each possessed a fishery, both, however, were claimed by William de Ow.

These Madget fisheries, lay, I suspect, at Brockwear; which hamlet seems to be portioned out among the parishes near,

probably because it was the seat of the fisheries pertaining to the different manors.

TIDENHAM.—The two little manors belonging to William de Ow, and Roger de Laci, entered under this name, perhaps represent Lancaut, which, as we have seen, was, in King Edwy's time, a part of Tidenham; for Lancaut is still reckoned to be a Chapelry of Woolaston. Earl William Fitzosbern had given to Walter de Laci, father of Roger, the land of one villein, and William de Ow had, no doubt, inherited the land of one villein which the same Earl had given to Ralph de Limesi.

The enormous area of the hide, the small population, and the poor value for each statute acre, shew clearly that the area included in the manors had been only slightly brought under cultivation; on the other hand the good values of the hide, ploughland, and registered acre, testify to careful attention to the land which had been cleared. The value was just what it had been in the Confessor's time.

TEDENEHAM HUNDRED.

TIDENHAM.—An account of this manor in King Edwy's time has already been given on pp. 37-39. No doubt this was the place called "Dymedham," which was burned by the Welsh King Griffin and a band of Irish pirates in 1049. (Norman Conquest, II., 613). It had, however, quite recovered its prosperity by the date of the Survey, for the whole area of the manor is registered, and the values are satisfactory. As there were no serfs or teams in demesne, it is not improbable that it was let at a fixed rent to the sixty villeins and bordars who were resident on the manor. The fisheries were, as we have seen, a great source of wealth. The wood registered would represent Tidenham Chase.

WALES.

After the account of the City of Gloucester, and before that of the borough of Winchcombe, the record describes a tract of land lying between the Wye and the Usk; the following table contains an account of the owners and their possessions.

PLACE.	HOLDER.	VILLÆ	CARUCATÆ	CARUCÆ	£ s. d.
Estrighoiel	Rex				12 0 0
Carleion	,, ...			1	7 10 0
Lamecare ...					
Poteschuiet ...				14	5 0 0
Dinan					
	Waswic prop. ...	13			
	Elmui	14			
	Bleius	13			9 10 4
	Idhel	14			
		4			
	Walter Balist. ...				
	Berdic joculator...	3		5	
	Morinus	1			
	Chenesis	1			
	Waswic fil.	1		6	
	Sessibert	1			
	Abraham Pr. ...	2			
	Rex	1			
S. Michael			1		
S. Dewin			1		
Caruen	1 Beluard		½		
					40 12 8
	Walter Balist. ...		2	3	1 0 0
	Girard		2	2	1 0 0
	Ovus prop.		2	4	1 0 0
	Dagobert de R. ...		1		
Caroen	Gozelin Brito ...		5	2	1 0 0
	Eps. Constant. de R.		5	5	2 0 0
Strigoielg	Roger de Berchelai		2	1	1 0 0
Caldecote	Durandus Vic. ...			15	6 0 0
Strigoielg	William de Ow ...				9 0 0
Wales	,, ,, ...				3 10 0
,, ...	,, ,, ...		32	24	12 10 0
Strigoielg	Roger de Laci ...				1 16 0
Inter Huscham et Waiam	Turstin f. Rolf ...			17	9 0 0
Ultra Huscham ...	,, ,, ...		6	4	2 14 6
	Alured Hispaniæ		2	2	
Wales	,, ,, ...	7			0 10 0

It is related that Earl William built the castle at Estrighoiel, but in his time the only payment was 40s., the tolls on ships passing up to the forest. In the time of his son Earl Roger the vill paid £16, of which Ralph de Limesi had half; in 1086 the King received £12. Ralph's moiety had, no doubt, descended to William de Ow, and is represented by the sum of £9, which he claimed as a customary payment from Strigoielg; with regard to

which, however, it is noted that Girard and the other tenants said that he ought not by right to have more than £5 of the £10 of the customary payment of Strigoielg, if his share were properly valued.

The four groups of vills, each under its provost, would seem to be a relic of the land system of South Wales; and as the names of the two last mentioned provosts are undoubtedly Welsh, it is possible that the district had been acquired so recently that the same officers had borne rule under the old and new order of things.

The early Welsh land system is described in Mr. Seebohm's "English Village Community," pp. 181-213. It would appear that in South Wales 12 tyddyns, or homesteads, were grouped into one trev for the purpose of paying the "Gwestva," or food-rent, whose money value was one pound of silver; and again into groups of thirteen called "maenols," each under a "maer," the "propositus" of the Survey, for the purpose of civil jurisdiction. Mr. Seebohm, relying on a Latin translation of the Welsh laws made early in the 13th century, takes the trev to be the equivalent of the "villa" of the Survey, but it would certainly seem that the word "villa" is used at least in the Gloucestershire record for the tyddyn, or homestead; to each tyddyn were appendant 100 acres in the arable, pasture, and waste. But the Welsh were a pastoral rather than an agricultural people, and their food-rent was paid in cattle and honey, the latter being a characteristic Welsh tribute. The value of the elements of the ferm may, perhaps, be thus apportioned :—

	£	s.	d.
47 Sextaries of honey at 3¼d.	0	12	8
40 Pigs at 8d.	1	6	8
41 Cows at 3s.	6	3	0
For the Hawks	1	8	0
	£9	10	4

The only uncertain elements are the value of the cows and honey, for the payment for the hawks is distinctly stated, and it is said lower down that 66 pigs which went out to pannage were worth 44s. The sextary was a measure of variable capacity.

It is noted that there were under these Provosts 4 vills which had been wasted by King Caradoc, no doubt on the occasion when he had destroyed Harold's hunting seat at Portskewet in August, 1065.

The land of Walter Balistarius was waste, but he received from it a sextary of honey, and a pig.

With regard to the lands of Morinus and his companions, it is said,—"Hos misit W. Comes ad consuetudinem Grifin regis; licentia regis W." There was no King Griffin in the time of Earl William, but "Griffin filius Mariadoc" appears in the Survey of Herefordshire, and it is also said—"Rex W. condonavit geldum Regi Mariadoc et postea filio ejus" Mr. Freeman supposes (Norman Conquest IV., 675n) that this Mariadoc was Meredydd, son of Bleddyn, King of North Wales; in this way the attribution of the Royal title to Meredydd and his son would be explained, though it does not appear that either of them was a reigning Sovereign. Meredydd evidently enjoyed the confidence of the Conqueror and of Earl William, it is likely enough, therefore, that these lands had been granted to him, though the Commissioners note only the tenure of his son. Mr. Freeman thinks that Meredydd was living in 1086, but that having given some offence his lands were in the possession of his son. At any rate the King received nothing from these estates.

Then follow certain church estates; from one vill, by grant of the King for the good of his soul, 2 pigs, 100 loaves and an undetermined quantity of beer, are rendered to the Church at the Feast of S. Martin; at S. Michael was 1 carucate, and at S. Dewin was another carucate, which rendered no service except to the saints. The places mentioned are probably Lanmartin, Lanfihangel by Rogiett, and Landavad, and the land in the last two places would be glebe.

The Royal estate had diminised in value; Durandus the Sheriff had let it to William de Ow for £55, in 1086 it was worth only £40 12s. 8d.

It will be noticed that there is no mention of carucates on the King's land, there the old condition of things remained; it was

only on the land which had been portioned out among his subjects, or on glebe land (possibly granted by him) on his demesne, that the new system is found.

The Church on Durandus' estate of Caldicot was afterwards a possession of Lanthony Priory, as the castle was a seat of the de Bohuns.

A passage concerning the grant to Ralph de Limesi deserves to be quoted at length—"In eodem feudo (Strigoielg) dedit Willielmus Comes Radulpho de Limesi 50 carucatas terræ, sic fit in Normania.—Hoc testantur Hugo et alii liberatores quod ita Radulpho concessit. "In the same fee of Strigoielg Earl William granted to Ralph de Limesi 50 carucates of land 'according to that estimate of the carucate which prevails in Normandy,' (so Mr. Eyton explains the passage). Hugh and the other delegates testify that he did make such a grant to Ralph."

Here we seem to have an original grant of the conquered territory to one of those who assisted in the Conquest; Norman, in his grant to Norman, using neither the English term "hide," for the land had never been hidated after the English fashion, nor yet following the Welsh arrangements, which, as we have seen, remained unaltered on the King's land, but portioning out the district afresh according to the system which was most familiar to the Norman Conquerors. William de Ow, however, the successor of Ralph, complained that he did not possess more than 32 carucates of that land.

If the word "liberatores" is rightly rendered "delegates," the entry is of interest as containing the name of one of those who were actually engaged in the work of the Survey: and it is of no less interest if we translate it "deliverers," and refer it to those Normans who were engaged in the work, in which they have found many imitators since, of delivering a native race into bondage to a foreign people stronger than themselves.

"Roger de Laci tenet in feudo de Strigoielg tantum terræ hospitatæ cum uno molino quod valet xxxvi solidis." Ducange explains hospitatus thus,—"servitutes mansioni addictas quæ ab hospite ratione domicilii sui quotannis domino prastantur." When

the Burgundians crossed into Roman Gaul in the beginning of the 5th century the Romans not only permitted them to settle within the limits of the empire, but caused the inhabitants of the district to yield up to them one half of their houses, two-thirds of the cultivated land, and one-third of their slaves; the natives were called by the Burgundian settlers "hospites," because they were received by them as their hosts. No doubt Roger's land was settled on some such principle as this.

Turstin fitz Rolf had borne the Conqueror's banner at Senlac, it is interesting to note that he was the only invader who had penetrated beyond the Usk.

Alured's 7 vills had pertained to the demesne of Earl William and his son; they still paid a food rent of six measures of honey, and 6 pigs, as well as 10s. in money.

The modern names of the places mentioned in the record would seem to be these :—

Strigoielg - - -	Chepstow.
Carleion - - -	Caerleon.
Lamecare - - -	Lanvair Discoed.
Poteschuiet - - -	Portskewet.
Dinan - - -	Dinham.
S. Dewin - - -	Landavad.
S. Michael - - -	Lanfihangel by Roggiett.
Caruen - - -	Caerwent.
Caldecote - - -	Caldicot.

Thus, with the exception of Caerleon, all the places named lie between the Wye and the Usk, and between Wentwood and the Severn. Ecclesiastical arrangements are often an useful guide in tracing early secular history, and it is a very remarkable thing that the Deanery of Netherwent, or Chepstow, contains exactly the district marked out by these natural boundaries with Caerleon and three other parishes to the west of the Usk, Lanthewyvach, Lanvrechfa, and Lanhennock, which may be either appendages of the King's estate of Caerleon, or of Turstin fitz Rolf's 6 carucates beyond the Usk. Probably, however, Caldicot Level had not yet been brought under cultivation, at any rate there are no Celtic

names in the district; Goldcliff Priory was, however, founded in 1113.

With regard to the date at which this portion of Welsh territory passed into the possession of the King of the English, and the manner of its acquisition, the record seems to imply that its acquisition had been both recent and peaceful.

The district had never been hidated, the Welsh land-system still remained unaltered on the King's land, and the partition of, at any rate, a portion of the rest had taken place under a man who had died only 15 years before the date of the Survey. Again there are but slight traces of the ravages of war, the harrassing of the only waste land recorded is distinctly mentioned, the value of the land was apparently good, and, in some cases, the values of the mills were high, while, at any rate, in the case of Roger de Laci's land, we seem to see the natives and the invaders dwelling peacefully side by side.

The historical notices of the district about the time of the Conquest are these.—In July, 1049, some pirates acting in concert with Gruffydd, King of South Wales, after ravaging the coasts of the Bristol Channel, crossed the Wye and burned Dymedham (no doubt Tidenham, which is called Dyddenham in King Edwy's charter to Bath Abbey), they then repulsed a force which Bishop Ealdred brought against them, and disappeared. This would seem to shew that at that time the Wye was the dividing line between England and Wales.

In May, 1063, Harold invaded Wales with a fleet from Bristol, while Tostig marched in from the north; as a result of the campaign the Welsh King, Gruffydd, was slain by his own people, and his realm was given to his kinsmen Bleddyn and Rhiwallon to hold it as under-kings of the Confessor. In the summer of 1065 Harold proceeded to assert the sovereignty of the English King by building a hunting seat at Portskewet, which lay conveniently near to Wentwood, on the road from Gloucester; but on S. Bartholomew's day, Caradoc, son of Gruffydd, King of South Wales, slew the builders, destroyed their work, and carried off the materials that had been collected. The English King would

appear to have acquired a right, though a precarious one, to the territory.

But the Survey seems to represent Earl William Fitzosbern as the man by whom the possession of the district was assured. He it was who founded the castle at Chepstow, and it was from his hand that Ralph de Limesi received the lordly grant of 50 carucates of land "sic fit in Normannia," as the record states with, perhaps, a touch of pride. Both Earl William and Caradoc son of Gruffydd were enemies of Harold, and we find them acting in alliance against Meredydd, King of South Wales, whom they defeated and slew on the banks of the Rumney in 1070; Caradoc evidently did not interfere with the Earl's tenure of Netherwent. We may conclude then that the district was brought under the power of the English crown by Harold in 1063, and that the English dominion was peacefully assured by Earl William, probably in the last year of his sojourn in England. From March to December, 1067, with Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, he was one of the Conqueror's vicegerents during his absence in Normandy, and to him was committed the special charge of the North of England; in January, 1069, he was at York, and he remained there till after Easter, though he had left before August; while, as we have seen, he was engaged in war with the South Welsh in 1070. At Christmas, 1070, he left England never to return. The small rent received by him from the vill of Chepstow, compared with the much larger one received during the short tenure of his son, would seem to shew that his settlement was very recent at the time of his death, and the grants to him of Dymock and Newent are distinctly placed by the record in the fourth year of the Conqueror's reign. Mr. Freeman states (Vol. IV., 72, n 2) "that from the language of Orderic (521 D) one might suppose that he did not receive the Earldom till 1070;" at any rate it seems to be in that year that he was most closely connected with this part of the country.

THE "QUARTER" OF WINCHCOMBE.

The record of the estates of the Church of Evesham closes with this entry—"In ferdingo de Wicelcombe habuit S. Maria

de Evesham LVI hidas. T.R.E." A similar entry at the end of the manors of the Abbey of Winchcombe running thus,—"T.R.E. defendebat se hæc ecclesia in Glowecestrescyre pro LX hidis." The "quarter" of Winchcombe then would seem to be of the same nature with the shire of Gloucester, *i.e.* a territorial area. It will be noticed that the Evesham manors lay in two groups, one including Maugersbury, Adlestrop, Bourton-on-the-Water, Broadwell, and Upper Swell, near Stow-on-the-Wold, the other comprising Willersey, Weston-on-Avon, Larkstoke, and Hidcote, to the north of Campden.

The word "ferdingus," with its diminutive "ferendellus," is of frequent occurrence in the Survey,*—and always in the sense of a quarter of a something; often, in our sense, the fourth of a penny, but at Dolvertune, in Somerset, and Sudtone, in Sussex, it is the quarter of a hide, at Cantortone and Heldelie, in Hants, and Berkeham, in Sussex, it means one quarter of a virgate, at Epsstone, Notts, one quarter of a bovate.

The lowest in rank of the Gothic law courts was the fierding court, so called because there were four of them in every superior district or hundred.

The fourthings of Norway and Iceland were territorial districts, the "quarters" of some larger area. In Norway they were quarters of the "fylke," which answer to the "folks" of our Norfolk and Suffolk. In Iceland the farthings correspond more nearly to our parishes, each having its farthing kirk or parish church, its farthing thing or parish vestry, and its farthing doom or court leet.

The last three paragraphs from the *—onwards is a summary of a reply by Canon Isaac Taylor in "Notes and Queries," of May 28th, 1887; but it is to be noted that Mr. Eyton takes the "ferdingus" at Dolvertune to be the fourth of a virgate, and he says that there are instances in the northern shires where the virgate itself is called a ferndel, as being one fourth of the hide or carucate. The four quarters of the town of Huntingdon are called in the Survey ferlings.

We may take it then that the fourthing, or quarter of Winchcombe was a district attached to that town, and called by its name. Camden (Britannia, Gough, I., p. 263) writes concerning Winchcombe,—"The adjacent territory was once reckoned a county or Sheriffdom of itself, for I find in an old MS. belonging to the Church of Worcester—'Edric surnamed Streon or the Acquirer, who first under King Ethelred, and afterwards for some time under Cnut or Canute, governed the realm of England, and ruled like a petty prince, united the Sheriffdom of Winchcombe then distinct to the County of Gloucester.'"

Mr. W. de Gray Birch (Cartularium Saxonicum, Vol. I., 429) gives an agreement between Denebert, Bishop of Worcester, and Wulfheard, Bishop of Hereford, concerning disputed rights at Cheltenham and Beckford, dated October 12th, 803, and headed "Into Wincelcumbescire;" the heading is taken from Heming's Chartulary, Vol. I., p. 50. It will be noticed that the agreement was made at a council at Cloveshoe, at which King Kenulf was present, and Winchcombe was a favourite place of his, he founded the abbey there eight years later; this may account for the prominence given to Winchcombe, but, at any rate, the heading shews there really was a district known as Winchcombeshire. Edric Streon, who had been the evil genius of Ethelred the Unready and of Edmund Ironside, was appointed by Cnut to his old Earldom of Mercia early in 1017, but was executed at the Christmas Gemot (perhaps held then as afterwards at Gloucester) of the same year. As he had been made Earldorman of the Mercians in 1007, it would seem that the separate jurisdiction of Winchcombe was suppressed at some date between 1007 and 1017. Gheld was not exacted by the Confessor after 1051.

Probably, therefore, the farthing, or quarter, of Winchcombe mentioned in the Survey was the old shire attached to that town, whose separate existence had indeed ceased 70 or 80 years before, but whose memory was kept alive in the accounts of Evesham Abbey, where the manors near Stow and Campden stood for payment of gheld under the name of the shire where they had been when it was first imposed, and not under the name of the shire in which they lay in 1087.

It is impossible to state the exact limits of Winchcombeshire; perhaps a statement that it included the present Hundreds of Kiftsgate, Slaughter, Cheltenham, Cleeve, and Tibaldstone, would not be very incorrect. If we suppose that the districts of the Seven Hundreds of Cirencester, and of Berchelai-hernesse, also represent ancient independent jurisdictions, and assume that the neighbourhood of Gloucester was dependent on that city, perhaps we may form a fair idea of the elements of which the existing shire was made up, though the history of the making of Gloucestershire yet remains to be written. It may be also that the south of the shire was originally dependent on Bath, which borough did not cease to be Mercian till after the accession of King Alfred.

SCHEDULE OF LAY-OWNERS.

	H.	V.	Ac.	VALUE. T. R. E. £	s.	d.	T. R. W. £	s.	d.
Comes Rogerius	5			8			3		
Comes Hugo	31	2		63			49	10	
Comes Moretoniensis	2			4			2		
Gislebertus Eps Lisiacensis ...	12			22			9	10	
Willielmus de Ow	40	2	11	46	15		38	5	
Wills filius Baderon	33		6	45	17		26	2	
Wills Camerarius	8			9			7		
Wills Goizenboded	59	3		72	6		35	15	
Wills filius Widon	10			12			8		
Wills Froisselew	3	2		4	10		4	13	
Wills filius Norman	5	2		4	2		5	15	
Wills Lenric	25		6	25			14	10	
Rogerius de Laci	71	2		111	14		118	14	
Rogerius de Belmont	10			8			5		
Rogerius de Ivri	40	2		58			73	10	
Rogerius de Berchelai	18	1	4	15			16		
Radulfus frater ejus	5	2		6			6		
Radulfus Pagenel	4	2		10			5		
Radulfus de Todeni	41			40			30		
Robertus de Todeni	33			38			33		
Robertus Dispensator	10			12			16		
Robertus de Oilgi	20	2	6	19			16		
Ricardus Legatus	8			12			15		
Osbernus Gifard	18			24	10		25	10	
Goisfridus Orleteile	2	1		2			2		
Gislebertus filius Turold	23	3		35	10		31	5	
Durandus Vicecomes	39	2	6	38			32		
Drogo filius Ponz	20			13			15		
Walterius filius Ponz	10			12			15		
Walterius filius Rogerii	22	1		24			20		
Walterius Diaconus	4	2		3			3		
Walterius Balistarius	10	2		13	19		6	9	
Henricus de Ferieres	15			20			20		
Ernulfus de Hesding	46	2		71			111	6	8
Heraldus filius Radulfi	20			40			40		
Hugo de Grentemaism.	24	3		23			17	10	
Hugo Lasne	23			23			19		
Milo Crispin	3	3		11			10	10	
Urso de Abetot	1			2				10	
Hascolt Musard	33			37	10		35	10	
Turstinus filius Rolf	19			29	10		25	0	
Ausfridus de Cormeliis	46	3	6	55	4		52	4	
Humfridus Camerarius	15	3		36	17		25	17	
Humfridus de Medehalle	2			4			1	1	
Humfridus Coquus	1				15			15	
Sigar de Cioches	25			22			21		
Maci de Mauritanie	21			31			16	14	
Gozelinus Brito	3			4			2		
Rogerius filius Radulfi	4	1		5	1	8	3	12	
Uxor Geri	4			2			1		
Balduinus		3			10			10	
Elsi & alii taini Regis	54	3	6	55			46	15	
	1014	2	3	1286		8	1040	2	8

It would seem then that the shire was portioned out among the King, and ecclesiastical and lay-owners, in the proportions shown by the following table :—

	H.	V.	Ac.	VALUE. T. R. E. £	s.	d.	T. R. W. £	s.	d.
The King (p. 119)...	645	2	2				1269	16	8
Ecclesiastical owners (p. 93) ...	935	2	8	664	9	5	731	2	6
Lay owners	1014	2	3	1286		8	1040	2	8
	2595	3	1				3041	1	10

It will be seen in the sequel that these figures shew about 15 hides less, and £18 14s. more than the sum of the amounts shewn in the tables of Hundreds ; a discrepancy which amounts to about ·54 per cent. on the total hidage, and to about ·62 per cent. on the value. Considering the mass of figures to be dealt with, this is, perhaps, a very fair approach to exactness.

Supposing the whole Domesday territory of Gloucestershire were divided into 260 parts, then there would have belonged to the King, under different titles, about 64 such parts ; various churches would have held about 94 such parts, the richest ecclesiastics being the Bishop of Worcester with 23 parts, and the Archbishop of York with 12 parts, this, however, was stolen from his brethren, the Abbot of Gloucester had retained about 10 parts, and next to him came the Abbot of Winchcombe with 7 such parts, and the Abbots of S. Denys, Westminster, and Evesham, with about 6 parts each.

Various lay-owners would have held together about 102 such parts, but the individual shares were smaller than those of the churchmen. Roger de Laci held 7 parts, and William Goizenboded about 6 parts, while William de Ow, Roger de Ivri, Ralph de Todeni, Durandus the Sheriff, Ernulf de Hesding, and Ansfrid de Cormeliis held about 4 parts each.

Reduced to the same proportion in Somerset the King held 56 parts, various churchmen 80 parts, and laymen 124 parts, of the property of the shire ; the Abbot of Glastonbury, the wealthiest churchman, held 33 parts, and the Bishop of Coutances held in

his own right 27 parts. While in Dorset the King held about 35 parts, churchmen about 100 parts, and laymen about 125 parts; the Bishop of Salisbury held 25 parts, and the Earl of Mortain, brother of the Conqueror, held 19 parts.

It would thus appear that the King held about one-fifth, and the church more than one-third of the hidage in these three counties; but if regard be had to the income received the King's share was considerably larger. This will appear from the following table which gives the Royal revenue and the Domesday valuation for each shire, and also its gross rental in 1886.

	REVENUE, 1086. ROYAL.			TOTAL.			GROSS RENTAL, 1886.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Dorset...	1100	2	10	3359	12	9	1,131,529
Somerset	1141	13	5	4164		3	3,328,651
Gloucester	1269	16	8	3022	7	10	3,291,843
	3511	12	11	10546	0	10	7,752,023

If then we take the gross rental as the nearest equivalent of the Domesday valuation it would seem that the Conqueror drew from these three counties a sum comparable to about £2,580,000 at the present day; but of this not more than four-sevenths arose from the old estates of the crown, the remainder came from lands which had passed by a variety of causes into the King's hands. Especially in Gloucestershire he had profited very largely by the escheat of the estates of Brictric and Earl Roger, and in Somerset and Dorset by the acquisition of the estates of Earl Harold. But after making all allowances the Royal revenue bore a very large proportion to the valuation of the shires, and we cannot wonder at the strength of the feeling in those early days that the King ought to live of his own, and at the impatience with which direct taxation was regarded. The Conqueror's great estates were, however scattered by his sons and grandson, and Henry II. succeeded to an impoverished inheritance.

DOMESDAY VALUES.

The gross rental, as given above, is that stated in "Whitaker's Almanack" for 1888 to be the amount settled by the assessment committees in 1886; and the following table gives the average

value of a hide, and of each acre registered in Domesday, as well as that of a statute acre in 1086 and 1886, in each of the three shires mentioned :—

	Domesday Acre.		1886.	
	Hide.	Registered.	Statute.	Statute Acre.
	£ s. d.	d.	d.	£ s. d.
Dorset . .	1 5 4	1·30	1·27	1 15 9
Somerset . .	1 3 10	1·15	·96	3 3 5
Gloucester .	1 3 2	1·29	·96	4 4

It must be remembered that the mineral wealth of the Forest of Dean and Kingswood has been developed in Gloucestershire, and that of the Radstock district in Somerset, since the Conquest, and that the great growth of Bristol has added relatively very much to the value of the Gloucestershire acres. It must also be borne in mind that the Domesday figures take no account of the money value of the services rendered by the tenants ; this, however, would not affect the relative value of the shires as compared with each other.

Dorset was evidently the most fully developed shire of the three ; its acres were worth one fifth more than those of the other two shires, and the average value of the hide was higher. That the value of each registered acre was higher in Gloucestershire than in Somerset may only be a consequence of the fact that much wood and pasture which would have been registered in Somerset was omitted from the Gloucestershire record.

It will be seen that in Dorset, whose condition is less altered than that of the other two districts, as there are no manufactures and no large towns, the money value of the acre has increased more than 330 fold. But as has been pointed out the services of the Domesday tenants represented a real, though unexpressed, money value ; so that the actual increase in relative value is not so great as these figures would seem to shew. It is impossible to state the exact amount of the increase, because it is impossible to estimate precisely the money worth of the services due to the lord by his tenants.

POPULATION.

The record for Gloucestershire registers 102 tenants in chief, under 78 heads, 166 under-tenants, and 8,235 villeins, bordars,

serfs, &c.; but as we have seen (p. 73) the enumeration of the latter classes was not exhaustive. Of the tenants in chief, perhaps 40 were resident in the shire, and the list of sub-tenants obviously contains many repetitions of the same names; perhaps if we take three-fourths of the total as representing the number of individual holders the estimate would be a fair one. But the record takes no account of the population of the boroughs; we have seen, however, that there is fair reason for estimating the population of Gloucester at about 2,800, Bristol was evidently a flourishing borough, judging from the production of its mint it would have been little inferior in importance to Gloucester, and Winchcombe was also a centre of population. If we assume that Bristol and Winchcombe together contained a population equal to that of Gloucester the estimate may not be a very faulty one.

We obtain then this approximation to the population of the shire eight centuries ago :—

Tenants in chief	40×5	$= 200$
Under-tenants	123×5	615
Villeins, &c.	8235×5	41,175
Burgesses		5,600
		47,590

But there must have been many more than 50 priests in the shire; moreover on the King's lands and on the estates of the non-resident owners there must have been many officials whose existence is not recorded because they held neither burgages nor lands; and the record also itself intimates in several places the existence of tenants whose holdings it does not register. These unregistered classes outside the boroughs Mr. Eyton supposes to have numbered about 488 families in Dorset, and about 630 families in Somerset; if we suppose them to have included 480 families in our shire, we should have a total population in Gloucestershire of about 50,000 souls. Mr. Eyton's figures would give a population in Dorset of about 45,000, and in Somerset of about 71,500; results which would agree fairly well with the estimate of 50,000 for our shire, for Domesday Somerset was about half as large again as Domesday Gloucestershire, and though the area of

Dorset was considerably smaller than that of our shire it was better cultivated, and would support a larger relative population; these figures would give about 12 statute acres to each person in Dorset, about 14·7 in Somerset, and about 15 in Gloucestershire; an agreement in proportion which would seem to shew that they cannot be very far wrong, and which also accords well with the value of the hide, and of the statute acre, in the three shires.

AGRICULTURE.

The following table shews the acreage under each kind of crop, in Gloucestershire in 1878.

	ACRES.	ACRES.
Permanent Pasture	——	307,026
Corn and Cereals	172,515	
Roots, Artificial Grasses, Cabbage and Rape ...	62,679	
Clover and Grasses	94,279	
Bare Fallow	12,263	
		341,736
Orchards	12,290	
Market Gardens	1,086	
Nursery Grounds	216	
Hops	32	
		13,624
Woods and Plantations		41,295
		703,681

In 1874 the total acreage of rated lands was 733,640 acres, and of common and waste lands 7,429 acres, out of a total area of 804,977 acres, as against 749,818 acres in the Domesday shire. The Survey accounts eight centuries ago for 551,564 acres, thus :—

Arable - - - - -	469,035 acres
Meadow - - - - -	1,769 ,,
Wood - - - - -	80,760 ,,
	551,564 ,,

But this is not nearly the whole area which would have been measured in some other shires; as we have seen our record takes no account of pasture, though in Dorset 206,494 acres were registered under this head, and in Somerset there were 49,379 such acres on the King's lands alone. It is true that we have no such

bare treeless tracts as the chalk downs in Dorset, or the Mendips in Somerset, but it cannot be doubted that much of the Cotswold country would have been registered by the Commissioners of the South Western shires as pasture. The Staffordshire Commissioners also ignored the pasture-land. Moreover large tracts of wood, at any rate on Manors of ancient Demesne were designedly omitted in Gloucestershire ; and the registered woodland, so far as it possessed any money worth at all, was only valuable on account of the grass in the spring, and the pannage in the autumn, which were available for the maintainance of the flocks and herds.

Of course the most striking point in the Domesday figures is the enormous extent of arable ; but all this was not under crops at the same time. Manors were cultivated either on the two-field or the three-field system. In the former case, half the land lay fallow each year, and the cattle of the community grazed over it, in the latter case, one-third only was fallow, one-third was for winter tillage, and the remaining third for spring tillage.

At the present day of course the land which is not under grain does not commonly lie fallow, but is planted with root crops or grasses ; but eight centuries ago, such alternative crops were unknown, and the land was either under grain or keeping Sabbath, and while it was fallow it afforded a certain amount of rough pasturage for cattle.

Again, on a Domesday Manor there was no such thing as breeding stock for profit ; the oxen drew the plough or hauled the wains, the cows and sheep gave milk and wool, but only enough were kept for the needs of the Manor, and they were much too valuable to be used as a common article of food. Thus except near the streams there was no such thing as permanent pasture ; and much of what is now the best pasture in the shire would eight centuries ago have been under the plough, as the ridges and furrows testify to this day. Land was then valued chiefly for its capacity under tillage, and the best land would soonest be brought under the plough.

Thus the 469,000 acres of arable which the Survey registers must be compared not only with the 172,000 acres which in 1878

were under grain, but also with the 169,000 acres which were fallow, or under grasses or roots, this latter area representing the fallow of the Domesday plough-lands ; and a certain amount of the permanent pasture would likewise have to be brought into the computation in order to make the comparison quite a fair one. The 13,600 acres assigned to Orchards, Market Gardens, &c., represent forms of cultivation which had not been developed to any appreciable extent at the date of the Survey, though of course the curtilages adjoining the houses of the tenants would to a great extent consist of this kind of ground.

FOOD SUPPLY OF THE POPULATION.

Mr. Thorold Rogers states *(Work and Wages, p. 119)* that "there were generally as many people existing in this country as there have been on an average, quarters of wheat to feed them with ;" and writing of the 13th and 14th centuries he estimates that an acre of average land produced about a quarter of wheat. This, however, would seem to be an over-estimate of its productiveness, for *(p. 215)* he relates that Walter de Henley writing before the middle of the 13th century, says that 4/- per quarter for wheat was an unremunerative price unless the crops exceeded six bushels per acre. As the average price for the 280 years 1261—1540 is 5s. $11\frac{1}{4}$d., the rate varying in ordinary years from 4s. 6d.—6s. 6d., we may probably take it that six bushels was a yield decidedly better than the average, and that perhaps about five bushels to an acre would have been a fair ordinary crop.

We have seen that land was cultivated either on the two-field or the three-field system ; in the former case, half the arable was under grain each year, in the latter, two-thirds was productive, the remainder being in each case fallow. There is nothing to shew which system was the more usual in Gloucestershire, if we suppose them to have been equally distributed, then about 273,583 of the 469,035 arable acres would have been under grain each year. Of course, however, all would not have been under wheat, but Mr. Rogers shews *(p. 59)* that early in the 14th century about one-third of certain estates belonging to Merton College, (which he treats as typical ones) were under wheat each year ; if now we

apply this proportion to our Domesday acreage, we shall have about 91,200 acres under wheat, which with a yield of five bushels per acre would give about 57,000 quarters of wheat for the support of an estimated population of 50,000, no very striking deviation from the relation between supply and demand stated by Mr. Rogers.

The same proportions applied to the 577,530 arable acres of Somerset shew about 70,250 quarters for an estimated population of 71,500; while the 279,945 arable acres of Dorset would yield about 34,000 quarters for a population estimated at 45,000 souls. It is moreover a very striking coincidence that the 1,326,510 arable acres in the three shires would afford about 161,180 quarters of wheat for an estimated population of 166,500 souls, almost exactly the proportion stated by Mr. Rogers to be the usual one. Dorset was the most densely populated of the three shires, and its resources had been more fully developed, it is possible therefore that its acres would have produced a better average crop than those of the other shires, and that the deficiency was not really so great as it seems to be.

These figures are given of course only as a rough approximation to the truth, and no doubt opinions will vary with regard to the amount of confidence that should be placed in them; but they accord so well with the indications of the record that they certainly cannot be dismissed as altogether without foundation, the point that will perhaps seem most open to objection is the very low rate of yield allowed per acre, only 5 bushels as against perhaps 28 or 30 bushels at the present day. But it must be remembered that neither artificial manures nor indeed any systematic manuring at all had been then introduced, that no system of rotation of crops was known, that the land was cropped with grain either every alternate year or for two years out of three, that grain was frequently sown on soil where no one would attempt to grow cereals now, that the ground was probably foul with weeds whose seeds were derived from the balks and fallow to an extent that no decent farmer could imagine now-a-days, and above all that the seed used eight centuries ago must have been immeasurably inferior to our own; and when due weight is given to each and all of these

considerations it will not perhaps seem surprising that the yield is reckoned at only one fifth or one-sixth of what might be expected now-a-days, or that a calculation based upon so low a yield should bring out results which seem to accord so well with the condition of things indicated by the entries in the Domesday Survey.

It appears from a series of experiments carried on at Rothamstead through more than forty years, that an acre of heavy loam carefully tilled, but without the use of any manure, and sown with wheat every year, produced an average crop of about 15 bushels per acre. This, however, was with modern seed, on an excellently ordered farm, from land whence weeds were carefully extirpated; the experiment therefore was carried on under very different conditions to those of Domesday Agriculture. It seems by no means improbable that with the inferior seed, and rough and imperfect tillage, of eight centuries ago, the yield should only have been one-third of that which is now obtained from un-manured soil on the model farm at Rothamstead.

CELFLEDE HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Heniberge	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe
B	Merestone	Eccl. de Coventrev	Eccl. de Coventrev
C	Merestune		Hugo de Grentemaisnil
D	Muceltude	Eccl. de Egleshā	Eccl. de Egleshā
E	Hidicote	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe
F	Cloptune	Huscarle	Will. Goizenboded
G	Estune	Goda Comitissa	Eccl. de Lanheie
H	Pebeworde	Uluiet et Uluuard	Rex
I	,,	Duo teini	Hugo de Grentemaisnil
J	Dorsintune	Saxi	Roger de Belmont
K	Quenintune	Unus teinus	Hugo de Grentemaisnil
L	,,	Balduin	Do. do.
M	Edelmintone	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe
N	Westone	Balduin	Hugo de Grentemaisnil
O	Wilcote	Leuric	Do. do.
P	Wenitone	Unus tainus	Will. Goizenboded
Q	Westone	Homo Com. Herald. Homo Leurici	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
R	Nortune	Duo taini	Do. do.
S	Bichemerse	Eddiet	Rex
T	Chiesnecote	Leuuin et Leuui	Durandus

WIDELES HUNDRED.

A	Bochelande	S. Petrus de Glow.	S. Petrus de Glow.
B	Svvelle	Eccl. de Evesham	Eccl. de Evesham
C	Willersei	,, ,,	,, ,,
D	Westune	,, ,,	,, ,,
E	Stoch	,, ,,	,, ,,
F	Cāpedene	Heraldus Comes	Hugo Comes
G	Langeberge	Tovi	Comes Moriton.
H	,,	Elstan and Blacheman & Edric and Alric. 4 Man.	Humfrid Camer.
I	Bristentune	Brismar	Will. Goizenboded
J	Chevringaurde	,,	Radulph de Todeni
K	Hedecote	Eccl. de Evesham	Eccl. de Evesham
L	Condicote	Eccl. de Wirecestre	Eccl. de Wirecestre
M	,,		Durandus
N	Conmicote	Brictric	Will. Froisselew

KIFTSGATE HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH		
	Cow Honeybourne	1360	A
	Marston Long	1680	B
	„ Broad, in Pebworth		C
	Mickleton	3766	D
	Hidcote Bartram		E
	Clopton		F
	Ashton-sub Edge	755	G
Will. Goizenboded	Pebworth	3050	H
	„		I
Robert	Dorsington	910	J
	Quinton	4800	K
Roger	„		L
	Admington		M
Roger	Weston-on-Avon	1060	N
Clericus ejus	Willicote		O
	Pebworth, Ullington		P
	Weston-sub-Edge	2632	Q
	Norton House		R
Eddiet	Bickmarsh in Welford		S
Walter	Seizencote		T
		20,013	

KIFTSGATE HUNDRED.

	Buckland	2270	A
	Upper Swell	1460	B
	Willersey	1344	C
	Weston-on-Avon		D
	Lark Stoke	449	E
	Campden	4660	F
	Longborough	2770	G
	„		H
	Ebrington	2960	I
Roger	Charingworth		J
	Hidcote Boyce		K
Osbern	Condicote	890	L
„	„		M
	„		N

CELFLEDE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	ARABLE	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	10			5	5	1200			1200				
B	10			3	12	1800	10s.		1800				
C	2												
D	14			5	10	1800			3360				
E	2			1		120							
F	10			3	9	1440							
G	4			3	3½	780			780				
H	6	1		1		120			120				
I	2	1		3		360			360				
J	10			3	5	960			960				
K	2			2	3	600			3000				
L	12			3	9	1440							
M	3	2		2	6	960							
N	4			2	3	600			960	1	0	10	0
O	2	2		2	1	360							
P	6	2		2	1	360			360				
Q	10			4	9	1560			2520				
R	5			4	4	960							
S	1			2		240			240				
T	2	2		2		240			240				
	121	2		52	80½	15,900			15,900	1	0	10	0

WIDELES HUNDRED.

A	10			3	12	1800	10		1810				
B	3			3	4	840			840	3	1	0	0
C	8			3	6	1080			1080				
D	4			2	2	480			480				
E	2			1	2	360			360				
F	15			6	21	3240			3240	2	0	6	2
G	2			2	1	360			1200				
H	4			4	3	840							
I	10			4	14	2160			3480	2	0	15	0
J	10			3	6	1080							
K	3			1	1	240							
L	2												
M	1	2											
N		2		1		120			120				

CELFLEDE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHEN-ISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ		TOTAL MALES	
6 0 0	8 0 0	15			9	3		24	A
8 0 0	5 0 0	15	3		6			24	B
									C
10 0 0	10 0 0	20	7		8	2		35	D
					1			1	E
8 0 0	5 0 0	12	4	1			1	17	F
5 0 0	4 0 0	6			6	3	1	13	G
7 0 0	4 0 0		1		1			2	H
		1	1		7			9	I
8 0 0	5 0 0	8			6			14	J
7 0 0	4 0 0	5	1		4	1		10	K
7 0 0	6 0 0	17	2		6			25	L
4 0 0	3 0 0	13			4	2		17	M
7 0 0	6 0 0	6			4	5		10	N
2 0 0	1 10 0	2	1		4	1	FR.	7	O
5 0 0	2 0 0	2					1	3	P
5 0 0	7 0 0								Q
4 0 0	6 0 0	9	2		10			21	R
1 0 0	1 0 0	1	1		1			3	S
2 0 0	3 0 0		4					4	T
96 0 0	80 10 0	132	27	1	77	17	2	239	

WIDELES HUNDRED.

3 0 0	9 0 0	22	6		8			36	A
4 0 0	5 0 0	9	2		6		1	18	B
4 0 0	5 0 0	16	4		2		1	23	C
1 0 0	2 0 0	5					1	6	D
2 0 0	2 0 0	7	2					9	E
30 0 0	20 0 0	50	8		12	3		70	F
4 0 0	2 0 0	3	1		4			8	G
16 0 0	5 0 0	3	5		9			17	H
12 0 0	7 0 0	18	4		8	3		30	I
8 0 0	6 0 0	13		1	4	5		18	J
1 0 0	1 0 0				2			2	K
2 0 0	2 0 0								L
1 0 0	1 0 0								M
1 0 0	0 3 0				4			4	N

WIDELES HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

	MANOR.	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD.
O	Chesnecote	Goduin	Walter Diaconus
P	Cheisnecote	Eluuin	Urso de Wirecestre
Q	,,	Uluuin	Hascott Musard
R	Cheisnecot	Aluui	Humfrid de Medehal
S	Svineberie	Chenuicelle	Rex
T	Beceshore	Brismer	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
U	Wenecote	Wenric	Will. Camer.

CHEFTESIHAT HUNDRED.

A	Langeberge, cum uno membro Mene	Rex.	Rex.

GRETESTANES HUNDRED.

A	Tueninge	Eccl: de Wincelcūbe	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe
B	Freolintune	,, ,,	,, ,,
C	Aldritone	,, ,,	,, ,,
D	Niwetone	,, ,,	,, ,,
E	Stantone	,, ,,	,, ,,
F	Cerletone	,, ,,	,, ,,
G	Dubentone	Eccl. de Abendone	Eccl. de Abendone
H	Dunbentune	Sauuin	Will. Goizenboded
I	Heile	Osgot	Will. Leuric
J	Wermetun	Eduui	Roger de Laci
K	Wicuene	Balduin	Robert Dispensator
L	Estune	Ernesi	Hascott Musard
M	Poteslepe	Godric	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
N	Litentune	Godric	Will. Froisselew
O	Litetune	Leuenot	Durandus

KIFTSGATE HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	Sezincot	1413	O
	,,		P
	,,		Q
	,,		R
Hascott Musard	Saintbury	1336	S
	Batsford	932	T
	Wincote in Quinton		U
		20,484	

KIFTSGATE HUNDRED.

	Longborough	

KIFTSGATE HUNDRED.

	Twining	3155	A
	Frampton (in Winchcombe)		B
Quidam Miles	Alderton	1750	C
Duo Milites	Naunton (in Winchcombe)		D
	Stanton	1650	E
	Charlton Abbots	2190	F
	Dumbleton	2139	G
	,,		H
	Hayles	1520	I
Walter f Ercold	Wormington	560	J
	Childs Wickham	1822	K
	Aston Somerville	993	L
	Postlip (in Winchcombe)		M
	Littleworth ,, ,,		N
Radulf	,, ,, ,,		O
	Winchcombe	5700	
		21,479	

WIDELES HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	C.	TEAMS. LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
O	4	2		2	6	960							
P	1			1		120			1440				
Q	1				1	120							
R	1			2		240							
S	10			3	9	1440			1440	1	0	0	6
T	3			3	6	1080			1080				
U	3			3	1	480			480				
	98	2		47	95	17,040	10		17,050	8	2	1	8

CHEFTESIHAT HUNDRED.

A	8			3	6	1080			1,080	1	0	5	0

GRETESTANES HUNDRED.

A	3			2	27	3480	40	20	3540				
B	1			4		480			480				
C	2	2		2	3	600			600				
D	3	2		3	6	1080			1080				
E	3			2	7	1080	6	720	1806				
F	2			1	4	600	2		602	1	0	1	8
G	7	2		4	8	1440			1440	1	0	6	0
H	1												
I	11			3	8	1320		720	2040	1	0	10	0
J	5			2	2	480	10		490	1	0	8	0
K	10			3	12	1800	10		1810	2	0	10	0
L	6			3	4	840	20		860	1	0	8	0
M	3			2	2	480		1440	1920	2	0	15	0
N	1			2		240			240	1	0	4	0
O		2		1		120			120				
	60			34	83	14,040	88	2900	17,028	10	3	2	8

WIDELES HUNDRED.—*Continued*

T. R. E. £	s.	d.	T. R. W. £	s.	d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ	PRIEST	TOTAL MALES	
3	0	0	3	0	0	8			10			18	O
2	0	0	0	10	0				4			4	P
0	10	0	0	10	0		1					1	Q
2	10	0	0	1	0		1		6			7	R
12	0	0	10	0	0	18	3		5	5		26	S
8	0	0	6	0	0	10		1	16			27	T
4	0	0	4	0	0	2	2		4			8	U
121	0	0	91	4	0	184	39	2	104	16	3	332	

CHEFTESIHAT HUNDRED.

	15	0	0	10	4		6			20	A		

GRETESTANES HUNDRED.

8	0	0	7	0	0	24	8		8	2		40	A
2	0	0	2	10	0				6	2		6	B
1	10	0	1	10	0	1			4			5	C
2	0	0	2	0	0	2			3			5	D
3	0	0	3	0	0	14	3		6			23	E
1	0	0	1	0	0	4	2		6			12	F
12	0	0	9	0	0	13	8		6			27	G
1	0	0	0	12	0								H
12	0	0	8	0	0	9	11		12			32	I
5	0	0	4	0	0	6			2			8	J
12	0	0	16	0	0	22	10		1		W 1	33	K
6	0	0	6	0	0	12			5	4		17	L
5	0	0	4	0	0	3	5		11			19	M
2	0	0	1	10	0		2		3			5	N
0	10	0	0	10	0								O
73	0	0	66	12	0	110	49		73	8	1	232	

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Sudlege	Radulf Comes	Rex
B	Todintun	Radulf Comes	Herald f. Radulf.

TEDBOLDSTANE HUNDRED.

A	Beceford	Roflesc Huscarle	Rex
B	,,		,,
C	Estone	Turbertus tein. Com. Herald.	Rex.
D	Hinetune	S. Petrus de Glow.	S. Petrus de Glow.
E	Clive	Eccl. de Wirecestre	Eccl. de Wirecestre
F	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
G	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
H	,, Surham	,, ,,	,, ,,
I	,, Sapletone	,, ,,	,, ,,
J	,, Godrinton	,, ,,	,, ,,
K	,, Stoches	,, ,,	,, ,,

CILTEHA HUNDRED.

A	Chintenehā	Rex.	Rex.
B	,,	,,	,,
C	,,	,,	,,
D	Svindone	Stigand Archiep.	S. Oswald, Glow.
E	Presteberie	Eccl. de Hereford	Eccl. de Hereford
F	Lechantone	Osgot	Will. Leuric
G	Lechametone	2 Hid. Brictric, 2 Hid. Ordric.	Rex.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
Herald f. Rad. Comitis.	Sudeley	2622	A
	Toddington	1857	B
		4479	

TIBALDSTONE & CLEEVE HUNDREDS.

Ansfrid de Cormeliis	Beckford	2641	A
	,,		B
	Ashton-under-Hill	1640	C
	Hinton-on-the-Green	2198	D
	Bishop's Cleeve		E
Presbyter	,, ,,		F
Radchen.	,, ,,		G
Durandus Vicecomes	Southam	8150	H
Radulf.			I
Turstin f. Rolf	Gotherington		J
Bernard et Raynald	Stoke Archer		K
		14,629	

CHELTENHAM HUNDRED.

	Cheltenham		A
Ecclesia	,,	4203	B
	,,		C
Thomas Archiep.	Swindon	721	D
	Prestbury	3022	E
	Leckhampton	1900	F
Brictric	,,		G
	Charlton Kings	3170	
		13,016	

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	C.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	10			4	13	2040		8640	10,680	6	2	12	0
B	10			3	8	1320			1320	2	1	0	0
	20			7	21	3360		8640	12,000	8	3	12	0

TEDBOLDESTANE HUNDRED.

A	11			3	30	3960			4560				
B	3				5	600							
C	8			4	6	1200			1200				
D	15			2	16	2160			2160				
E	30			3	16	2280		Parvula					
F	1			2		240							
G	1			2		240							
H	6								5280				
I	4			8	13	2520	aliq.			1	0	1	0
J	6												
K	7												
	92			24	86	13,200			13,200	1	0	1	0

CILTEHA HUNDRED.

A	8	2		3	18	2520			2880	2	0	11	8
B	1	2		2		240				3			
C				1		120							
D	3			2	7	1080			1080				
E	10			3	11	1680	20	720	2420				
F	3			2	1	360		10	890				
G	4			1	3	480		40					
	30			14	40	6480	20	770	7270	5	0	11	8

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ		TOTAL MALES	
		18	8		7	7	lib. hom.	33	A
40 0 0	40 0 0	17	7		5	5	2	31	B
40 0 0	40 0 0	35	15		12	12	2	64	

TEDBOLDESTANE HUNDRED.

		34	17		12	4		63	A
	30 0 0	12						12	B
		10	4		8	4		22	C
							FR.		
3 0 0	10 0 0	30	7		11		1	49	D
							afrus		
		16	19		8		1	44	E
									F
									G
36 0 0	26 0 0						afri		H
		22	7		20		3	52	I
									J
									K
39 0 0	66 0 0	124	54		59	8	5	242	

CILTEHA HUNDRED.

		20	10		7		PR.		37	A
9 5 0	20 0 0						1		1	B
		2	4						6	C
3 0 0	4 10 0	7	2		4				13	D
							PR.	B.W.		
12 0 0	16 0 0	18	5	1	6	5	1	1	32	E
2 0 0	2 0 0	2	8		4				14	F
	1 10 0		9		2	1			11	G
26 5 0	44 0 0	49	38	1	23	6	2	1	114	

HOLEFORDE HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Snawesille	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe
B	Rawelle	Uuluuard	Eccl. S. Ebrulf
C	Fernecote	Aluuin	Will. Goizenboded
D	Getinge	Rex	,, ,,
E	Cateslat	Aluuin	,, ,,
F	Getinge	Brictric tein. R.E.	Roger de Laci
G	Getinge	Guluert, Tovi, et Turbern pro 3 M.	Uxor Geri de Loges
H	Hallinge	Goda Comitissa	Sigar de Cioches
I	Pignocsire	Alwold	Rex

TEODECHESBERIE HUNDRED.

A	Teodechesberie	Brictric, son of Algar	Rex
B	,, Sudwichā		
C	,, Trotintune		
D	,, Waltone		
E	,, Fitentone		
F	,, Pamintonie		
G	,, Natone		
H	,, Estone		
I			
J	,, Estone	1 Radchen.	,,
K	,, Waltone	,, ,,	,,
L	,, Fitentone	,, ,,	,,
M	,, Oxendone		
N	,, Fortemeltone		
O	,, Hanlege		
P	,, Senendone		
Q	,, Clifort		

KIFTSGATE HUNDRED.

TENANT	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	Snowshill	2294	A
	Roel	1640	B
Goisfrid	Farmcote		C
	Lower Guiting	3629	D
	Castlett		E
	Temple Guiting	6180	F
			G
	Hawling	1867	H
Alwold	Didbrook and Pinnock	2578	I
		18,188	

TEWKESBURY HUNDRED.

	Tewkesbury	2619	A
	,, Southwick		B
	,, Tredington	1011	C
	,, Walton Cardiff	632	D
	,, Fiddington in Ashchurch		E
	,, Pamington ,, ,,		F
	,, Natton ,, ,,	4244	G
	,, Aston on Carant ,,		H
			I
Girard	,, Aston on Carant		J
Radulf.	,, Walton Cardiff		K
Bernard	,, Fiddington		L
	,, Oxenton	1050	M
	,, Forthampton	2440	N
	,, Hanley		O
Robert de Olgi	,, Shenington		P
Roger de Busli	,, Ciifford Chambers	2500	Q

HOLEFORDE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	7			3	6	1080			1080				
B	10			4	6	1200			1200				
C	3			2	4	720							
D	10			4	5	1080			2040	2	0	14	0
E	2			2		240				1	0	5	0
F	10			5	18	2760		silva	2760	3	1	4	0
G	4			1	½	180			180				
H	10			3	9	1440		silva	1440				
I	4			4	4	960		60	1020	1	0	2	6
	60			28	52½	9660		60	9720	7	2	5	6

TEODECHESBERIE HUNDRED.

A	45			12		1440			1440	2	1	0	0
B	3												
C	6												
D	3												
E	6												
F	8												
G	3	2			31	3720	120	3240	7080				
H	6												
I					1	120			120				
J	6												
K	3			10	1	1320	18		1338				
L	2												
M	5			5	7	1440	24		1464				
N	9			2		240		silva	240				
O	4			2		240		silva	240	1	0	1	4
P	10			4	8	1440			1440	1	0	3	0
Q	7			3	6	1080	2		1082	1	0	12	0

HOLEFORDE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ				TOTAL MALES.	
5 0 0	5 0 0	12	2		6					20	A
10 0 0	10 0 0	16	2		3					21	B
10 0 0	3 0 0	4			7	6				11	C
							PR.	FR.	B.W.		
16 0 0	6 0 0	4	2	2	6	5	1	3	2	18	D
2 0 0	0 10 0				4					4	E
							PR.	B.W.	B.G.		
10 0 0	10 0 0	25		7	9	9	1	3	2	42	F
2 0 0	1 0 0	1								1	G
7 0 0	8 0 0	20	5		6	3				31	H
								B.W.			I
4 0 0	4 0 0	11	5		8			1		24	
66 0 0	47 10 0	93	16	9	49	23	2	7	4	172	

TEODECHESBERIE HUNDRED.

				16		25	25			41	A
											B
											C
											D
100 0 0	40 0 0										E
								COL.	B.G.		F
		21	1	9			5	8		36	G
								B.T.			H
						11	11	13		11	I
											J
10 0 0	10 0 0	4	1		9					14	K
											L
								B.W.			
8 0 0	8 0 0	5		2	6	6	3			13	M
10 0 0	8 0 0	10	10		3	3				23	N
15 0 0	10 0 0	20	20		4	4				44	O
20 0 0	8 0 0	8	4	5	12		PR.			29	P
8 0 0	6 0 0	14			7	6	1			22	Q

TEODECHESBERIE HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
Hoc Manerium tenuit Brictric filius Algar T.R.E. et has subscriptas			
R	Essetone	Unus teinus	
S	Chenemertone	Let	
T	Botintone		
U	Wenecote	Unus teinus	
V	Aldritone	Duning	
W	Drieledone	Duning	
X	Hundeuuic	Unus teinus	
Y	Tuninge	4 villeini	
Z	Stoches	Hermer et Aluuin	
Hæc subscripta terra pertinet Ecclesiæ de Teodekesberie.			
A	Stanwege		
B	Tatintone		
C	Limentone		
D	Waseborne		
E	Fitentone		
F	Atone		
G	Stanlege		

TEWKESBURY HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH		
terras aliorum teinorum ipso tempore in sua potestate habuit.			
Girard	Ashton-under Hill		R
Girard	Kemerton	1630	S
Girard	Boddington	2155	T
Rainaldus Capellanus	Wenecote, in Clifford Chambers		U
Hunfrid	Alderton (Prescott)	482	V
Hunfrid	,, (Dixton)		W
Hunfrid			X
Johan. Camerar.	Twining		Y
Bernard	Stoke Archer		Z
		18,763	
	Less Hanley and Shenington		A
	Stanway	3390	A
	Taddington		B
	Lower Lemington	856	C
	Great Washbourne	470	D
	Fiddington		E
	Natton		F
	Stanley Pontlarge	960	G
		5676	

TEODECHESBERIE HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	C.	TEAMS. LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
R	4			1	1	240			240				
S	8			3	5	960			960	3	0	15	0
T	3			2	3	600	8		608	1	0	8	0
U	3				½	60			60				
V	6	2		4	4	960	12		972				
W	4	2											
X	1												
Y	2	2		4		480	3		483				
Z	2	3		1		120	4		124				
	161	3		53	67½	14,460	191	3240	17,891	9	2	19	4
A	14			6	8	1,680		silva	1,680	2	0	4	4
	147	3		47	59½	12,780	191	3240	16,211	7	2	15	0

A	7			2	8	1200	8	30	1238				
B	4			2	2	480			480				
C	3			2	4	720			720				
D	3			2	3	600			600				
E	2				2	240			240				
F	1			1		120			120				
G	4	2		1	2	360			360				
	24	2		10	21	3720	8	30	3758				

TEODECHESBERIE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ		TOTAL MALES	
2 0 0	2 0 0	2						2	R
8 0 0	6 0 0	14			8			22	S
2 0 0	2 0 0	4			3			7	T
2 0 0		3						3	U
							B. W.		V
11 0 0	6 0 0	4	8	1			1	13	W
									X
1 15 0	1 15 0								Y
3 0 0	2 0 0								Z
200 15 0	109 15 0	109	60	17	88	55	6	280	
35 0 0	18 0 0	28	24	5	16	4		73	A
165 15 0	91 15 0	81	36	12	72	51	6	207	

8 0 0	7 0 0	8	2		3	2		13	A
6 0 0	5 0 0	11	3	1	9			34	B
3 0 0	2 0 0	8	1		6			15	C
3 0 0	2 0 0	6	1		9	1	COL.	16	D
0 10 0	0 10 0	1					2	3	E
	0 10 0								F
4 0 0	2 0 0	3	2		5			10	G
24 10 0	19 0 0	37	9	1	32	3	2	81	

DERHESTE HUNDRED.

	MANOR.	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD.
A	Derheste	S. Petrus Westmonast.	S. Petrus Westmonast.
B	,, Herdeuuic	,,	,,
C	,, Bortune	,,	,,
D	,, Teodehã	,,	,,
E	,, Sudtune	,,	,,

De terrâ hujus Manerii tenebant Radchenistri, id est liberi homines

F	,, Almundestan	Brictric	
G	,, Telinge	Godric	
H	,, Wicfeld	Eduui	
I	,, Toteham	Eduui	
J	,, Botingtune	Uluui	
K	,, Bortune		
L	,, Chinemertune	Leuuin	
M	,, Giuingtune	Eluui	
N	,, Tereige	Leuuin	
O	,, Trinleie	Edric	
P	,, Trinelei	Edric	
Q	,, Chinemertune	Eluuin	
R	,, Hasfelde	Brictric	
S	,, Leminingtune	Ava	
T	,, Mortune	Elfrid	
U	,, Chenemertune		
V	,, Botingtune		

WESTMINSTER HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	Deerhurst	2930	A
	Hardwick in Elmstone	2613	B
	Bourton-on-the-Hill	2960	C
	Todenham	2477	D
	Sutton Brailes	1135	

T.R.E. qui tamen omnes ad opus domini arabant, et herciabant,

Reinbald	Elmstone		F
Walter Pontherius	Elings in Tirley		G
	Wightfield Court		H
	Todenham		I
Girard	Boddington		J
	Bourton-on-the-Hill		K
	Kemerton		L
Will. f. Baderon	Evington		M
	Harridge in Corse		N
	Tirley	1840	O
	Tirley		P
Balduin Abbas	Kemerton		Q
Turstin f. Rolf	Hasfield	1417	R
Gislebert f. Turold	Upper Lemington		S
Elfrid	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	900	T
Girard Camerar.	Kemerton, Boddington } in Tewkesbury Hundred		U V
		16,272	

DERHESTE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	ARABLE	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £ s. d.
A	5			3	10	1560	60	1440	3060		
B	5										
C	8			13	21	4080	20	750	4850	4	1
D	7										
E	5										

falcabant et metebant.

F	1										
G	2										
H	1										
I	1										
J	2										
K	2										
L		2									
M	1	1		11½	7	2220	20		2240		
N		2									
O		2	2								
P		2	2								
Q		2									
R	1	2									
S	3										
T		2									
U	8	omit									
V	3	here									
	48			27½	38	7860	100	2190	10,150	4	1 0 0

DERHESTE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHEN-ISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ	PRIEST	TOTAL MALES	
10 0 0	10 0 0	20	8		6			34	A
									B
		45	27		37			109	C
									D
									E
									F
									G
									H
41 0 0	40 0 0								I
									J
									K
									L
		14	27		14			55	M
									N
									O
									P
									Q
									R
									S
									T
									U
41 0 0	40 0 0	79	62		57			198	V

DERHESTE HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Hochinton	S. Dionysius Parisii	S. Dionysius Parisii
B	Staruenton	,, ,,	,, ,,
C	Colne & Caldecot	,, ,,	,, ,,
D	Contone	,, ,,	,, ,,
E	Preston	,, ,,	,, ,,
F	Welleford	,, ,,	,, ,,
G	De hac terrâ supradictâ	,, ,,	,, ,,
H	Ultra Savernam	,, ,,	,, ,,
I	Olsendone	,, ,,	,, ,,
J	Lalege	,, ,,	,, ,,
K	Valton	,, ,,	,, ,,
L	Caneberton	,, ,,	,, ,,

SALMANESBERIE HUNDRED.

A	Sclostre	Rex	Rex
B	Sclostre	Offa et Leuuin	Roger de Laci et mater ejus
C	Otintune and Condicote	S. Petrus de Glow.	Thomas Archieps
D	Scireburne	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe
E	Bladintun	,, ,,	,, ,,
F	Malgeresberie & Eduuardestou	Eccl. de Eveshā	Eccl. de Eveshā ,, ,,
G	Tedestrop	,, ,,	,, ,,
H	Bortune	,, ,,	,, ,,
I	Bradewelle	,, ,,	,, ,,
J	Iccūbe	Haldene	Roger de Laci
K	Icūbe		Radulf de Todeni
L	Iccūbe	Turstan	Durandus de Glow.
M	Risedune	Aluuard, Aschil, Aluuard, et Uluui, p. iv. Man.	Roger de Laci

DEERHURST HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	Uckington	880	A
	Staverton	758	B
	Coln S. Denys	2430	C
	Little Compton	1800	D
	Preston-on-Stour	1990	E
	Welford	3550	F
			G
	Corse ? (and the Haw)	2190	H
	Wolston	787	I
	The Leigh	1720	J
	Deerhurst Walton		K
	Kemerton		L
		16,105	

SLAUGHTER HUNDRED.

	Slaughter Lower	1140	A
	Slaughter Upper	1390	B
	Oddington and Condicote	1660	C
	Sherborne	4560	D
	Bledington	1110	E
	Maugersbury by Stow	3130	F
	Adlestrop	1285	G
	Bourton-on-the-Water	2280	H
	Broadwell	1600	I
Radulf Roger	Combe Baskerville or Westcote	1503	J K
Walter	Icomb Place	440	L
Hugo	Rissington Little	1300	M

DERHESTE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	C.	TEAMS LORDS.	TEN'TS.	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE. £	s.	d.
A	5												
B	3												
C	5			15	39	6480	36	4200	10,716	4	2	0	0
D	12												
E	10												
F	15												
G	4	2											
H	2	2											
I	5												
J	1			5	9	1680	38	120	1838				
K	1												
L		2											
	64	2		20	48	8160	74	4320	12,554	4	2	0	0

SALMANESBERIE HUNDRED.

A	7		4	9	1560	10s.		1560	2	0	13	4
B	3		4		480			480	1	0	12	0
C	10		2	14	1920			1920				
D	30		5	22	3240	30		3270	4	2	0	0
E	7		2	5	840	30		870	1	0	5	0
F	9		3	7	1200			1200	1	0	8	0
G	7		2	5	840	PARUM-		840				
H	10		6	7½	1620			1620				
I	10		6	12	2160			2160				
J	2		2	1	360			1560				
K	10		3	7	1200							
L	2		2	1	360			360				
M	8		7	2	1080			1080	1	0	10	0

DERHESTE HUNDRED.

T. £	R. s.	E. d.	T. £	R. s.	W. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ				TOTAL MALES.	
															A
															B
						75	12		38					125	C
															D
															E
26	10	0	30	0	0			lib.h. 5						5	F
															G
								lib.h.	B.G.	B.W.					H
						5	18	1	30	2				24	I
															J
															K
															L
26	10	0	30	0	0	80	30	6	38					154	

SALMANESBERIE HUNDRED.

			27	0	0	9	16		7						32	A
6	0	0	6	0	0		4		8						12	B
6	0	0	10	0	0	16	4	2							22	C
20	0	0	14	0	0	40	7		12						59	D
4	0	0	3	0	0	8	4		8	2	LIB.H	PR.			20	E
5	0	0	7	0	0	12			6		1	1			20	F
											MILES					
4	0	0	5	0	0	10	2		4		1				17	G
											LIB.H.					
8	0	0	12	0	0	16	8				2				26	H
												PR	B.C.	B.W.		
8	0	0	12	0	0	25	8				1	1	4	1	35	I
2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2		4	3					8	J
6	0	0	6	0	0	12	2		8						22	K
1	10	0	2	0	0	2	2		3	3					7	L
10	0	0	7	0	0	4			12	2					16	M

SALMANESBERIE HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

	MANOR.	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
N	Risendone	Ulf	Robert de Todeni
O	Risendune	Siuuard	Robert de Oilgi
P	Svelle	Ernesi	Will. de Ow
Q	Svelle	Ernesi	Radulf de Todeni
R	Niwetone	Turstan	Osbern f. Ricardi
S	Niwetone	Eilmer	Rex
T	Ailewrde	Aluuin	Will. Goizenboded
U	Eleurde	Aluuin	Gislebert f. Turold
V	Hurford	Alser	Gislebert f. Turold
W	Callicote	Aluuin	Will. Goizenboded
X	Aiforde	Ernesi	Hascott Musard
Y	Lechetone	Ordric	Humfrid Cocus
Z	Iacūbe	Eccl. de Wirecestre	Eccl. de Wirecestre

BERNITONE HUNDRED.

A	Bernitone	Tovi Widensci, Huscarle Com. Heraldi	Rex
B	Bernitone	Eilmer	Rex
C	Bernitone	Aluuin	Will. Goizenboded
D	Bernitone	Turstan et Eduui	Rex
E	Wenric	Wluric	Roger de Laci
F	Wenric	Bolle tenuit et Abbatie dedit	Eccl. de Wincelcūbe
G	Wenric	Wluric, Tovi, et Leuuin	Rex
H	Widiforde *Wenric	S. Oswald de Glow. Godric	S. Oswald de Glow. Roger de Laci

SLAUGHTER HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

TENANT	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH		
	Rissington Great	2420	N
	Rissington Wick	1140	O
	Swell Lower		P
Drogo	Swell Lower	1670	Q
Roger de Olgi	Naunton		R
Cuenild Monialis	Naunton		S
	Aylworth	3106	T
Walter	Aylworth		U
	Harford		V
Rannulf	Westfield in Lower Guiting		W
	Eyeford	1380	X
Osbern de Keresburg ten.			Y
	Clapton	783	
De victu Monachorum	Church Icomb	530	Z
		32,427	

SLAUGHTER HUNDRED.

Elsi de Ferendone,	Barrington	Great	2983	A
	,,	Little	925	
Godwin de Stantone	Barrington			B
Radulf	Barrington			C
Walter f. Roger	Barrington			D
Radulf	Windrush		1710	E
Elsi de Ferendone	Windrush			F
Elsi de Ferendone	Windrush			G
			5618	
Rannulf	Widford (in Oxfordshire)		564	
Hugo	Windrush			H

SALMANESBERIE HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

	HIDAGE. H.	V	F.	TEAMS. LORDS.	TEN'TS.	AREA CULT'D.	MEADOW.	WOOD.	TOTAL ACREAGE.	MILLS.	VALUE. £	s.	d.
N	13			3	10	1560			1560	1	0	10	0
O	10			4	5	1080			1080	2	1	0	0
P	3												
Q	7			4	6	1200	1200			1	0	7	6
R	5			2	4½	780							
S	9			4	6	1200				1	0	5	0
T	1			1		120			3060				
U	4			2	2	480							
V	1			2	2	480				1	0	5	0
W	3			3		360			360				
X	5			2	5	840			840				
Y	1			1		120			120				
Z	1			2	2	480	12		492				
	178			78	135	25,560	72		25,632	16	5	15	10

BERNITONE HUNDRED.

A	4			2	5	840				1	0	5	0
B	4			1	4	600			3146	1	0	5	0
C	2			1		120	6			1	0	3	4
D	8			4	9	1560	20			1	0	10	0
E	2			1	1	240	10		970	1	0	5	0
F	3	2		5	1	720				1½	0	12	6
G	3	2		5	1	720				1½	0	12	6
	23	2		14	20	4080	36		4116	6½	2	1	4
	2			2	2	480	8		488	1	0	10	0
H	1	1		1		120	8		128	1	0	3	0

SALMANESBERIE HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ				TOTAL MALES	
12 0 0	10 0 0	23	6		4	4	B.C. 1			33	N
10 0 0	8 0 0	12	2		8					22	O
2 0 0	0 10 0										P
8 0 0	7 0 0	10								10	Q
	3 0 0	8								8	R
8 0 0	5 0 0	7			7	6				14	S
0 6 0	0 4 0				4					4	T
2 0 0	2 0 0	3			3	3				6	U
2 0 0	2 0 0	4	1		2					7	V
3 0 0	2 0 0				4	4				4	W
	4 0 0	12	1		4	4				17	X
			4							4	Y
		4	2		4					10	Z
127 16 0	156 14 0	239	75	2	112	31	6	2	5	435	

BERNITONE HUNDRED.

7 0 0	7 0 0	10	5		4					19	A
5 0 0	3 0 0	7	3		6					16	B
2 0 0	2 0 0				1		PR.			1	C
8 0 0	8 0 0	14	2		14		1			31	D
5 0 0	4 0 0	3	2		5					10	E
	8 0 0	1	7		10					18	F
3 0 0	8 0 0	1	7		10						G
30 0 0	32 0 0	35	19		40		1			95	
2 0 0	3 0 0	4	3		4					11	
1 4 0	1 4 0		2		1					3	*H

BECHEBERIE HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Aluredintune	Chenvichelle tein. R.E.	Rex
B	Becheberie	Eccl. de Wirecester	Eccl. de Wirecestre
C	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
D	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
E	Bernesleis	,, ,,	,, ,,
F	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
G	Aldesorde	S. Petrus de Glow.	S. Petrus de Glow.
H	Aldeswrde	Balchi	Rex

BRADELEGE HUNDRED.

A		Balduin f. Herluuin	Rex
B	Lecce	Eldred Archieps ten. cum Abbatia	S. Petrus de Glow.
C	,, Tormentone	Jacuit in Lecce T.R.E.	
D	,, Stanuelle		
E	,, Culberlege		
F	Cuntune	Stigand Archieps	Thomas Archieps.
G	,,		
H	Turghedene	Osgot	Will. Leuric
I	Turchedene	Siuuard	Robert de Oilgi
J	Hantone	Eldred Archieps	Roger de Iveri
K	Salpretune	Uuluuard	Hugo Lasne
L	Winestune	Edric, Leuric, Elric	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
M	Hasedene	Goda	Sigar de Cioches
N	Teneurde	Goda	Sigar de Cioches

BRIGHTWELLS BARROW HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
Roger Comes tenuit	Arlington	}	A
	Bibury	} 6300	B
Tres Radchenistri	,,		C
Presbyter	,,		D
Durandus	Barnsley	2075	E
Eudo	,,		F
	Aldsworth	3460	G
Elward f. Reinbald	,,		H
		11,835	

BRADLEY HUNDRED.

Eps Baiocsis tenuit			A
	Northleach	3460	B
Walter f. Pontii	,, Farmington	2470	C
	,, Stowell	823	D
	,, Coberly		E
	Compton Abdale	2215	F
Homo Roger de Ivrei	,, ,,		G
Goiffrid	Turkdean	1890	H
	Turkdean		I
	Hampnett	1406	J
	Salperton	1210	K
	Winson	1190	L
	Hazleton	2530	M
	Yanworth	1340	N
	Coln Rogers	1508	
		20,042	

BECHBERIE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	ARABLE	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	5			4	6	1200		720		2	1	0	0
B	21			4	11	1800	10		4690				
C	4				4	480							
D	3				4	480							
E	3	1		5	6	1320			1320				
F	1	3											
G	11			3	15	2160			2520				
H	2			1	2	360							
	51			17	48	7,800	10	720	8530	2	1	0	0

BRADELEGE HUNDRED.

A	10			2	6	960			960	2	1	0	0
B	24			4	30	4080				2	0	7	4
C	12			2	12	1680			6600				
D				2	5	840				1	0	3	4
E													
F	9			2	11	1560	5		1565	1	0	5	0
G	3												
H	5	1	2		1	120			1320				
I	5	2	2	4	6	1200							
J	10			3	5	960			960				
K	10			3	7	1200	5		1205				
L	5			4	5	1080	15		1095	1	0	7	6
M	10			3	10	1560		silva	1560				
N	5			3	7	1200		60	1260	1	0	3	4
	109			32	105	16,440	25	60	16,525	8	2	6	6

BECHEBERIE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ	PRIEST	TOTAL MALES	
		12	1		8	8		21	A
		19	2		6	5		27	B
				3			PR.	3	C
18 0 0	18 0 0						1	1	D
		12			12			24	E
							FRANC.		F
5 0 0	8 0 0	21	5		6		2	34	G
2 0 0	1 10 0	4	2		1			7	H
25 0 0	27 10 0	68	10	3	33	13	3	117	

BRADELEGE HUNDRED.

12 0 0	6 0 0	7	5		5		1		18	A		
	27 0 0	33	16		4				53	B		
18 0 0	14 0 0	25			4				29	C		
		5			4	2			9	D		
	1 0 0									E		
9 0 0	7 0 0	22	5		5				32	F		
										G		
4 0 0	0 10 0	2	3						5	H		
6 0 0	5 0 0	12			4	4			16	I		
8 0 0	6 0 0	10	1		11		1	B-W 10	23	J		
9 0 0	7 0 0	10			6	5	1		17	K		
8 0 0	7 0 0	9	4		5	5			18	L		
8 0 0	7 0 0	14					1		15	M		
7 0 0	6 0 0	14	2		7				23	N		
89 0 0	93 10 0	163	36		55	16	4	10	258			

WACRESCŪBE HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Widendune	Eccl. de Wirecestre	Eccl. de Wirecestre
B			
C			
D	,, Fuscote		
E	,, Colesborne and Willicote		
F	,, Dodesuuelle and Peclesurde		
G	,, Nategrave		
H	,, Estone		
I	,, Contone		
J	Witetune	Osgot	Will. Leuric
K	Scipetune	Gundulf	Thomas Archieps.
L	,,	Osgot	Will. Leuric
M	Sciptune	Eduui	Durandus de Glow.
N	,,	Uuluard	Hugo Lasne
O	,,	Bil	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
P	Hagepine	Pin	Thomas Archieps
Q	Hagenepene	Eduui	Will. f. Baderon
R	Sevenhātone	Eps. de Hereford	Ep. de Hereford

RESPIGETE HUNDRED.

A	Cedeorde	Wlward	Rex
B	Cernei	S. Oswald de Glow.	S. Oswald de Glow.
C	,,	Eilaf et frater ejus.	Gislebert f. Turold
D	Colesborne	Eccl. de Wirecestre Suein ten.	Eccl. de Wirecestre
E	Aicote	Eccl. de Wirecestre Ailric ten.	,, ,,
F	Colesborne	Eluuin	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
G	Elchestane	Duo Leuuini	,, ,,
H	,,		,, ,,
I	Kulege	Eccl. de Persore	Eccl. de Persore
J	Coberleie	Dena tein. R.E.	Roger de Berchelai

BRADLEY HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH		
	Withington	5830	A
iv. Radchenistri	,,		B
Presbyter	,,		C
Morinus	,, Foxcote		D
Anschitil	,, Colesborne and Hilcote		E
Robert	Dowdeswell and Pegglesworth	2247	F
Schelin	Notgrove	1530	G
Drogo	Aston Blank	2250	H
	Cassey Compton		I
	Whittington	1422	J
Gundulf	Shipton Sollars and Oliff		K
Goiffrid	Shipton		L
Radulf.	,,	2210	M
	,,		N
	,,		O
Ansger	Hampen		P
Goiffrid	,,		Q
Durandus ten. iii hid.	Sevenhampton	3325	R
		18,814	

RAPSGATE HUNDRED.

	Chedworth	4689	A
	Cerney North	4041	B
	Cerney North		C
Walter f. Roger	Colesborne	2200	D
Ordric	Eycot		E
Miles	Colesborne		F
	Elkstone	2058	G
Miles	,,		H
	Cowley	1834	I
	Coberly	3421	J

WACRESCUBE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	30			2	7	1080	10	720					
B	2	3			2	240			2170				
C		2			1	120							
D	3												
E	2												
F	4	2		16	28	5280			5280	3	0	13	4
G	5												
H	10												
I				1	1	240			240	1	0	5	0
J	3			2	4	720		720	1440	1	0	10	0
K	1			1		120							
L	2	3		2		240							
M	3	2		2	2	480	10		1450				
N	5			2	2	480				1	0	10	0
O		3		1		120							
P	1			1		120							
Q	5			2	3	600			3120				
R	20			2	18	2400							
	99	3		34	68	12,240	20	1440	13,700	6	1	18	4

RESPIGETE HUNDRED.

A	15			7	10	2040			2040	3	0	13	2
B	4			2	5	840	2		2788	1	0	7	0
C	7			4	12	1920	6	20		2	0	16	0
D	8			1	5	720	3			2	0	7	6
E	1			2	2	480	8		1391	1	0	5	4
F	1	2		½	1	180				1	0	4	2
G	4	2		2	3½	660	10	120	1390				
H				2	3	600							
I	5			2	7	1080	6	30	1116	1	0	4	2
J	10			2	5	840	5	60	905				

WACRESCŪBE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHEN. ISTRI	SERVI			TOTAL MALES	
		16	8		6			30	A
				4		PR. 1	B.G. 4	4 1	B C
									D
									E
38 0	33 0 0						B.W.		
		51	7		41		1	99	F
									G
									H
		2	2		6			10	I
5 0 0	3 0 0	6	4	1				11	J
	0 8 0								K
2 0 0	1 0 0	1			4	1		6	L
4 0 0	2 0 0	3			4			7	M
4 0 0	3 0 0	4	1		5			10	N
0 10 0	0 10 0								O
1 0 0	0 10 0								P
5 0 0	3 0 0	6			4			10	Q
		21				LIB H. 3		24	R
50 10 0	46 8 0	110	22	5	70	5		212	

RESPIGETE HUNDRED.

	40 0 0	24	6					30	A
5 0 0	4 0 0	6	2		1		MIL.	9	B
14 0 0	12 0 0	7	6		6		4	23	C
8 0 0	4 0 0	18	2		2			22	D
1 0 0	1 10 0	2	4		2			8	E
		2	2					4	F
8 0 0	7 10 0	5	2		4			11	G
		5	2					7	H
	5 0 0	14	1		5			20	I
7 0 0	8 0 0	19	4		4			27	J

RESPIGETE HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
K	Brimesfelde	Heraldus Comes, Duns ten.	Osbern Gifard
L	Side	Leuuin de Rege E.	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
M	Rindecome	Aluric	Gislebert f. Turold.
N	Rindecūbe		,, ,,
O	Tantesborne	Edmer	S. Maria de Lire
P	,,	Kenuuard, tein R.E.	Roger de Laci
Q	Dantesborne	Elmer	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
R	,,	Chetel	Chetel

BRICTUUOLDESBERG HUNDRED.

A	Fareforde	Brictric f. Algar	Rex
B	,,		
C	Culne	S. Petrus de Glow.	S. Petrus de Glow.
D	Quenintone	Dodo and Dodo and Alwold pro. 3 M.	Roger de Laci
E	Lecce	Alduin	,, ,,
F	Lece	Cola	Drogo f. Pons.
G	,,	Tosti Comes	Walter f. Pons.
H	Hetrope	Duning	Roger de Laci
I	Etherope	Uluuard Vicecomes	Ernulf de Hesding
J	Lecelade	Siuuard Bar	Henricus de Ferreres
K	Chenemeresforde	Herald. Com. Osgod ten.	Ernulf de Hesding
L	Fareforde		

RAPSGATE HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

TENANT	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	Brimpsfield	2611	K
Turstin	Syde	609	L
	Rendcombe	2532	M
Walter	,,		N
	Duntisbourne Lyre		O
Gislebert	Duntisbourne	Abbots	P
Bernard	,,		Q
	,,		R
	Cranham	1859	
		25,854	

BRIGHTWELL'S BARROW HUNDRED.

Hunfrid	Fairford	3879	A
Johan. Camerar.	,,		B
	Coln S. Aldwyn	3420	C
	Quenington	1631	D
Willelm.	Eastleach Turville	2670	E
	Eastleach Martin	1960	F
	Southrop	1453	G
Willelm	Williamstrip		H
	Hatherop	2060	I
	Lechlade	3542	J
	Kempsford	4790	K
		25,405	
Baldwin	Fairford		L

RESPIGETE HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

HIDAGE. H.	V.	C.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.	
9			3	12	1800			1800	2	0	5	4	K
3			2	1	360	4		364					L
5			1	3	480	4	}	967	1	0	8	0	M
3			2	2	480	3	}		1	0	5	0	N
1	1		1	1	120		}	540					O
2			1	1½	300		}						P
	2	2					}						Q
	3	2	1		120		}						R
80	3		35½	73	13,020	51	230	13,301	15	3	15	8	

BRICTUUOLDESBERG HUNDRED.

21			30	3600		}	4320	3	1	12	6	A	
4		2	4	720		}						B	
4		3	12	1800			1800	2	1	5	0	C	
8		3	13	1920	10		1930	2	1	0	0	D	
5		2	5	840	8		848					E	
10		4	9	1560	10		1570	1	0	10	0	F	
10		4	8	1440	20		1460	1	0	10	0	G	
2		2	1	360			360					H	
7		6	10	1920			1920	1	0	15	0	I	
15		4	16	2400			2400	3	1	10	0	J	
21		6	18	2880			2880	4	2	3	4	K	
107		36	126	19,440	48		19,488	17	9	5	10		
3	3	2	1	360			360					L	

RESPIGETE HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ		TOTAL MALES.	
							PR.		
12 0 0	12 0 0	16	6		8	4	1	31	K
4 0 0	2 0 0	1	3		6		1	11	
									L
7 0 0	5 0 0	3	7		7		FR. 1	18	M
6 0 0	6 0 0	4	3		6			13	N
1 0 0	1 0 0		2					2	O
2 0 0	2 0 0	2	2		2			6	P
0 4 0	0 4 0		1					1	Q
0 10 0	0 15 0		2		2			4	R
75 14 0	110 19 0	128	57		55	4	7	247	

BRICTUUOLDESBERG HUNDRED.

							PR.				
	38 10 0	56	9				1			66	A
	9 0 0	9	4		14					27	B
6 0 0	8 0 0	11	7		4			FABER	B.G.	22	C
8 0 0	10 0 0	20	7	2	12		1	1	1	43	D
6 0 0	6 0 0	12	1		5					18	E
8 0 0	10 0 0	15	4		9					28	F
12 0 0	15 0 0	16	6		12		1			35	G
5 0 0	5 0 0	3	3		6					12	H
8 0 0	12 0 0	23			12			FRANC.	B.W.G.	35	I
20 0 0	20 0 0	29	10		13			1	2. 1	53	J
30 0 0	66 6 8	38	9	1	14				B.G.7	62	K
103 0 0	199 16 8	232	60	3	101		3	2	11	401	
	4 0 0		2		5		1			8	L

LANGETREV HUNDRED.

	MANOR.	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD.
A	Aveninge	Brictric f. Algar	Rex
B	Udecestre	Gueda mat. Com. Heraldi	Rex
C	Hantone	Goda Comitissa	Eccl. de Cadomo
D	Horselei	Goda soror R.E.	Eccl. S Martin de Troarz
E	Westone	Elnod et Leuuin	Hugo Comes
F	,,	Briesi	Will. f. Baderon
G	Lesseberge	Leuuin	Gislebert Ep. Lisieux
H	Redmertone	Leuuin de Rege E.	,, ,, de Rege
I	,,	Osward de Rege	Rex
J	Culcortorne	Scireuold	Will. de Ow
K	,,	Alline, Anschitel de eo	Roger de Iveri
L	Culcortone	Grim	Durandus de Glow.
M	Hasedene	Elnoc	Roger de Iveri
N	Torentune		Roger de Ivrei tenebat.
O	Sciptone	Uuluui	Will. de Ow
P	Scipetone	Strang Danus	Maci de Mauritaniâ de Rege
Q	,,	Johannes	,, ,,
R	,,	Aluuin	,, ,,
S	Teteberie	Siuuard	Roger de Iveri
T	Uptone	Aluricus de Rege E.	,, ,,
U	Cerintone	Hamine de Rege E.	Milo Crispin

LONGTREE HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
Roger Com. tenuit.	Avening	4510	A
Edward de Wiltescire	Woodchester	1188	B
	Minchin-Hampton	4791	C
	Horsley	3887	D
Duo homines	Weston Birt	1904	E
	,, ,,		F
Hugo Maminot	Lasborough		G
,, ,,	Rodmarton		H
Osward	,,		I
Herbert.	Culkerton		J
	,,	3877	K
Roger Ivri	,,		L
	Hasleton		M
	Little Tarleton		N
Hugo	Shipton Moyne	2298	O
	,, ,,		P
Rumbald	,, ,,		Q
,,	,, ,,		R
	Tetbury	4582	S
	Upton House		T
Goiffrid	Cherrington	1880	U
	Rodborough	1272	
		30,189	

LANGETREV HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS. LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	10			8	16	2880		1440	4320	5	1	2	6
B													
C	8			5	24	3480	20	1440	4940	8	2	5	0
D	10			4	6	1200			1200	1	0	4	2
E	4												
F	3			2	2	480	6		846				
G	5			1	2	360							
H	2			2	1	360							
I		3			1	120							
J		3	5 ac	1		120							
K	1	2		2		240			2295				
L	2	2	2	2	3	600							
M	3	3		4	3	840	15			½	0	2	6
N		1	2										
O	2			2		240							
P	10			2	4	720			1980	1	0	10	0
Q	10			3	4	840				1	0	12	0
R	1			1	½	180							
S	23			8	14	2640	10		3250	1	0	1	3
T	2	1		2	3	600							
U	2			3	3½	780	4		784	1	0	2	6
	102		5 ac.	52	87	16,680	55	2880	19,615	18½	4	19	11

LANGETREV HUNDRED.

T. £	R. s.	E. d.	T. £	R. s.	W. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	PRIEST		TOTAL MALES.	
			27	0	0	24	5		30			59	A
			7	0	0								B
			28	0	0	32	10		10	1	B.G.	53	C
12	0	0	14	0	0	6	5	1			1	12	D
			8	0	0								E
6	0	0	3	0	0	2	3		4			9	F
10	0	0	2	10	0	5			7	1		13	G
4	0	0	3	0	0	1	2		2	1		6	H
1	0	0	0	10	0								I
1	15	0	1	15	0				3			3	J
1	0	0	1	10	0				4			4	K
4	0	0	4	0	0	6						6	L
						DIMID. 7	1		17			25	M
													N
2	0	0	2	0	0		2		8			10	O
15	0	0	8	0	0	4	8		4			16	P
15	0	0	8	0	0	4	8		4			16	Q
1	0	0	0	14	0	1	1					2	R
} 33	0	0	50	0	0	32	2	2	19	1		56	S
}						5	3		8			16	T
4	0	0	4	0	0	3	8		12			23	U
109	15	0	172	19	0	132	58	3	132	4	1	329	

CIRECESTRE HUNDRED.

	MANOR.	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD.
A	Cirecestre	Rex	Rex
B	,,		
C	,,		
D	,,	Eccl. de Cirecestre	Eccl. de Cirecestre
E	,,	Aluui	Will. f. Baderon
F	Achelie	Leuuin	Roger de Laci
G	,,	Keneuuard	Gislebert fitz Turold de Rege
H	,,	Brictric de R.E.	Turstin f. Rolf
I	Hunlafesed	Elmar	Rex
J	Tursberie	Aluuard	Gislebert f. Turold
K	Tornentone	Leuric	Will. de Ow
L	Torentune	Merlesuen	Radulf Pagenel
M	Nortcote	Godric	Rainbald
N	Norcote	Eluuard	Humfrid Camerar.
O	Prestitune	Aluuin	,, ,,
P	Prestetune	Elaf	Rainbald
Q	Suditone	Osuid	Will. f. Baderon
R	Sudintone	Ernesi	Hascot Musard
S	,,	Aluuard	Humfrid Camerar.
T	Suintone	Godric & Leuuin pro. 2 M	Roger de Laci
U	Stratone	Edmund	,, ,,
V	*Baudintone	Ketel	Rex
W	Benwedene	Uuluuard	Hugo Lasne
X	Duntesborne		S. Petrus de Glow.
Y	,,	Alestan	Will. de Ow
Z	,,	Chetel and Aluric	Will. f. Baderon.
A	,,	Uuluuard de R.E.	Durandus de Glow.
B	Tantesborne	Elmer	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
C	Penneberie		Eccl. de Cadomo
D	*Baudintune	Bolli	Goisfrid Orleteile de rege

CIRENCESTER & CROWTHORNE HUNDREDS.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	Cirencester		A
2 lib. hom.	,,		B
1 lib. hom.	,,	4523	C
	,,		D
Hugo	,,		E
Girard	Coates		F
Osulf	,,		G
Girnius	,,	2423	H
	Hallasey, Coates		I
Osuuard	Trewsbury ,,		J
Herbert	Tarlton ,,		K
Radulf	Rodmarton		L
	Norcott, Preston		M
Willelm.	,, ,,	1955	N
Willelm.	Preston		O
	,,		P
	Siddington		Q
	,,	2123	R
Anschitel	,,		S
Mater ejus de sua dote	,,		T
	Stratton	1339	U
Edric f. Ketel	Baunton	1340	V
Gislebert	Bagendon	1106	W
	Duntesbourne, Abbots	3217	X
1 Francig. ten. ½ hid. Rad.	Daglingworth	1884	Y
	,,		Z
Radulf	Duntesbourne Rous	2210	A
	,, , Abbots?		B
	Pinbury in Duntesbourne Rous		C
		22,120	
	Baunton		D

CIRECESTRE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS. LORDS	TENTS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	5			5	10	1800				3	1	10	0
B					2	240							
C	2								2286				
D	2						6						
E	2			1	1	240							
F	1	2		2	2½	540							
G	1			2		240							
H	1			1	3	480	4		1984				
I	3	2		1	3	480							
J		2		1		120							
K	1			1		120							
L	4	2		3	3	720							
M	1			1	2	360							
N	1			2	½	300			2112				
O	1			1	1	240							
P	8			4	6	1200	12						
Q	1			1		120							
R	10			3	5½	1020	20		2540				
S	2			1	½	180				1	0	5	0
T	6			3	7	1200				1	0	10	0
U	5			3	9	1440			1440	2	1	0	0
V	3	3		2	1	360	15		375				
W	3			3	3	720	8		728	1	0	10	0
X	5			3	5	960			960	1	0	2	0
Y	5	2		2	6½	1020			1320	1	0	8	0
Z	3	2		1½	1	300							
A	2			2	1	360	2		362				
B	1			1		120			120				
C	3			3	3	720			720	1	0	3	4
	85	3		53½	76½	15,600	67		15,667	11	4	8	4
D	2	1			3	360	8		368				

CIRECESTRE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £	s.	d.	T. R. W. £	s.	d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHIENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ	PRIEST	TOTAL MALES	
} 9	5	0	20	5	0	31	10		13			54	A
												2	B
			1	0	0							1	C
2	0	0	2	0	0								D
5	0	0	3	10	0	1½	4		2			8	E
4	0	0	3	0	0	2			9		1	12	F
2	0	0	1	10	0		3		6			9	G
2	10	0	2	10	0	3			6			9	H
4	0	0	2	10	0	4	3					7	I
0	10	0	0	15	0								J
									4			4	K
10	0	0	5	0	0	10	1		10			21	L
			2	0	0	2	2		6			10	M
2	0	0	2	0	0		2					2	N
1	10	0	1	10	0		3		2			5	O
8	0	0	8	0	0	7	6		9			22	P
1	4	0	1	4	0				4			4	Q
10	0	0	8	0	0	8	10		7		1	26	R
2	0	0	2	0	0		2					2	S
8	0	0	9	0	0	9	6		2		1	18	T
8	0	0	6	0	0	16	7		5		1	29	U
3	0	0	3	0	0	3			4			7	V
4	0	0	4	0	0	5			6			11	W
			4	0	0	8			16			24	X
10	0	0	8	0	0	6	4		7			17	Y
10	0	0	2	10	0	1	2		1			4	Z
2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1		4			8	A
2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2			5	FABER	3	B
4	0	0	4	0	0	8			9		1	18	C
115	19	0	110	4	0	129	68		132	5	5	334	
2	0	0	2	0	0	2	8					10	D

GERSDONE HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Omenel	Ednod	Rex
B	Omenie		Frater Reinbaldi
C	,,	Godric	Reinbald
D	,,	Elric et Godr. pro 2 M.	Ernulf de Hesding
E	* ,,	Tovi de R.E.	Turstin f. Rolf.
F	,,	,, ,,	Ecclesia
G	,,	Aluui de R.E	Hunfrid Camerar.
H	,,	Aluuin	Rex
I	Esbroc		Durandus de Glow.
J	Estbroce	Aluuine	Hunfrid Camerar.
K	Omenie et Cernei	Quatuor teini pro 4 M.	Radulf de Todeni
L	Cernei	Stigand Archieps.	Walter f. Roger
M	Hantone	Leuenoc	Roger Comes
N	Drifelle	Elaf de Com. Tosti	Reinbald
O	Harehille	Elric et Aluuin, et Uluric p. 3 M.	Radulf de Todeni
P	Wenric	Chetel	Rex
Q	*Omenie	Uluui	Turstin f. Rolf

BISELEGE HUNDRED.

A	Biselege		Hugo Comes
B	Trohā	Leuenod de rege E.	,, ,,
C	Grenhāstede	Ernesi	Hascott Musard
D	Wiche	,,	Roger de Laci
E	,,		Eccl. de Cirecestre
F	Egesworde	Eluuin	Roger de Laci
G	Egeiswurde		Hugo Comes
H	Winestane	Uluuard	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
I	Sapletorne and Frantone	Ulf	Robert de Todeni

CROWTHORNE HUNDRED (part of).

TENANT	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH		
	Ampney, Down	2500	A
	,, S. Peter	541	B
	,, Crucis		C
	,, ,,		D
Tovi et quidam Miles	,, ,,	3015	E
	,, ,,		F
	,, ,,		G
Balduin	,,		H
Miles quidam	Ashbrook	236	I
Willelm.	Ampney S. Mary		J
Roger	Ampney and Cerney		K
	South Cerney	3100	L
Turold nepos Wigot	Meysey Hampton	1920	M
	Driffield	1224	N
Roger	Harnhill	689	O
			P
Chetel			
		13,225	

BISLEY HUNDRED.

Robert	Bisley and Stroud	11,658	A
	Througham		B
	Miserden	2434	C
	Painswick	3614	D
	,, Cranham?		E
	Edgeworth	1538	F
	,,		G
	Winstone	1488	H
	Sapperton and Frampton	3908	I
		24,640	

GERSDONE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V	F.	TEAMS. LORDS.	TEN'TS.	AREA CULT'D.	MEADOW.	WOOD.	TOTAL ACREAGE.	MILLS.	VALUE. £	s.	d.
A	15			4	10	1680			1680				
B	2			2	3	600	24		624	1	0	5	0
C	4	1		2	6	960	20			2	0	10	0
D	4	2	2	3	2	600							
E	7			3	8	1320			3144				
F		2					4						
G	1			2		240				1	0	5	0
H		3			1	120			120				
I	1			1		120			120				
J		1											
K	4			10		1200	30		1230	1	0	5	0
L	14	1		2	10	1440	100		1540	3	1	10	0
M	5			1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	420			420				
N	7			4	5	1080	20		1100	1	0	5	0
O	5												
P	1	1		1		120			120				
	72	3	2	35	$47\frac{1}{2}$	9900	198		10,098	9	3	0	0
Q	1			2		240			240				

BISELEGE HUNDRED.

A	8			4	30	4080		20/-	4204	5	0	16	0
B	1				1	120	4						
C	1			3	9	1440	8	720	2168				
D	1			1	52	6360		14,400 partem	20760	4	1	4	0
E													
F	1	2		4	4	960	2	720	1682	1	0	2	6
G		2											
H	5			3	8	1320			1320	1	0	1	8
I	10			7	10	2040		120	2160	2	0	6	0
	28			22	114	16,320	14	15,960	32,294	13	2	10	2

GERSDONE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ	PRIEST		TOTAL MALES	
	26 0 0	19	3		12		1		35	A
2 0 0	1 0 0	5			4				9	B
5 0 0	5 0 0	8	1		8		1		18	C
6 0 0	6 0 0	7	2		4				13	D
8 0 0	6 0 0	8			8		1		17	E
										F
1 5 0	1 5 0		1		4				5	G
0 10 0	0 10 0		2						2	H
0 10 0	0 10 0		1		1				2	I
0 2 0	0 2 0	1							1	J
10 0 0	6 0 0	1	1		21				23	K
16 0 0	12 0 0	25	9		4		1		39	L
8 0 0	3 0 0	4	2		6		1	2	15	M
8 0 0	8 0 0	8	2		15		1		26	N
										O
1 0 0	1 0 0				4				4	P
66 7 0	76 7 0	86	24		91		6	2	209	
2 0 0	2 0 0		1						1	Q

BISELEGE HUNDRED.

									PR.	B·C·			
23 0 0	20 0 0	20	28	8	6	4	2	23	11	87	A		
	1 0 0		4							4	B		
5 0 0	7 0 0	8	5	1	10		1			25	C		
20 0 0	24 0 0	35	16	3	11		1			66	D		
	0 10 0	1					LIB·HOM			1	E		
6 0 0	6 0 0	4	2		15		2			23	F		
	0 10 0						FRANC·				G		
7 0 0	7 0 0	10	4		8		1			23	H		
14 0 0	16 0 0	17	9		13					39	I		
75 0 0	82 0 0	95	68	12	63	4	7	23	11	268			

BERTUNE & DUDSTANE HUNDREDS.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Bertune	Rex	Rex
B	,,		
C	,,		
D	,, Brewere		
E	,, Optune		
F	,, Merwen		
G	Bertune	S. Petrus de Glow.	S. Petrus de Glow.
H	,, Berneuude		
I	,, Tuffelege		
J	,, Mereuuent		
K	Hersefel	Edmar	Rex
L	Athelai	,,	,,
M	Sanher	,,	,,
N	Hersecome	Wislet	
O	Brostorp	Aluric	
P	Juxta Civitatem	Uluuard	
Q	Hechanestede	Edric lang, tein. Com. Herald.	Rex
R	Circesdune	Stigand Archieps.	Thomas Archieps
S	Hochilicote	,, ,,	,, ,,
T	Nortune	,, ,,	,, ,,
U	Beiewrde	Alestan	Will. de Ow
V	Uletone	Godric	Will. Froisselew
W	Wadune	Quinque fratres	Durandus de Glow.
X	Brocowardinge	Turchil de R.E.	Rex
Y	Bruurne	Wigot	Milo Crispin
Z	Utone	Pagen	Hunfrid de Medehal
A			Rex

DUDSTONE & KING'S BARTON HUNDREDS.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	King's Barton		A
Duo liberi homines			B
Propositus R.W. accrevit			C
Milo Crispin	„ Brewerne in Sandhurst		D
Hunfrid	„ Upton S. Leonards	2833	E
Nigel Medicus	„ Maisemore	1930	F
	Abbot's Barton		G
	„ Barnwood	1471	H
	„ Tuffley	765	I
	„ Hartpury	3500	J
	Haresfield		K
	Hatherley	1740	L
	Sandhurst	2227	M
	Harescombe	478	N
	Brookthorpe	2229	O
Coquus R.W.			P
	Hempstead	814	Q
	Churchdown	2596	R
	Hucclecote	1420	S
Walchelin nep. Ep. Winton.	Norton	1870	T
	Badgworth	3927	U
			V
	Whaddon	1050	W
Hugo Lasne	Brockworth	2300	X
	Brewerne in Sandhurst		Y
	Wootton	260	Z
Edward			A
	Matson	463	
	Pitchcombe	278	
	Prinknash	227	
	Quedgeley	1540	
	Elmore	1486	
	Shurdington	500	
	Great Witcombe	918	
	Gloucester and Suburbs	3735	
		40,557	

BERTUNE & DUDSTANE HUNDREDS.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	9			3	9	1440							
B	2				9	1080			2640	1	0	4	0
C					1	120				2			
D		3											
E	1												
F		3											
G	21	3		9	45	6480	120	150	6750	1	0	5	0
H													
I													
J													
K													
L	2			8	5	1560			1560				
M									240				
N		3		2		240			240				
O		3		2		240			240				
P		2		2		240			240				
Q	5			3	6	1080			1080				
R	15	2		2	30	3840		180	4020				
S	4			2	11	1560		720	2280	1	0	2	8
T	5	2		2	15	2040			2040	1	2	8	0
U	8			6	24	3600		2880	6480	1	0	1	0
V	2			2		240			240				
W	5			5	5	1200			1200				
X	5			2	15	2040		720	2760	1	0	2	0
Y		3		1	2	360			360				
Z	1			1	2	360			360				
A		2		1	2	360			360				
	91	2		53	181	28,080	120	4650	32,850	8	0	17	4

BERTUNE & DUDSTANE HUNDREDS.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI				TOTAL MALES	
		14	10		7		LIB H.		31	A
9 5 0	20 16 0						2		2	B
			8				HOM.		8	C
							3		3	D
							4		4	E
										F
8 0 0	24 0 0	42	21		12				75	G
										H
										I
										J
										K
		4	4		30				38	L
	46 13 4									M
			2		5				7	N
		1	3		4				8	O
					4				4	P
	3 0 0	6	8		6				20	Q
13 0 0	12 0 0	18	5	7					30	R
4 0 0	4 0 0	11	5						16	S
4 0 0	4 0 0	15			4				19	T
15 0 0	12 0 0	20	14		17				51	U
1 10 0	3 0 0		4		4				8	V
8 0 0	5 0 0	1	7			PR.	LIB. H.	PROP.	8	W
6 0 0	5 0 0	8	6		4	1	2	1	22	X
2 0 0	1 10 0		7						7	Y
1 10 0	1 0 0		4		3				7	Z
	1 10 0		6						6	A
72 5 0	143 9 4	140	114	7	100	1	11	1	374	

WITESTAN HUNDRED.

	MANOR.	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Stanedis	Eldred Archieps	Thomas Archieps
B	,,		Abbas de Glow. jure
C	,,		Hugo Comes injuste
D	,,		Durandus Vicecom.
E	Hersefeld	Godric and Edric	,, ,
F	Mortune	Ava	,, ,,
G	Langenei	Elsi	Rex

BLACELAW HUNDRED.

A	Frowecestre	S. Petrus de Glow.	S. Petrus de Glow.
B	Stanhus	Tovi	Will. de Ow.
C	Stanlege	Godric and Wisnod	Radulf de Berchelai
D	Stantone	Tovi de Rege E.	Turstin f. Rolf.
E	Frantone	Ernesi	Drogo f. Ponz.
F	,,		
G	Fridorne	Ava	Turstin f. Rolf.
H	Widecestre	Brictric	Rex
I	Witenhert	,,	Brictric de Rege
J	Alcrintone	Chetel	Rex

BERCHELAI HUNDRED.

A	Berchelai	Rex	Rex
B	,,		
C	Almintune		
D	Hinetune		
E	Hilla		
F	Camma		

WHITSTONE HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH			
	Standish	3022		A
	,, Hardwick	2378	6568	B
	,, Saul	564		C
	,, Randwick	604		D
	Haresfield w175		1980	E
	Morton Valence w33		1399	F
Elsi	Longney		1490	G
			11,437	

WHITSTONE HUNDRED (part of).

	Frocester	1833	A
	Stonehouse	1786	B
	Stanley S. Leonard	1089	C
Tovi ii Hid. elymos R.W.	King's Stanley	2402	D
	Frampton-on-Severn w360	2254	E
Roger de Laci injuste	,, ,,		F
	Fretherne w365	565	G
Brictric			H
Hardinc in vadimonio	Wheatenhurst	1237	I
Edric f. Chetel	Alkerton (in Eastington)	2042	J
		13,208	

BERKELEY HUNDRED.

		W		
	Berkeley	2320	13420	A
10 Radchenistri	Stone		650	B
	Alkington			C
	Hinton	W		D
	Hill	510	1966	E
	Cam		3042	F
	Stinchcombe		1464	

WITESTAN HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS LORDS.	TEAMS TEN'TS.	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE. £	s.	d.
A	15			3	33	4320		60	4380				
B	1												
C	1												
D	3												
E	7			3	9	1440		180	1620				
F	3			1	3½	540	20		560				
G	5			2	9	1320	10		1330				
	35			9	54½	7620	30	240	7890				

BLACELAW HUNDRED.

A	5			4	7	1320	10	60	1390				
B	7			2	20	2640	*1		2641	2	0	17	6
C	4	2		2	12	1680	10		1690				
D	5			2	10	1440	10	720	2170	2	1	15	0
E	10			3	6	1080	10	360	1450	1	0	10	0
F	1												
G	3			1	2	360			360				
H	1				16	1920			1920	1	0	10	0
I	5			1	5	720	10		730	1	0	10	0
J	4	2		1	8	1080	10	720	1810	1	0	10	0
	46			16	86	12,240	60	1860	14,160	8	4	12	6

*Vineyard

BERCHELAI HUNDRED.

A	5			5	11	1920			} 2760	2	0	12	0
B	7				7	840							
C	4												
D	4												
E	4												
F	6												
	11												

WITESTAN HUNDRED.

T. £	R. s.	E. d.	T. £	R. s.	W. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI		TOTAL MALES.	
16	0	0	12	0	0	9	14	7	8		38	A
												B
												C
												D
6	0	0	6	0	0	9	11		4	FIGULI 5	29	E
4	0	0	2	0	0	4	6		4		14	F
5	0	0	3	0	0	6	12		4		22	G
31	0	0	23	0	0	28	43	7	20	5	103	

BLACELAW HUNDRED.

3	0	0	8	0	0	8	7		3		18	A
8	0	0	8	0	0	21	9		4		34	B
5	0	0	5	0	0	6	14		5		25	C
5	0	0	5	0	0	8	6		4		18	D
										B.G.		
5	0	0	5	0	0	10	8		9	1	27	E
												F
3	0	0	1	10	0	3	3		1	B.G.	7	G
5	0	0	5	0	0	16	12			1	28	H
5	0	0	1	10	0	2	6		3	PR. 1	12	I
3	0	0	3	0	0	6	4		3		13	J
42	0	0	42	0	0	80	69		32	1	182	

BERCHELAI HUNDRED.

		20	5		9	IN FORO	34	A
				7		17	24	B
								C
								D
								E
								F

BERCHELAI HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
G	Gosintune		
H	Dersilege		
I	Couelege		
J	Euuelege		
K	Nimdesfelle		
L	Utune		
M	Simondeshale		
N	Chingescote		
O	Beurestane		
P	Olleuuorde		
Q	Almodesberie		
R	Horefelle		
S	Westone		
T	Eldbertone		
U	Erlingehā		
V	Esceleuuorde		
W	Cromale		
X	Cromhal	Duo fratres	Rex
Y	Heslinbruge	Rex	,,
Z	Claenhangare		
A	Hirslege		
B	Neueton		
C			(Bernard Presbyter)
D	Nesse		

BERKELEY HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.			
	Gossington (in Slimbridge)			G
	Dursley		1360	H
	Coaley		2463	I
	Uley		1492	J
	Nympsfield		1472	K
	Wotton-under-Edge		4880	L
	Symondshall			M
	Nibley		3245	
	Kingscote		1810	N
	Beverstone		2360	O
	Ozleworth		1114	P
	Almondsbury		6927	Q
	Horfield		1287	R
	Filton		1030	
	Kingsweston (in Henbury)			S
	Elberton	w150	1523	T
	Arlingham	w835	2390	U
	Ashelworth		1654	V
	Cromhall		2579	W
Propositus de Berchelai	Cromhall			X
	Slimbridge	w770	3660	Y
	Clinger in Cam			Z
Roger	Hurst (in Slimbridge)			A
	Newington Bagpath		2131	B
	Owlpen		720	
Roger				C
Roger calumniatur	Ad castellulum faciendum			D
	Kingswood		2350	
			66,989	

BERCHELAI HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

	HIDAGE.			TEAMS		AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE		
	H.	V.	F.	LORDS	TEN'TS						£	s.	d.
G	4												
H	3												
I	4												
J	2												
K	3												
L	15		2										
M		2		49½	174	26,820			26,820	8	2	17	6
N	4	2											
O	10												
P		2											
Q	2												
R	8												
S	7	1											
T	5												
U	9												
V	3												
W	2												
X	5			2	6	960			960				
Y	2												
Z	1												
A	1			10	22	3840			3840	1	0	5	0
B	7												
C	5			3	5	960			960				
D	5												
	149	3	2	69½	225	35,340			35,340	11	3	14	6

BERCHELAI HUNDRED.—*Continued.*

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ	COLIB.	TOTAL MALES.	
	170 0 0	242	142	19	127	15	22	552	G H I J K L M
4 0 0	3 0 0	6	5					11	N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
9 0 0	11 10 0	13	21		16			50	A B
3 0 0	3 0 0	2	6					8	C D
16 0 0	187 10 0	283	179	26	152	15	39	679	

GRIMBOLDESTOW HUNDRED.

	MANOR.	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD.
A	Boxewelle	S. Petrus de Glow.	S. Petrus de Glow.
B	Havochesberie	Eccl. de Persore	Eccl. de Persore
C	Hildeslei	Aluric	Turstin f. Rolf
D	Sopeberie	Aluuard	Gislebert Eps. Lisiacsis
E	Dirham	Aluric	Will. f. Wido de R.W.
F	,,		Eccl. de Persore
G	Horedone	Ulf	Robert de Todeni
H	Dedmertone	Leuuin de Her. Com.	Durandus de Glow.
I	Aldeberie	Edric	Ernulf de Hesding.
J	Madmintune	,,	,, ,,
K	Achetone	,,	,, ,,
L	Alrelie	Wigot	Milo Crispin

EDREDESTANE HUNDRED.

A	Meresfelde	Eddid regina	Rex
B	Sopeberie	Brictric f. Algar	Rex
C	,,		
D	Dodintone	Ulnod	Eps. Constantiensis
E	,,	Aluuin	Roger de Berchelai
F	Tormentone	Alric de R.E.	Ricard Legatus

GRUMBALD'S ASH HUNDRED.

TENANT	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH		
	Boxwell and Leighterton	2266	A
	Hawkesbury	9770	B
Bernard	Hillesley		C
Hugo Maminot	Little Sodbury	1071	D
	Dyrham	3005	E
			F
	Horton	3540	G
Anschitel	Didmarton	719	H
	Oldbury-on-the-Hill	1342	I
	Badminton Great	1643	J
	Acton Turville	1009	K
	Alderley	898	L
		25,263	

GRUMBOLD'S ASH HUNDRED (part of).

Presbyter habet i Hid.	Marshfield	5845	A
	Old Sodbury	3637	B
	Chipping Sodbury	120	C
Roger	Dodington	1473	D
	"		E
	Tormarton	2645	F
	West Littleton	1009	
		14,729	

GRIMBOLDESTOW HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	5			2	12	1680			1680	1	0	5	0
B	17			5	15	2400	10	2880	5778	3	0	19	2
C	1			2	2	480	8			3	0	18	0
D	5			2	2	480	20	aliq.	500				
E	7			1	2	360	6		366	3	0	15	0
F	3												
G	10			3	8	1320	20	2880	4220	1	0	6	0
H	3			3	1	480	6		486				
I	5			3	5	960	6		966				
J	4			2	13	1800	8		1808				
K	5			3	4	840	15		855				
L	1			2	7	1080	15		1095	1	0	10	0
	66			28	71	11,880	114	5760	17,754	12	3	13	2

EDREDSTANE HUNDRED.

A	14			5	30	4200			4200				
B	10			4	5	1080		1440	2520	2	0	8	4
C			acs.										
D	1	2	8	1	1	240			850				
E	3	0	16	1	4	600	10						
F	8	0	0	6	12	2160			2160				
	37	0	0	17	52	8280	10	1440	9730	2	0	8	4

GRIMBOLDESTOW HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ		TOTAL MALES	
3 10 0	5 0 0	12		1	8		COLIB.	21	A
16 0 0	10 0 0	18	25		2		7	52	B
2 0 0	3 0 0	DIMID. 5	7		8			20	C
8 0 0	4 0 0	4	2		4			10	D
12 0 0	8 0 0	13	13		4	4		30	E
									F
12 0 0	7 0 0	11	8		7			26	G
1 10 0	2 0 0		8		4		FRANC.	12	H
10 0 0	10 0 0	4			9		1	14	I
							PRIEST		
10 0 0	10 0 0	6	8		9		1	24	J
5 0 0	5 0 0	4	3					7	K
5 0 0	5 0 0	7	5		4			16	L
85 0 0	69 0 0	84	79	1	59	4	9	232	

EDRDESTANE HUNDRED.

35 0 0	47 0 0	36	13		18		PRIEST. 1	68	A
	16 10 0	12	4		18			34	B
									C
1 10 0	1 10 0	4	1		3			8	D
3 0 0	3 0 0	7	4		4			15	E
12 0 0	15 0 0	20	4	1	12		1	38	F
51 10 0	83 0 0	79	26	1	55		2	163	

BACHESTANE HUNDRED.

	MANOR.	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD.
A	Tidrentune	Aluui	Eps. de Execestre
B	Actune	Ebbi homo Brictric f. Algar	Eps. Constantiensis
C	,,	Herold homo Eluui hiles	Hunfrid Camerar.
D	Torteword	Aluuold	Turstin f. Rolf
E	Wichen	3 homines Brictric f. Algar	Hunfrid Camerar.
F	Cirvelde	Elfelt de R.E.	Gozelin Brito

PULCRECERCE HUNDRED.

A	Didintone	Aluuard teinus R.E.	Eps. Constantiensis
B	Escetone	Eccl. de Bade	Eccl. de Bade
C	Sistone	Anne	Roger de Berchelai
D	*Wapelie	Godric	Radulf de Berchelai
E	Pulcrecerce	Eccl. de Glastingber.	Eccl. de Glastingber.
F	*Wapelie	Aldred	Eps. Constantiensis

LETBERGE HUNDRED.

A	Lega	Algar	Eps. Constantiensis
B	Stoche	Dunne	Osbern Giffard

GRUMBALD'S ASH HUNDRED (chiefly).

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
Ilger	Tytherington	2218	A
	Iron Acton. Hamlet Act. Ilgar	2862	B
	,,		C
	Tortworth	1551	D
	Wickwar	2307	E
	Charfield	1369	F
		10,307	

PUCKLECHURCH HUNDRED.

Robert	Doynton	1703	A
	Cold Ashton	2300	B
	Siston	1827	C
	Wapley		D
	Pucklechurch 2428		
	Wick and Abson 2315	8752	E
	Westerleigh 4009		
		14,582	
Aldred			F

BARTON REGIS HUNDRED.

Robert			A
	Stoke Gifford	2277	B
		2277	

BACHESTANE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V	F.	TEAMS. LORDS.	TEN'TS.	AREA CULT'D.	MEADOW.	WOOD.	TOTAL ACREAGE.	MILLS.	VALUE. £	s.	d.
A	5			2		240	20	60	320				
B	2	2		1	1½	300	10	10	505	½	0	1	4
C	2	2		1	½	180	5			1½	0	5	4
D	1			2	7	1080	10	720	1810	3	0	15	0
E	4			3	9	1440	20	60	1520				
F	3			2	4	720	8	60	788	1	0	10	0
	18			11	22	3960	73	910	4943	6	1	11	8

PULCRECERCE HUNDRED.

A	5			3	8	1320	12	360	1692	2	0	10	10
B	5			1	3	480	6		486	1	0	4	2
C	5			2	4	720	8		728				
D	1			1		120			120				
E	20			6	18	2880	60	360	3300	2	0	8	4
	36			13	33	5520	86	720	6326	5	1	3	4
	1			1		120			120				

LETBERGE HUNDRED.

A	1			2	1	360			360				
B	5			4	8	1440			1440				
	6			6	9	1800			1800				

BACHESTANE HUNDRED.

T. £	R. s.	E. d.	T. £	R. s.	W. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ		TOTAL MALES.	
5	0	0	2	0	0	1	5		2			8	A
2	0	0	2	0	0	4	5		1	2		10	B
2	0	0	2	0	0	3	3		2			8	C
7	0	0	5	0	0	6	7		6			19	D
12	0	0	12	0	0	9	14		5			28	E
4	0	0	2	0	0	4	7		4			15	F
32	0	0	25	0	0	27	41		20	2		88	

PULCRECERCE HUNDRED.

8	0	0	8	0	0	14	8		10		2		34	A
											COLIB.			
4	0	0	4	0	0	3	3	1			1		8	B
5	0	0	5	0	0	8	10		4				22	C
1	0	0	1	0	0				4				4	D
								COL.		HOM.	B.G.	FRAN.		E
20	0	0	30	0	0	23	8	2	10	6	1	3	52	
38	0	0	48	0	0	48	29	3	28	6	3	3	120	
1	0	0	1	0	0				2				2	F

LETBERGE HUNDRED.

1	0	0	1	0	0		3		2		PR.	5	A
6	0	0	8	0	0	8	3		4		1	16	B
7	0	0	9	0	0	8	6		6		1	21	

SUINHOVEDE HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Betune	Rex	Rex
B	,, Wapelei		
C	,, Wintreborne		
D	,, Betone	Dons	Rex
E	Aldelande	Aluui h. Com. Heraldi	Eps. Execestre
F	Hanun	Edric	Ernulf de Hesding
G	Hanbroc	Algar de R.E.	Eps. Constantiensis
H			,, ,,
I	Estoch	Eldred deCom. Heraldo	,, ,,
J	Cliftone	Seuuin propos. de Bristou de R.E.	Roger f. Radulf.
K	,,		,, ,,
L	,,		Walter

LANGELEI HUNDRED.

A	Turneberie	Brictric f. Algar	Rex
B	Tochintune	Uulgar de R.E.	Rex
C	Herdicote	Cuulf.	Eps. Contantiens.
D	Alwestan	Heraldus Comes	Rex
E	Alvestone	Eccl. de Bada	Eccl. de Bada
F	Liteltone	Eccl. de Malmesberie	Eccl. de Malmesberie
G	Rochemtune	Dunne	Osbern Gifard de Rege
H	Frantone	Alestan de Boscōbe	Walter Balistar.
I	Aldeberie	Eilric	Osbern Gifard

LANGLEY & SWINESHEAD HUNDRED.

TENANT	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	Bitton	3355	A
	Wapley	2448	B
	Winterbourne	3170	C
Dons	Bitton		D
	Oldland	2595	E
Humbald	Hanham	1212	F
Osulf	Hambrook		G
Goismer			H
Tetbald	Stoke Gifford		I
	Clifton	910	J
	,,		K
	,,		L
		13,690	

LANGLEY & SWINESHEAD & THORNBURY HUNDREDS.

	Thornbury w 2510	13,222	A
	*Tockington		B
Robert	Earthcott		C
	Alveston	2518	D
	Olveston	4787	E
	Littleton-on-Severn w 690	975	F
	Rockhampton	1206	G
	Frampton Cotterell	2120	H
	Oldbury		I
		24,828	

* The Manor of Tockington now contains about 3927 acres.

SUINHOVEDE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. II.	V.	F.	TEAMS. LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A B C	36			5	45	6000			6000	1			
D	2			2	5	840	10		850				
E	2			2	1	360			360				
F		2			2	240			240				
G	2			2	2	480	6		486				
H	1			1		63			63				
I	2			1	1	240	5		245				
J	3			3	2	600	8		608				
K	1												
L		1											
	49	3		16	58	8823	29		8,852	1			

LANGELEI HUNDRED.

A	11			4	21	3000		1440	4440	3	0	7	0
B	8			5	21	3120			3120	1	0	0	8
C	2			2		240	10	SILVA	250				
D	10			1	24	3000			3000				
E	5			2	10	1440	*	*	1440				
F	5			2	8	1200	30		1230				
G	3			2	3	600	20	720	1340				
H	5			1	5	720			720	2	0	5	0
I	1			1		120			120				
	50			20	92	13,440	60	2160	15,660	6	0	12	8

* Ad Manerium sustinendum.

SUINHOVEDE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ	PRIEST	TOTAL MALES	
									A
FIRMA I NOCTIS	FIRMA I NOCTIS	41	29		18			88	B
									C
6 0 0	3 0 0	5	2		4			11	D
4 0 0	1 0 0	1	6		2			9	E
2 0 0	2 0 0		8		4			12	F
5 0 0	3 0 0	2			2			4	G
1 0 0	0 16 0								H
2 0 0	1 0 0	2	1		6			9	I
5 0 0	3 0 0	6	6		3			15	J
	0 10 0				2			2	K
0 1 8	0 2 0								L
25 1 8	14 8 0	57	52		41			150	

LANGELEI HUNDRED.

									COL.		
		50 0 0	42	24	18	15		4	103	A	
		23 0 0	20	12		10			42	B	
2 0 0		2 0 0	4	2		4			10	C	
		12 0 0	23	5		7		PRIEST.	35	D	
5 0 0		4 0 0	9	6	1	7		1	24	E	
3 0 0		5 0 0	13	2				1	16	F	
		6 0 0	6	7		5			18	G	
8 0 0		3 0 0	10	11		5			26	H	
0 10 0		0 10 0								I	
18 10 0		105 10 0	127	69	19	53		6	274		

BERNINTREV HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Haesberie	Eccl. de Wirecestre	Eccl. de Wirecestre
B	,, Henberie		
C	,, Redewiche		
D	,, Stoche		
E	,, Giete		
F	,,		
G	,, Austreclive		
H	,, Contone		
I	,, Icetune		
J	,,		

BARTON APUD BRISTOU HUNDRED.

	Barton apud Bristou		Rex
C	Manegodesfelle		
D			Eccl. de Bristou

HENBURY HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	Westbury-on-Trym w 220	5236	A
	Henbury w 6820	9589	B
	Redwick		C
	Stoke Bishop		D
	Yate	3350	E
6 Radchen.			F
Turstin f. Rolf	Austcliff		G
Gislebert f. Turold	Compton Greenfield	650	H
Constanstin	Itchington		I
Osbern Gifard			J
		18,825	

BARTON REGIS HUNDRED.

Barton Regis and Bristol		
Quando Roger recepit		
In 1086—		
Bristol	1717	
Mangotsfield	2591	C D
Stapleton	2554	
St. George	1831	
	8693	

BERNINTREV HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS. LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	50			2	8	1200			1200				
B													
C				9	36	5400			5400	1	0	1	8
D													
E													
F	8				8	960			960				
G	5												
H	3	2		5	12	2040			2040				
I	5												
J	5												
	76	2		16	64	9600			9600	1	0	1	8

BARTON APUD BRISTOU HUNDRED.

	2		2	21	2760			3120				
				3	360							
	6		3	25	3360			3360	2	1	7	0
				14	1680			1680				
C			6 BOV.		90			90				
D	3		1		120			120				
E	1		1	1	240			240				
	10		5	40	5490			5490	2	1	7	0

BERNINTREV HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ		TOTAL MALES	
		8	5		4	1		17	A
		27	22		20	2	COL. 20	89	B C D
24 0 0	38 14 6			8				8	E F G
		16	12		11			39	H I J
24 0 0	38 14 6	51	39	8	35	3	20	153	

BARTON APUD BRISTOU HUNDRED.

			17	24		4		COL. 13	45 13	A B
	73 6 8		22	25		10		COL. 18	57 18	A
*	22 0 0									B
‡	6 0 0									C D
				4	1				5	E
	101 6 8		22	29	1	10		18	80	

* Bishop G. ‡ Queen's Mark of Gold.

BOTELAV HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Dimoch	Rex	Rex
B	Brunmeberge	Heraldus Comes	Radulf de Todeni
C	Ledene		Eccl. de Glow.
D	Noent	Rex	Eccl. de Cormeliis
E	,,		
F	Crasowel	Ulfel	Roger de Laci
G	Tebriston	Ulfelm de R.E.	Will. f. Baderon.
H	Huntelei	Aluuin de Aldred Archieps.	,, ,,
I	Tetinton	Aluuin	Will. Goizenboded
J	Tatinton	Ulgar de R.E.	Will. f. Norman
K	,,		
L	Chenepelei	Edric and Leuric	Roger de Laci
M	Horsenehal	Turchil de Her'd Com.	,, ,,
N	Pantelie	Ulfel, Eluuard et Wiga, pro 4 Maner.	Ansfrid de Cormeliis
O	Chilecot		,, ,,
P	Chitiford		,, ,,
Q	Hege		,, ,,
R	Rudeford	Madoch	Rex

WESBERIE HUNDRED.

A	Wesberie	Rex	Rex
B	Rodele	Tovi	Walter Balistar.
C	Hame et Mortune	S. Petrus de Glow.	S. Petrus de Glow.
D	Hope	Forne & Ulfeg de R.E.	Will. f. Baderon
E	Staure	Ulfeg	,, ,,
F		Wihanoc	,, ,,
G	Nuneham		,, ,,
H			Will. Goizenboded
I	Bicanofre	Morganau	Will. f. Norman
J	Dene	Godric, Elric & Ernui	,, ,,
K		Aluuold	Durandus de Glow.
L	Bulelege	Tovi de R.E.	Walter Balistar de R.

BOTLOE HUNDRED.

TENANT	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
	Dymock	6743	A
	Bromesberrow	1803	B
	Upleadon and Highleadon	1207	C
	Newent	7803	D
Durandus	,,		E
Odo	Carlswall		F
	Tibberton	1400	G
	Huntley	1409	H
	Taynton	2501	I
	,,		J
	,,		K
	Kempley	1564	L
	Oxenhall	1887	M
	Pauntley	1967	N
	Kilcot (in Newent)		O
	Ketford (in Dymock)		P
	Hayes (in Newent)		Q
Madoch	Rudford	1204	R
		29,488	

WESTBURY HUNDRED.

	Westbury-on-Severn w670	8025	A
	Rodley		B
	Churcham, Linton, &c.	4264	C
	Longhope	3070	D
	Stears		E
			F
	Newnham-on-Severn w215	1890	G
			H
			I
	Micheldean 680	1190	J
	Littledean 510		
			K
	Bulley	951	L
	Blaisdon	900	
	Abenhall	751	
		21,041	

BOTELAV HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS. LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE.	MILLS	VALUE. £	s.	d
A	20			2	45	5652		4320	9972				
B	5			1	14	1800		2880	4680				
C	4			2	8	1200	10	480	1690	1	0	4	0
D	6			3	20	2760		}		3	0	8	4
E	1			1	2	360			3600				
F	1	1		1	3	480		}					
G	5			3	8	1320		4320	5640				
H	2			1	3	480		2880	3360				
I	6			1	9	1200		}					
J					1	120			1320				
K		1						}					
L	3			3	12	1800			1800				
M	3			2	5	840			840				
N	1	2	}										
O	1			2	7	1080			1080	1	0	7	6
P	1		}										
Q	1												
R	2			2	3	600			600	1			
	63			24	140	19,692	10	14880	34,582	6	0	19	10

WESBERIE HUNDRED.

A	30			5	28	3960			3960				
B	1			1	2	360			360				
C	5			2	6	960		1440	2400				
D	5			2	12	1680			1680	1	0	1	5
E	1												
F		2	2										
G	1							20	20				
H		2											
I		2		½		60			60				
J	2	2	2	3	7½	1260			1260				
K	3			1	4	600			600				
L	4			2	4	720	10		730				
	54	1		16½	63½	9600	10	1460	11,070	1	0	1	5

BOTELAV HUNDRED.

T. £	R. s.	E. d.	T. £	R. s.	W. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHENISTRI	SERVI			TOTAL MALES	
			21	0	0	42	10	4		PRIEST 1	COL. 11	68	A
8	0	0	5	0	0	11	8		1			20	B
1	10	0	1	10	0	8	1		4			13	C
4	0	0	5	0	0	10½	14		2			27	D
			0	12	0		5		2			7	E
1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1					4	F
6	10	0	5	0	0	10	8		4			22	G
2	0	0	1	10	0	4	6		1			11	H
6	0	0	3	0	0	9	7					16	I
1	0	0	1	0	0		6					6	J
			0	1	0								K
4	0	0	5	0	0	10	7		7	B.G.		24	L
2	0	0	2	0	0	5	3		2	3		10	M
													N
3	10	0	4	0	0	7	3		2			12	O
													P
													Q
2	0	0	2	0	0	3	4					7	R
41	10	0	57	13	0	123	83	4	25		12	247	

WESBERIE HUNDRED.

FIRMA I NOCTIS			FIRMA I NOCTIS										
2	0	0	0	10	0	32	15		1			48	A
			2	0	0	2	4					6	B
1	0	0	2	0	0	7	2					9	C
8	0	0	5	0	0	12	1		3			16	D
0	10	0	0	5	0								E
			0	3	0	1	1					2	F
						3	3					6	G
													H
							6					6	I
1	13	0	2	4	0		38					38	J
3	0	0	2	0	0	4	4		2	B.G.		10	K
3	0	0	2	0	0	4	6		4	1		14	L
19	3	0	14	2	0	65	80		10			155	

LANGEBRIGE HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD.
A	Lessedune	Ulchetel	Thomas Archieps
B	Hamme	S. Petrus de Glow.	S. Petrus de Glow.
C	Prestetune	,, ,,	,, ,,
D	Morcote	Ulfeg	Will. f. Norman

BLITESLAV HUNDRED.

A	Avre	Rex	Rex
B	,,		
C	,, Vastata		
D	,, Peritone		
E	,, Eteslau		
F	,, Bliteslau		
G	Nest	Heraldus Comes	,,
H	Pontune		,,
I	Pertaine		,,
J		Winstan & Siuuard	Will. f. Baderon
K		Palli	Walter Balistar.
L	Lindenee	Eps. de Hereford	Rex
M	,,	Eccl. de Persore	,,
N	,,	Duo teini	,,

LEDENEI HUNDRED.

A	Ledenei	Alfer	Will. f. Baderon
B	Hiwoldestone	Ulfeg	,, ,,
C	Wigheićte	Alestan	Will. de Ow
D	Aluredestone	Bondi	,, ,,
E	,,	Ulnod	,, ,,

DUDSTONE & KING'S BARTON HUNDRED.

TENANT	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH.		
Roger	Lassington	560	A
	Minsterworth	1938	B
	Preston	884	C
	Murcott		D
		3382	

BLIDSLOE HUNDRED.

	Awre	1231	A
Ecclesia	,,		B
	,,		C
in feudo Will. comitis	Purton		D
Roger de Berchelai	Etloe } Blakeney	3856	E
Will. f. Baderon	Bletsloe }		F
	Nass		G
			H
	Purton		I
			J
	Poulton in Awre		K
	Lydney	6723	L
	Alvington	2553	M
	Aylburton		N
		14,363	

S. BRIAVEL'S HUNDRED.

	S. Briavel's	5104	A
	Hewelsfield	1189	B
	Wyegate		C
	Alliston in Lydney		D
	,, ,,		E
		6293	

LANGEBRIGE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £	s.	d.
A	2			1	3	480	20		500				
B	7			3	7	1200	30	suff.	1230				
C	2			2	8	1200			1200				
D	1			1		120			120				
	12			7	18	3000	50		3050				

BLITESLAV HUNDRED.

A	5			1	14	1800			1800	1	0	2	6
B		1											
C		2											
D													
E	7			1	13	1680			1680				
F													
G	5			1	9	1200			1200				
H	9			2	10	1440			1440				
I													
J	1		2	2	5	840			840				
K		2								1			
L	3												
M	6				4	480			1560				
N	3	2			3	360		720		1	0	3	4
	40	3	2	7	58	7800		720	8520	3	0	5	10

LEDENEI HUNDRED.

A	6			2	2	480	20	720	1220	1	0	5	0
B	3												
C	6												
D	3				3	360	10	360	970				
E	2				2	240							
	20			2	7	1080	30	1080	2190	1	0	5	0

LANGEBRIGE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHEN-ISTRI	SERVI	TOTAL MALES	
2 0 0	1 10 0	5	2		3	10	A
2 0 0	4 0 0	22	4		8	34	B
1 10 0	4 0 0	8	4		4	16	C
0 8 0	0 10 0		2			2	D
5 18 0	10 0 0	35	12		15	62	

BLITESLAV HUNDRED.

FIRMA ½ NOCTIS	FIRMA ½ NOCTIS	12	8		1	21	A
							B
							C
							D
		20	3		2	25	E
		10	2			12	F
	11 0 0						G
							H
		15	2		2	19	I
0 15 0	1 10 0		17			17	J
	0 19 0						K
							L
	7 0 0	6				6	M
			8			8	N
0 15 0	20 9 0	63	40		5	108	

LEDENEI HUNDRED.

4 0 0	2 0 0	3	5		3	11	A
1 10 0							B
3 0 0	0 10 0						C
1 0 0	1 10 0	5	3			8	D
0 10 0	0 10 0	2				2	E
10 0 0	4 10 0	10	8		3	21	

x 2

TVIFERDE HUNDRED.

	MANOR	OWNER T.R.E.	DOMESDAY LORD
A	Odelaweston	Brictric f. Algar	Will. de Ow.
B	Modiete	Brictric	Rex.
C	,,		
D	,,		
E	,,		
F	,,	Brictric	Roger de Laci
G	Tedehā	Stigand Arch.	,, ,,
H	Tidehā	,, ,,	Will. de Ow.

TEDENEHA HUNDRED.

A	Tedenehā	Abb. de Bade	Rex

WESTBURY HUNDRED.

TENANT.	MODERN HUNDRED AND PARISH			
	Woolaston	w 1040	4376	A
	Modesgate			B
Abb.de Malmesberia	,,			C
Roger de Laci	,,			D
Will. de Ow	,,			E
	,,			F
	Tidenham } Lancaut ?			G
	Tidenham }			H
			4376	

WESTBURY HUNDRED.

	Tidenham	w 3310	6034	A
	Lancaut		183	

TVIFERDE HUNDRED.

	HIDAGE. H.	V.	F.	TEAMS. LORDS	TEN'TS	AREA CULT'D	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE	MILLS	VALUE £ s. d.
A	2				5	600			600	1	0 3 4
B	3										
C		2									
D		2									
E	2										
F		2			1	120			120		
G		2			1	120			240		
H		1	2		1	120					
	5	3	2		8	960			960	1	0 3 4

TEDENEHA HUNDRED.

A	30				38	4560		1440	6000		

TVIFERDE HUNDRED.

T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.	VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHEN-ISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ	TOTAL MALES.	
1 0 0	1 0 0	5					5	A
								B
								C
4 0 0	4 0 0							D
								E
1 0 0	1 0 0	1					1	F
1 0 0	1 0 0	1					1	G
0 10 0	0 10 0	1					1	H
7 10 0	7 10 0	8					8	

TEDENEHA HUNDRED.

	25 0 0	38	22				60	A

KIFTSGATE & SLAUGHTER.

	HUNDRED.		HIDES	V.	F.	LORDS.	TENANTS.
A	Cheftesihat		8			3	6
B	Celflede	20,013	121	2		52	80½
C	Wideles	20,484	98	2		47	95
D	Gretestanes	21,479	60			34	83
E	Sudeley and Toddington	4,479	20			7	21
F	Holeforde	18,188	60			28	52½
G	Salemanesberie	32,427	178			78	135
H	Bernitone	5,618	23	2		14	20
		122,688	569	2		263	493

COTSWOLD.

A	Bradelege	20,042	109			32	105
B	Wacrescumbe	18,814	99	3		34	68
C	Becheberie	11,835	51			17	48
D	Brictuuoldesberg	25,405	107			36	126
E	Respigete	25,854	80	3		35½	73
F	Cirecestre	22,120	85	3		53½	76½
G	Gersdone	13,225	72	3	2	35	47½
H	Biselege	24,640	28			22	114
I	Langetrev	30,189	102		5ac.	52	87
		192,124	736			317	745

GLOUCESTER & TEWKESBURY.

A	Teodechesberie	24,439	172	1		57	80½
B	Derheste	32,377	112	2		47½	86
C	Tetboldestane	14,629	92			24	86
	Chintincham	13,016	30			14	40
E	Dudestan and Bertune	40,557	91	2		53	181
F	Witestan	11,437	35			9	54½
G	Blacelawes	13,208	46			16	86
		149,663	579	1		220½	614

KIFTSGATE & SLAUGHTER.

ARABLE.	MEADOW	WOOD	TOTAL ACREAGE.	MILLS. NO.	£ s. d.	
1,080			1,080	1	0 5 0	A
15,900			15,900	1	0 10 0	B
17,040	10		17,050	8	2 1 8	C
14,040	88	2,900	17,028	10	3 2 8	D
3,360		8,640	12,000	8	3 12 0	E
9,660		60	9,720	7	2 5 6	F
25,560	72		25,632	16	5 15 10	G
4,080	36		4,116	6½	2 1 4	H
90,720	206	11,600	102,526	57½	19 14 0	

COTSWOLD.

16,440	25	60	16,525	8	2 6 6	A
12,240	20	1,440	13,700	6	1 18 4	B
7,800	10	720	8,530	2	1 0 0	C
19,440	48		19,488	17	9 5 10	D
13,020	51	230	13,301	15	3 15 8	E
15,600	67		15,667	11	4 8 4	F
9,900	198		10,098	9	3 0 0	G
16,320	14	15,960	32,294	13	2 10 2	H
16,680	55	2,880	19,615	18½	4 19 11	I
127,440	488	21,290	149,218	99½	33 4 9	

GLOUCESTER & TEWKESBURY.

16,500	199	3270	19,969	7	2 15 0	A
16,020	174	6510	22,704	8	3 0 0	B
13,200			13,200	1	0 1 0	C
6,480	20	770	7,270	5	0 11 8	D
28,080	120	4650	32,850	8	0 17 4	E
7,620	30	240	7,890			F
12,240	60	1860	14,160	8	4 12 6	G
100,140	603	17,300	118,043	37	11 17 6	

KIFTSGATE & SLAUGHTER.

	HUNDRED.	T. R. E. £ s. d.	T. R. W. £ s. d.
A	Cheftesihat		15 0 0
B	Celflede	96 0 0	80 10 0
C	Wideles	121 0 0	91 4 0
D	Gretestanes	73 0 0	66 12 0
E	Sudeley and Toddington	40 0 0	40 0 0
F	Holeforde	66 0 0	47 10 0
G	Salesmanesberie	127 16 0	156 14 0
H	Bernitone	30 0 0	32 0 0
		553 16 0	529 10 0

COTSWOLD.

A	Bradelege	89 0 0	93 10 0
B	Wacrescumbe	59 10 0	46 8 0
C	Becheberie	25 0 0	27 10 0
D	Brictuuoldesberg	103 0 0	199 16 8
E	Respigete	75 14 0	110 19 0
F	Cirecestre	115 19 0	110 4 0
G	Gersdone	67 7 0	76 7 0
H	Biselege	75 0 0	82 0 0
I	Langetrev	109 15 0	172 19 0
		720 5 0	919 13 8

GLOUCESTER & TEWKESBURY.

A	Teodechesberie	190 5 0	110 15 0
B	Derheste	67 10 0	70 0 0
C	Tetboldestane	39 0 0	66 0 0
D	Chintineham	26 5 0	44 0 0
E	Dudestane & Bertune	72 5 0	143 9 4
F	Witestane	31 0 0	23 0 0
G	Blacelawes	42 0 0	42 0 0
		468 5 0	499 4 4

KIFTSGATE & SLAUGHTER.

VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHEN-ISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ		TOTAL MALES.	
10	4		6			20	A
132	27	1	77	17	2	239	B
184	39	2	104	16	3	332	C
110	49		73	8		232	D
35	15		12	12	2	64	E
93	16	9	49	23	5	172	F
239	75	2	112	31	7	435	G
35	19		40		1	95	H
834	242	14	469	107	20	1589	

COTSWOLD.

163	36		55	16	4	258	A
110	22	5	70		5	212	B
68	10	3	33	13	3	117	C
232	60	3	101		5	401	D
128	57		55	4	7	247	E
129	68		132	5	5	334	F
86	24		91		8	209	G
95	68	12	63	4	30	268	H
132	58	3	132		4	329	I
1143	403	26	732	42	71	2375	

GLOUCESTER & TEWKESBURY.

118	45	13	104	54	8	288	A
159	92		95		6	352	B
124	54		59	8	5	242	C
49	38	8	16	6	2	113	D
140	114	7	100		13	374	E
28	43	7	20		5	103	F
80	69		32		1	182	G
698	455	35	426	68	40	1654	

SOUTH.

	HUNDRED.		HIDES.	V.	F.	LORDS.	TENANTS.
A	Berchelai	66,989	149	3	2	69½	225
B	Grimboldestow	25,263	66			28	71
C	Edredestane	14,729	37			17	52
D	Bachestane	10,307	18			11	22
E	Pulcrecerce	14,582	36			13	33
F	Letberge	2,277	6			6	9
G	Svineshovede	13,690	49	3		16	58
H	Langelei	24,828	50			20	92
I	Bernintrev	18,825	76	2		16	64
J	Barton apud Bristou	8,693	10			5	40
		200,183	499	0	2	201½	666

WEST.

A	Tolangebrige	3,382	12			7	18
B	Botelaw	29,488	63			24	140
C	Wesberie	21,041	54	1		16½	63½
D	Bliteslau	14,363	41	3	2	7	58
E	Ledenei	6,293	20			2	7
F	Tuiferde	4,376	5	3	2		8
G	Tedeneham	6,217	30				38
		85,160	227			56½	332½

SUMMARY.

A	Kiftsgate and Slaughter	122,688	569	2	5	263	493
B	Cotswold	192,124	736		2 ac.	317	745
C	Gloucester & Tewkesbury	149,663	579	1		220½	614
D	South	200,103	499		2	201½	666
E	West	85,160	227			56½	332½
		749,818	2611		5ac.	1058½	2850½

SOUTH.

ARABLE.	MEADOW.	WOOD.	TOTAL AVERAGE.	NO.	MILLS. £ s. d.	
35,340			35,340	11	3 14 6	A
11,880	114	5760	17,754	12	3 13 2	B
8,280	10	1440	9,730	2	0 8 4	C
3,960	73	910	4,943	6	1 11 8	D
5,520	86	720	6,326	5	1 3 4	E
1,800			1,800			F
8,823	29		8,852	1		G
13,440	60	2160	15,660	6	0 12 8	H
9,600			9,600	1	0 1 8	I
5,400			5,400	2	0 1 7	J
104,043	372	10,990	115,405	46	11 6 11	

WEST.

3,000	50		3,050			A
19,692	10	14,880	34,582	6	0 19 10	B
9,600	10	1,460	11,070	1	0 1 5	C
7,800		720	8,520	3	0 5 10	D
1,080	30	1,080	2,190	1	0 5 0	E
960			960			F
4,560		1,440	6,000			G
46,692	100	19,580	66,372	11	1 12 1	

SUMMARY.

90,720	206	11,600	102,526	57½	19 14 0	A
127,440	488	21,290	149,218	99½	33 4 9	B
100,140	603	17,300	118,043	37	11 17 6	C
104,043	372	10,990	115,405	46	11 6 11	D
46,692	100	19,580	66,372	11	1 12 1	E
469,035	1769	80,760	551,564	251	77 15 3	

SOUTH.

	HUNDRED	T. £	R. s.	E. d.	T. £	R. s.	W. d.
A	Berchelai	16	0	0	187	10	0
B	Grimboldestow	85	0	0	69	0	0
C	Edredestane	51	10	0	83	0	0
D	Bachestane	32	0	0	25	0	0
E	Pulcrecerce	38	0	0	48	0	0
F	Letberge	7	0	0	9	0	0
G	Svineshovede	25	1	8	14	8	0
H	Langelei	18	10	0	105	10	0
I	Bernintrev	24	0	0	38	14	6
J	Barton apud Bristou				101	6	8
		297	1	8	681	9	2

WEST.

A	Tolangebrige	5	18	0	10	0	0
B	Botelaw	41	10	0	57	13	0
C	Wesberie	19	3	0	14	2	0
D	Bliteslaw	0	15	0	20	9	0
E	Ledenie	10	0	0	4	10	0
F	Tuiferde	7	10	0	7	10	0
G	Tedeneham				25	0	0
		84	16	0	139	4	0

SUMMARY.

Kiftsgate and Slaughter	553	16	0	529	10	0
Cotswold	720	5	0	919	13	8
Gloucester and Tewkesbury	468	5	0	499	4	4
South	297	1	8	681	9	2
West	84	16	0	139	4	0
	2124	3	8	2769	1	2
2½ Nights' Ferms				253	6	8
				3022	7	10*

* Ferm of Gloucester, £60; from the Mint, £20; Ferm of Winchcombe, £28 Total, £108. In all, £3130 7s. 10d.

SOUTH.

VILLANI	BORDARII	RADCHEN-ISTRI	SERVI	ANCILLÆ		TOTAL. MALES	
283	179	26	152	15	39	679	A
84	79	1	59	4	9	232	B
79	26	1	55		2	163	C
27	41		20	2		88	D
48	29	1	28		14	120	E
8	6		6		1	21	F
57	52		41			150	G
127	69	19	53		6	274	H
51	39	8	35	3	20	153	I
22	29	1	10		18	80	J
786	549	57	459	24	109	1960	

WEST.

35	12		15			62	A
123	83	4	25		12	247	B
65	80		10			155	C
63	40		5			108	D
10	8		3			21	E
8						8	F
38	22					60	G
342	245	4	58		12	661	

SUMMARY.

838	244	14	473	107	20	1589
1143	403	26	732	42	71	2375
698	455	35	426	68	40	1654
786	549	57	459	24	109	1960
342	245	4	58	0	12	661
3807	1896	136	2148	241	252	8239

		ACS. TO A HIDE		HIDE.			PLOUGH LAND.		
		STATUTE	DOMESD'Y	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A	Cheftesihat								
B	Celflede	165	131	0	13	4	0	12	2
C	Wideles	193	171	1	0	0	0	14	0
D	Gretestanes	358	283	1	2	2	0	11	5
E	Sudeley and Toddington	223	600	2	0	0	1	8	7
F	Holeforde	303	162	0	15	10	0	11	10
G	Salemanesberie	183	142	0	17	8	0	15	0
H	Bernitone	244	179	1	7	10	0	18	9
I	Bradelege	184	151	0	17	10	0	13	8
J	Wacrescumbe	188	137	0	9	4	0	9	1
K	Becheberie	228	168	0	10	9	0	8	6
L	Brictuuoldesberg	237	182	1	17	4	1	4	8
M	Respigete	319	164	0	17	6	0	13	2
N	Cirecestre	257	182	1	5	7	0	16	11
O	Gersdone	181	138	1	0	11	0	18	7
P	Biselege	880	1153	2	18	7	0	12	1
Q	Langetrev	296	192	1	13	11	1	4	10
R	Teodechesberie	136	129	0	13	10	0	15	1
S	Derheste	282	203	0	12	6	0	10	6
T	Tetboldestane	159	144	0	14	4	0	12	0
U	Chintineham	434	242	1	9	7	0	16	4
V	Dudestane and Bertune	445	361	1	11	6	0	12	3
W	Witestane	327	218	0	13	2	0	7	2
X	Blacelawes	287	308	0	18	3	0	8	9
A	Berchelai	446	235	1	5	0	0	12	4
B	Grimboldestow	383	269	1	0	10	0	13	11
C	Edredestane	398	263	2	4	9	1	4	1
D	Bachestane	573	275	1	7	9	0	15	2
E	Pulcrecerce	405	176	1	6	8	1	0	10
F	Letberge	284	190	2	4	9	1	8	2
G	Svineshovede								
H	Langelei	496	313	2	2	2	0	17	11
I	Bernintrev	249	126	0	10	2	0	9	8
J	Barton apud Bristou	869	540	10	2	8	2	5	0

	VALUE OF DOMESDAY ACRE. D.	VALUE OF STATUTE ACRE. D.	ACRES TO EACH LABOURER. STATUTE.	ACRES TO EACH LABOURER. PLOUGH'D
A	1·21	0·96	84	66
B	1·45	1·24	62	51
C	0·94	0·74	92	60
D	0·80	2·14	70	53
E	1·17	0·62	105	56
F	1·41	1·16	74	58
G	1·87	1·37	59	41
H	1·35	1·12	78	63
I	0·81	0·59	89	58
J	0·77	0·55	101	66
K	2·45	1·89	63	48
L	1·27	0·64	105	53
M	1·68	1·19	66	44
N	1·80	1·38	66	47
O	0·60	0·78	92	61
P	2·12	1·37	92	51
Q	1·28	1·22	84	57
R	0·74	0.53	92	45
S	1·20	1·08	60	54
T	1·45	0·81	115	57
U	1·06	0·84	108	75
V	0·72	0·48	111	74
W	0·71	0·76	73	67
A	1·33	0·67	98	52
B	0·93	0·66	108	51
C	2·04	1·35	90	51
D	1·21	0·58	117	45
E	1·82	0·72	122	46
F	2·83	1·89	93	62
G				
H	1·62	1.02	91	49
I	0·97	0·49	123	63
J	4·50	2·78	109	67

		ACS. TO A HIDE		HIDE.			PLOUGH LAND.		
		STATUTE	DOMESD'Y	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
K	Tolangebrige	282	254	0	16	8	0	8	0
L	Botelav	468	549	0	18	4	0	7	0
M	Wesberie	389	205	2	3	0	1	9	0
N	Bliteslav	342	203	1	14	0	1	2	0
O	Ledenei	314	109	0	4	6	0	10	0
P	Tuiferde	729	160	1	5	0	0	18	9
Q	Tedeneham	207	200	0	16	8	0	13	2
R	The Shire	287	211	1	3	2	0	15	5
S	Kiftsgate and Slaughter	215	179	0	18	7	0	14	0
T	Cotswold	260	203	1	5	0	0	17	3
U	Gloucester & Tewkesbury	258	203	0	15	6	0	12	0
O	South	400	231	1	7	3	0	15	8
W	West	374	292	0	12	3	0	7	2

	VALUE OF DOMESDAY ACRE. D.	VALUE OF STATUTE ACRE. D.	ACRES TO EACH LABOURER. STATUTE	ACRES TO EACH LABOURER. PLOUGH'D
K	0·78	0·71	55	49
L	0·40	0·47	119	80
M	2.52	1.32	135	62
N	2.01	1·18	133	72
O	0·49	0·16	299	51
P	1·88	0·41	547	120
Q	1·00	0·96	104	76
R	1·29	0·96	91	56
S	1·14	1·04	77	57
T	1·48	1·14	81	53
U	1·01	0·80	90	61
V	1·42	0·82	102	53
W	0·50	0·39	129	71

The purpose of the tables on pages 232-335 is not only to shew as far as possible the particulars recorded in the Survey concerning each manor, in such a form that they can be easily understood and readily utilised by any one who wishes to consult the record; but also to identify as exactly as may be the modern equivalent of each manor. The figures of the Survey have been extended into areal measures according to principles already explained, but the number of teams both on the demesne and on the tenants' land has been given, in order that the Survey may speak for itself, and that its statements may not be veiled under a system of interpretation. Bearing in mind that the Gloucestershire Commissioners never register the area of pasture land, and frequently pass over woodland, it is easy from these tables to form a very fair idea of the condition of most of the parishes in the shire eight hundred years ago.

The tables on pages 336-339 contain a summary of the particulars shewn in the former table. They shew the average acreage corresponding to each hide mentioned; first the number of statute acres, and then the number of acres registered in the Survey. They then shew the average value corresponding to each hide and ploughland, to each statute acre, and to each acre registered; and finally they shew the number of statute acres, and of arable acres corresponding to each male tenant. These figures will be found useful in estimating the condition of the various parts of the shire.

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